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ARCHAEOLOGIA:
O R,
MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS
RELATING TO
ANTIQUITY.
PUBLISHED BY
THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.
VOLUME X.



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THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES



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ARCHAEOLOGIA:
OR,
MISCELLANEOUS TRACTS, &c.

- I. *Observations on the Situation of the antient Portus Iccius. By the Rev. Mr. Lyon, F. A. S. in a Letter to Daniel Minet, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S.*

Read Nov. 5, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

Dover, Jan. 8, 1789.

IF you think the annexed sheets will cast any additional light on a controverted point of Julius Cæsar's account of his expedition to Britain, I shall be obliged to you to present them to the Antiquarian Society.

And I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN LYON.

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B

THE

THE following arguments are offered, to shew the Portus Iccius of Julius Cæsar could not have been at *Calais*, as many have supposed; nor to the eastward of it; but that it was to the westward, and at *Boulogne*.

I am inclined to believe, that every one, who examines this very remote period of our history, without prejudice or partiality to any opinions previously formed, will be inclined to conclude, that several persons have been led into considerable errors, by taking it for granted the coasts of French Flanders, and the Eastern parts of our island, have continued nearly in the same state during eighteen or nineteen centuries.

Though it may now be impossible to determine, with any great degree of accuracy, how much the sea may have lost or gained upon each coast since the expedition of Julius Cæsar to Britain, yet it is certain, there have been great alterations; and, if we may judge from the present appearance of the low and flat coast which is to the eastward of the high cliffs opposite Dover, the Portus Iccius, could not have been situated where many have placed it [*a*].

As there are still different opinions concerning the situation of this port; it may be prudent to attend, first, to what Julius Cæsar himself has said of it, in the short account he has left us of his embarkations. If we may judge from his own words, the Portus Iccius [*b*] was in the province of the Morini, and this province was the nearest on the continent to our Island.

[*a*] By consulting Chifflet, Somner, Camden, Horsley, and others; it will be found, the Portus Itius mentioned by Julius Cæsar has been fixed at every little dirty stream between Dunkirk and Whitfan.

[*b*] C. Julii Cæsaris de Bello Gallico, lib. iv. § 18.

He does not say, that he embarked at the nearest point of land on the continent to our island; but that he embarked at the most commodious port, in the nearest province, and that the passage from this port was about [c] thirty miles cross the channel.

It is far more than probable, the informations respecting the distance of the port from our island were gained by C. Volusenus [d] of the merchants, who had frequently passed over the water to trade with the Britons; than that the distance was measured by Julius Cæsar in his passage; for, the Romans had not then made any considerable progress in the art of navigation, neither do I believe they had any accurate method to determine how many knots a vessel would sail in an hour, when crossing a strong current.

Whether he obtained this knowledge by informations, or by actual admeasurement, signifies but little to my present enquiry; as the commodiousness of the port, and the distance of it from our island, are so clearly recorded by Cæsar himself; but this clearness has not been thought sufficient to fix the situations, because the distance has not corresponded with the different accounts in more modern authors [e]; and this has

[c] Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. v. § 20.

[d] Idem, lib. iv. § 19.

[e] Those, who have contended for the Portus Iccius being to the Eastward of the high cliffs on the Continent, have been guided by Ptolemy; who has placed Gessoriacum in the same latitude, but Eastward of the promontory; and there they have been searching for a place to agree with the distance as mentioned by Pliny, lib. iv. c. 16; or Dio Cassius, Hist. Rom. lib. 39; where the first makes the distance 50, and the second 56 miles.

been a source of controversy among the litterati for more than a century. Where there are many different opinions on one and the same historical fact; there must unavoidably be some errors introduced to support them.

Those who have contended for Saint Omer's [*f*] being the ancient Portus Ittius have not very rigidly confined themselves to the distance as recorded by Julius Cæsar; and yet they may perhaps have as much probability in their conjecture as those who have fixed it either at Graveling, Mardike, or Calais; for, from the present appearance of the coast of French Flanders, the sites of all these places must be of modern date, when compared with the transactions I am considering. If Saint Omer's (or the ancient Sithiu) had a capacious harbour at the time of Julius Cæsar's embarkation, or at any more modern period of our history, it will follow, that the present coast, from the high land Westward of Calais, and to a considerable distance Eastward of it, as well as much of the low and flat country between the present shore and the supposed harbour, were all overflowed by the sea, and a large track of sand still leaves striking marks of it; and, besides, the sea has been for a long course of ages, and still is, receding from the maritime towns of French Flanders.

By admitting, what cannot with any reason be denied, there are sufficient data to conclude, that neither the sites of Graveling,

[*f*] D'Anville Notice de l'Ancienne Gaule, p. 389.

“ L'opinion la plus singulière est celle de Malbranq, auteur d'un gros ouvrage sur les Morini, qui suppose, que la mer formoit autrefois un golfe assez profond pour pénétrer jusqu'à Sithiu ou S. Omer, & auquel le nom de Sinus Ittius conviendrait.”

Mardike, or Calais, were habitable in the days of Julius Cæsar, and, if they were not continually under water, they were certainly frequently covered with the high tides.

Camden[*g*] tells us, we are informed by L'Hospital, the great and learned Chancellor of France, who was well acquainted with the antiquities of that kingdom, that Calais was far from being an ancient town; neither was it of any note till Philip earl of Bolougne walled it round only a few years prior to its being taken by the English.

I believe it will be a difficult task to find any place near Calais which has the least appearance of ever having been a commodious natural harbour for the Morini, or the Gaulish merchants to have sailed from, who traded with the Britons; and as for their buildings and any part of the present harbour, they have no pretensions to any high antiquity.

If there was no safe and commodious natural harbour for the Morini at Calais, there is not any reason to conclude, from the account which Cæsar [*b*] has given us of them, that they were arrived at such a degree of perfection in the mechanic arts as to be able to fence against the seas, and build one; or that they understood the art of embanking, and draining lands for corn and pasture and, if they did not, all low lands in a

[*g*] Camden's Brit, p. 282.

Horsley (Britannia Romana, p. 13, note) knowing that no traces of the Romans have ever been discovered at Calais, in order to get clear of a difficulty, supposed the camp of Julius Cæsar might be buried by the sea. If he had known the sea has been receding from it for a course of time, he surely would not have formed such a conjecture to support his opinion.

[*b*] De Bello Gallico, lib. iv. § 20.

state of nature, and where the sea had any inlet, contained stagnant and corrupt water.

But admitting there was a natural harbour at Calais, or to the Eastward of it, as many have supposed; it cannot be granted, that the Roman Emperor would encamp on the low and swampy ground on the coast, when there was such a tract of high land near it; and especially as they had not at that time, if the place was habitable, any water fit for use; for at present, with all the advantage of embanking and draining, and cultivating the lands, the water is far from being good.

But not only the Romans; the Morini, and every other people, as they have arrived at the first stage of civilization to associate together, and quit a rambling life, have uniformly sought for a settlement near some stream, or spring of fresh water, as they found it an article so essentially necessary for their existence; and the easy method of procuring it was such a desirable object, that even men in a state of nature could not overlook it. It was avarice, or necessity, in the more advanced stages of civilization than Julius Cæsar found the Morini in which first tempted men to settle in bogs, in marshy and unwholesome situations, to breathe corrupted air, and to drink putrid water, while they were endeavouring to drain and cultivate the soil for the sake of future prospects.

As the whole coast of French Flanders has not the least appearance favourable to the supposition of there having been a natural harbour, either at Graveling, Mardike, or Calais, it will be necessary to look to the westward of these places, and this will bring us to Whitfan, or Boulogne.

Camden

Camden [i] appears to have founded his opinion of the Portus Ittius being at Whitſan, on finding it recorded in ancient chronicles, that ſeveral perſons of eminence had, in a courſe of ages, paſſed over the water, between Dover and this place.

If I may be indulged in a conjecture, I think the reſort of many of thoſe who came to Whitſan was intirely owing to Louis the young king of France embarking at it, when he came on a pilgrimage to Thomas of Canterbury, and praying on his paſſage that there might not be any perſon ſhipwrecked between the two ports. In an age of ſuperſtition and ignorance, the prayer of this king might be thought ſufficient to place the paſſage under the protection of the Saint, and the monks might favour the impoſition ; but as Julius Cæſar was long prior to the ſuppoſed or pretended influence of the Saint, I cannot ſee any reaſon to conclude his judgement could be ſo far biaſſed in favour of Whitſan, to deſcribe it as the moſt commodious port in the province of the Morini, when there was one a little farther to the weſtward, and in the valley at Boulogne, which far exceeded it. At this place, the very valley which extends to ſome diſtance within land, and into which the ſea at that time flowed between two hills, formed a good natural harbour for ſhipping, where they might ride well ſheltered from the power of the winds and waves, and at the ſame time the Romans could have the advantage of a ſtream of freſh water for their uſe. At ſuch a place the merchants would naturally be induced to ſettle, for the convenience of exporting and importing their merchandize, as they had a ſecure port for lading and unlading their veſſels, without

[i] Camden's Brit. p. 282. Somner's Portus Ittius, p. 74 and 85.

being.

being exposed to the dangers which have always been experienced on an open shore.

As the most commodious port in the province of the Morini was at this place; so was it well known to the merchants and the natives who had settled there, and the name which the Roman General gave it was some Gaulish or British word latinized, expressive of the place. It might probably be *Porth-Eitha* [k], an ancient British word, signifying the utmost passage.

As the valley at Boulogne is the only place in the province of the Morini, where there are any traces of a good natural harbour, and where the merchants and natives could secure their vessels; so is it the only one that will answer in every particular with the account which Julius Cæsar has given us of his expeditions. He tells us, he had collected at Portus Ittius [l] about 30 ships, which he thought sufficient for the transporting two legions, and he had also 18 ships of burden, which were wind-bound in a port, or bay, about eight miles off, and which could not reach the place of rendezvous.

[k] Rowland's *Mona Antiqua*, p. 23. § 5. I place no stress upon Itius, or Iccius, being derived from *Eitha*; but I think is as probable as Chifflet's derivation, where he changes *Mardike* to *Mardiccium*, and by dropping the four first letters gets *Iccium*, and then *Iccius*.

Itium is also obtained by writing Calais, *Calitium*, and dropping the three first letters. See Somner's *Portus Ittius*, p. 14, 15, & 21. Mardike is clearly compounded of *Mare*, and *Diick*, which, Minshew says, is an old Belgic word for ditch, or a work, cast up against the sea. Such kind of work is still called *Dicker work* in some places.

[l] Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. iv. § 20.

Rather

Rather than miss an opportunity for sailing, he ordered his cavalry to march to the eighteen ships, and to embark from the other port, while he sailed from the Portus Itius, and stretched over towards our island. Though he has not particularly mentioned the wind, it must have been considerably to the westward of the south, by detaining the eighteen ships in the bay, eight miles [*m*] to the eastward of him; and with a south-west wind, and an ebbing tide, he might stretch across in a straight course from Boulogne to the port or bay between the two hills, and in the valley at Dover. If he had sailed from Calais, or from any place to the eastward of it, he could not with his little skill and experience in sailing a vessel have reached Dover, and his knowledge in sailing in currents, tacking, and turning to windward, we may easily guess at by what he has recorded of his second expedition.

He tells us, he left his port [*n*] this time with a gentle south-west wind (*leni Africo*); but about the middle of the night, by the breeze ceasing, he could not hold his course, but was driven considerably to the north-east; neither does it appear he could have reached our island, without a considerable exertion with the oars.

From this plain fact, we may easily judge, that, if Julius Cæsar had sailed from Calais, or from any place to the eastward

[*m*] I believe the advocates for Chifflet's opinion will be puzzled to point out a place *eight* miles to the eastward either of Calais, Mardike, or Graveling, where the eighteen ships could be confined in a port by a south-west wind; but in the bay near Combleteuse, they would have been fixed with a south-west wind.

[*n*] Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. v. § 7.

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of

of it, he never could, with all his art, have got so far to the southward as Dover, upon his first making our island; but that he did anchor in the valley [o], where the town is now situated, is, I believe, too well established to be controverted. The distance of thirty miles, between Dover and Boulogne, is a strong proof that the Portus Ittius was at the last mentioned place. But, in order to clear the subject of some farther difficulties which have been started, it may be necessary to consider what Cæsar has recorded of his voyage, after he anchored in the bay at Dover; for it appears to me, that he has been mistaken in more instances than one.

Cæsar [p], after holding a counsel on board his vessels, in the valley at Dover, judged it necessary to weigh anchor; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, they steered to the northward, with the wind and tide in their favour; and, after sailing about eight miles, he says, he drew up, or stationed his fleet near an open and a level shore.

As the current sets at the rate of three miles in an hour at least, it is very probable Cæsar was carried farther than he estimated; but, as Deal nearly answers the distance as mentioned by Cæsar, this has been supposed to have been the place of his landing, and some pretended proofs have been offered in favour of it.

Near the beach between the town of Deal and Walmer castle, there are still (or lately were) remaining some faint

[o] Lib. iv. § 21. See also Phil. Transf. No. 193, on the time and place of Cæsar's descent upon Britain, by Dr. Halley.

[p] Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. iv. § 21.

traces of a breast work, which was very probably cast up during some of the civil broils which have happened in our island; and this work has been ascribed to Julius Cæsar, but upon no better authority than being between eight and nine miles from Dover, and this has been frequently produced as a corroborating proof of it's being the landing place of the Romans.

The advocates for Deal [q] being the place where Julius Cæsar first landed, should have taken a little time to consider in what state the coast between Walmer and Thanet was at this very distant æra of our history.

If there be any credit to be paid to some of the early historians [r], or if we may judge from the large tract of sand-hills, which take up the space between the present shore and the remains of the ruins of Richborough castle (a small parcel of arable and pasture ground excepted), there cannot be any doubt but the whole was a part of the sea at the time of Cæsar's descent upon Britain; and as for the old breast-work, and the site of the present town of Deal, they are but of yesterday, when compared with the transactions I am considering.

[q] There is such a long list of authors, and most of them well known, who make Deal the landing place of the Romans, that I shall omit any reference to them.

[r] See Bede's Eccl. Hist. lib. i. c. 25; and several authors, who mention the river Wansum as navigable long after Cæsar's landing.

In the Cotton Library, Julius, B. iv. p. 25. is a copy of a Survey made A. D. 1565, which contains an account of all the towns, &c. from Hithe to London, with the number of houses in each place, the vessels, inhabitants, landing-places, and other particulars; but there is not any mention made of Deal in it; from which it is plain, as the water has receded, it has been followed by people in building towns.

When Cæsar had discovered this open and level shore where he stationed his ships, he was at a loss to find a proper place to land at, for it is plain from his own account of the business (which we may be assured is as much in his own favour as possible) that he met with such a vigorous resistance from the natives, that his men would not face them; he therefore, prudently recalled them, and ordered them on board his gallies, and they then rowed from his ships till they came to a place where they could flank the Britons, and it was then they beat them off by the assistance of the ships, the arrows, and engines of the Romans [s]. This skirmish, which happened upon the shore, previously to Cæsar's landing his men, must have been at a place where there was a depth of water for the vessels of the Romans to pass beyond the front line of the Britons, or they could not have flanked them; and this place, if we may judge from the present appearance of the country, was near the main mouth of the river Wansum, and where the Romans, who followed afterwards, built a castle, which was called Rutupia.

This very nearly corresponds with Cæsar's account; for he informs us, as I have already remarked, the port he sailed from was thirty miles from our island; that he, after reaching our coast, sailed eight miles farther, which together make thirty-eight; and, if we add the distance he was probably carried by the current farther than he estimated, and likewise the manœuvring his vessels to gain the advantage of the Britons, we shall have the distance of about 40 miles between Portus Itius and Rutupia, as mentioned by Strabo, and the landing-place round a promontory according to Dion Cassius [t], without

[s] Cæsar de Bello Gallico, lib. iv. § 23.

[t] See note e foregoing.

making two different kinds of stadia, or wiredrawing the Roman foot, to perplex a clear and plain narrative.

But I have another reason for placing the Portus Ittius at Boulogne.

When the Romans came into the province of the Morini in the reign of Caligula, it is natural to suppose he would follow the route of his predecessor, as he had his account of his wars with the Gauls to guide him. The writer of his life [u] briefly tells us, he came to the sea coast, drew up his men on the shore, prepared his balistæ, and arranged all his instruments of war, as if he was going to attack an enemy and, after this great preparation, he ordered his men to fill their helmets with shells, saying they were the spoils of the ocean, and worthy of being offered in the capitol. This act of folly was performed at the port of the Morini or Boulogne, for he ordered a light-house to be erected there, to light ships in the night, which shews it was a port much frequented; and this monument, which he built to perpetuate his memory, was of singular use to the merchants and the mariners who resorted to this place. The advantage of a light-house, in the infancy of navigation, was of such use to the Romans in approaching the land in the dark, that they built another on the hill at Dover, I believe, as early as the days of Claudius Cæsar.

Father Lequien[x], who was born at Boulogne, preserved a drawing of the tower built there by the order of Caligula, and, from his and other persons memories it appears, to have been octa-

[u] Suetonius, Edit. Delphini, p. 344.

[x] Montfaucon's Antiq. Suppl. Vol. IV. b. vi. p. 462.

It appears in the painting of the siege of Boulogne at Cowdry, published by the Society, and is described by Sir Joseph Ayloffe, Arch. Vol. III. p. 257.

gonal without and square within, and that each side of the octagon was about twenty-five feet. It had twelve entablatures or cornices, one over another, and in every story there was a little gallery of a foot and a half broad taken out of the thickness of the wall, which lessened the tower in proportion to its height.

This light house was repaired about the year of Christ 810 by the Emperor Charlemagne, who rebuilt the top of it which had fallen down.

When Boulogne was taken by the English in the year 1545, they built a small fort with towers round this ancient structure, which preserved it near another century; but as every fabrick raised by the art of man is doomed sooner or later to decay under the corroding power of time, so this building, after withstanding the force of so many tempests, repeated for so many years, was at last sapped by the slow approaches of the sea. It fell on the twenty-ninth day of July 1644; and the few remains which are left there continue a heap of rubbish.

The light-house built by the Romans on the hill at Dover is similar to that which they built at Boulogne, for it is an octagon without, and a square within, and it is very probable they were both erected within a few years of each other, and with the same kind of materials. But, that I might not proceed entirely upon conjecture, I employed a person last summer to examine the remaining rubbish of the old pharos at Boulogne, and to bring me over a piece or two, if he could find any of the materials left, like what I gave him to direct him in his search. The piece he brought me, and which I have in my possession, is what the Fossilists call *Tophus*, and it was with this kind of petrefaction the Romans built the walls of the light-house

house in Dover castle, which is, perhaps, without exception, one of the oldest buildings in the kingdom, but now going very fast to decay for want of a little repair, which might preserve it another century. The use of the tophus in building was well known to the Greeks and Romans; and they compared it with the Parian Marble, which they frequently used, as did the Egyptians, in the partitions of their most elegant buildings, on account of the lightness of it.

The tophus, though rough, and similar to the pumice for its porosity, easily crumbles when rubbed, but is very durable, as may be proved by the ages it has remained exposed to the inclemency of the seasons on such a high situation as the castle hill at this place. It also answered their purpose exceedingly well in turning arches, for there is an arch in this tower still remaining very perfect.

We are informed the tophus is very common in Germany and Italy [y], that there are vast rocks of it on the Rhine, and that the Germans use it instead of pumice. The Romans knowing by experience the use and durability of the tophus in buildings, instead of searching an enemy's country for materials to erect a light-house, which they wanted immediately to light their ships from the continent, they certainly imported the materials, and the tophus [z] was not only light for water-carriage, but

[y] Da Costa's Nat. Hist. of Fossils, Series II. Sect. 18. p. 135. See also Theophrastus' Hist. of Stones, by Hill, p. 39.

[z] Kirwan's Mineralogy, p. 25. The Tophus, he says, is the Duckstein (or, as Hill calls it, the Toffstein, or Tustein, of the Germans; and that it differs from the Stalactites in being formed by a gradual deposition of earths, chiefly of the calcareous kind, barely diffused through water, and within the water itself.

but it was more easily drawn up a hill, at that time of difficult access, than any very solid materials, which they knew not at that time where to find near the place.

When we consider the Romans had a light-house built by Caligula at Boulogne, and another erected almost opposite to it at Dover, of the same form, and very probably, by the specimen produced, of the same kind of materials, exactly 30 miles distant from the most commodious port in the province of the Morini, which was frequented by the merchants; is there any place on the continent so likely to have been the Portus Itius of Julius Cæsar, as the Valley at Boulogne? As he sailed from the very best port in the province, it would be a reflection on those who came after him to suppose they sailed from a worse. That they did not, is very certain by the roads, and the works of the Romans terminating at Boulogne, in the province of the Morini; neither have I read of any being yet discovered to the eastward of it.

This, added to what I have already said, amounts at least to a strong presumptive proof that the Portus Itius was at Boulogne, and not at Calais.

I am sensible, where a subject does not admit of a geometrical or mathematical demonstration, there may, and sometimes will be diversities of opinions, and each writer will be tenacious of his own; and I confess I shall require arguments more conclusive than any I have yet seen, before I shall subscribe to the Portus Itius of Julius Cæsar having been at Calais, or to the eastward of it.

J O H N L Y O N.

[z] Faber's Letters on the Natural History of the Mountains in Italy, p. 205. The volcanic productions near Trivali have been in many places covered with new strata of calcareous tophus, produced by the calcareous waters of the Apennines, or the overflowings of the tophaceous Lago de Tatari and Lago de Bagiri.

II. DER-

II. DERBEIESSEIRA [a] ROMANA. *By the Rev. Mr. Pegge, in a Letter to Richard Gough, Esq.*

Read Nov. 12, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

IT has been observed on a former occasion [b] that the county of DERBY in the British times constituted a part of that large tribe, the *Coritani*, or *Coitanni* [c], consequently it had then no peculiar provincial name.

It apparently deduces its present name from that of *Derby*, its principal town, and the question then will be, when this borough currently took its present appellation, as it was also sometimes anciently called *Northwarthig* [d]. The shire could not possibly receive its present denomination till after that æra.

I conceive, notwithstanding the whims and fancies of the heralds, who have given the town *a buck in a park* for its arms,

[a] Charta Hen. I. in Chartulario Decani Linc. Domesday has *Derbyscire*, as we write now, *c* having the power of *ch*. See Hearne's *Cur. Disc.* p. 46.

[b] Nichols's *Bibl. Top. Brit.* N° XXIV. p. 47.

[c] *Ibid.* p. 46.

[d] Camden, col. 587.

as if it had been once a *habitation for deer* [e], that the name is contracted, as Mr. Camden thought, from *Derwentby* [f], a term expressive of its situation on the banks of the river Derwent. There was an old *Saxon* town at this place in the ninth century, called *Northworthige*, to distinguish it probably from *Tamaweorthige*, or *Tamworth*; it was at that time of importance, and was taken by the *Danes*, who were then powerful in these parts, and were principally seated at *Repton* upon *Trent*; and, as this new acquisition lay on another river, the river *Derwent*, not far distant, they thought proper to change the name of it to *Derwentby*, afterwards contracted to *Deoraby* and *Derby*. The words of Fabius Ethelwerd are very express on this point, “in locum qui *Northworthigie* nuncupatur, juxta autem *Danaam* “linguam *Deoraby* [g].” The town being of consequence, as abovesaid, and fortified, or at least having a castle [h], it was retaken by force of arms, A. 918, by the warlike princess *Æthelfleda* [i], when it went by the name of *Deoraby*. And this, I presume, may be the first time it occurs under that denomination. On the whole, nothing can be more ridiculous or absurd than to suppose that the site of the town, when the *Danes* had it in possession was a chase or forest for deer.

[e] This opinion is also embraced by Bp. Gibson, *Camd.* col. 587.

[f] This Etymon I prefer to that from *bi*, juxta, & *dur* aqua, offered by Bp. Gibson, *ad Chron. Sax.* p. 24. as, in that case, it ought rather to be *bidur* than *Durbi*.

[g] Ethelwerd, p. 843. H. Huntingdon calls it *Derebi*, on the same occasion p. 353.

[h] H. Hunt. l. c. The Castle was demolished at this time, and, as I think, never rebuilt. However, if it was, king Edmund retook it. *Item*, p. 355.

[i] *Chron. Sax.* A. 918.

The name of *Deoraby* is found on a coin of King *Athelstan*, who acceded to the crown A. 925, and died A. 941, where the legend on the reverse is, HEGENREDES MO ON DEÓRABY [k], shewing, that the town was then of great consideration, was privileged with a mint, and usually went by its modern though contracted name.

England certainly was not distributed into counties till after the Saxons were completely settled in it; but there is no occasion to investigate the exact time when the several shires were first formed, as it will be sufficient to observe that this county could not well pass by its present name, as we apprehend, till about the year 900.

Our present enquiry, however, requires us to go into times of much higher antiquity than the date here specified, though before we enter on a detail of the *Roman* antiquities found within the limits of this little county, it will be highly proper to premise a word concerning the state and condition of the country at the time that people had concerns with it.

The Romans first arrived in Britain 55 years before the Birth of our Saviour; but it was long after that, before they made any permanent settlement in it, or had penetrated into the interior parts of the province, which probably did not happen till the reign of the Emperor Claudius A. D. 41. when, as we have good reason for thinking, this region of the *Coritani* was much covered with wood [l]. The Romans who first entered this

[k] Sir And. Fountaine, in Dr. Hickes's Thesaur. Tom. II. tab. II. The name also occurs there on a coin of king Edgar, tab. V.

[l] Nichols's Biblioth. Top. Brit. XXIV. p. 47. Arch. VII. p. 174.

quarter mixed, we may suppose, with the natives, so that the body of the people consisted of *Britons* and some few Romans intermingled with them.

One can hardly doubt but the *Coritani*, or *Indigenæ*, as I will call them, had discovered mines of *lead* (for we do not hear of any *copper* mines in Derbyshire) previous to the arrival of the Roman strangers. These last would consequently not only gain intelligence of such mines, but also of the *British* manner of working them. And thus it would be extremely natural for the new-comers, the masters, to encourage the natives to proceed in their accustomed employments; for these to be the miners or labourers, and they themselves to be the employers, the overseers, and the paymasters [*m*]. There seems to be no other way of accounting for the Roman letters which we find on that block of lead, smelted in the reign of the Emperor Claudius [*n*]. Whence it is most evident, that this tract became known to the Romans very soon after they had gained any settlement in the island.

The Romans continued in Britain till A. 420; and it is but reasonable to expect, that in the compass of 475 years, reckoning from their first Invasion by Julius Cæsar, various evidences, tokens, and monuments of their residence here would appear, and every day more and more; indeed it would be strange if they did not. What I propose therefore is, to try to recollect and register the several instances that have occurred of their

[*m*] Galgacus, indeed, seems to insinuate, in his speech, that the Romans did not *pay*, but *compelled*, the natives to work at the mines as slaves; but this we may regard as a rhetorical flourish.

[*n*] It will be mentioned below.

abode and exertions in these parts, which I may venture to augurate will prove no inconsiderable number.

In doing this, however, I shall take care not to put down any thing of doubtful authority; confining myself strictly to those remains which are *undoubtedly Roman*, and by all means endeavouring not to confound them with *British* antiquities, or those of other nations, *Saxons* or *Danes*, who have frequented this county and settled in it. I shall not therefore register that rich and curious jewel found in a barrow on *Winster moor*, and described by my late friend, Mr. John Mander of Bakewell [o]. Nor, for the same reason, shall I mention the many *Celts*, that at various times have been found in the county, since now, whatever the opinion may have been formerly, they are decidedly adjudged to the *Celtic* nations. So the large silver plate, or dish, found at *Risley*, about 5 miles from Derby, A. 1729, I omit, though the late Dr. Stukeley, who gave an account of it to his friend Roger Gale, Esq. 1736; thought it *Roman*, and conjectured it might rise as high in antiquity as the age of *Augustus*; because it was brought hither, as he imagines, from France, and therefore, though a curious piece of *Roman* antiquity, and also found here, does not come within the true meaning and intention of this memoir, as it does not appear from any one particular stated by the Doctor, that the Romans had ever been at *Risley*, and he accounts for the plates coming to England in much later times.

Adhering again closely to the subject, I shall not excur beyond the known limits of the county, and consequently shall

[o] Arch. Vol. III. p. 274.

not insert Mr. Rooke's *Villa Romana* [p], nor the Roman antiquities we meet with in Dr. Plott's Nat. Hist. of Staffordshire [q], though both places lie but *just without* the borders of our county. If, after all, a particular of dubious original shall chance to be noticed, care shall be taken to express the suspicion that attends it.

Now to chalk out and prescribe to ourselves some rational method of proceeding, as also for the accommodation of the reader, I shall dispose the various Roman antiquities hitherto discovered in the county of Derby, at least so far as they have come to my knowledge, under the following heads :

1. Lead.
2. Roads.
3. Stations.
4. Camps.
5. Urns,
6. Coins.
7. Inscriptions.
8. Lows or Barrows.

Roman remains, as will appear from the subsequent detail, have been found in almost every corner of our county ; inso-much that one may predict from this catalogue, without much presumption, that many more will be discovered in time coming, since it is certain that the places which we shall have occasion to mention were all, except *Little Chester* and *Brough*, not

[p] Arch. Vol. VII. p. 363.

[q] Dr. Plott, Nat. Hist. of Staff. p. 404.

known to have had any connection with the Romans, in the time of our illustrious and celebrated *Camden*.

1. Roman Lead.

We begin with that Roman block, or pig of lead, which, bearing the name of the Emperor *Claudius*, is the oldest of any hitherto discovered. It is now in the hands of our worthy member, Richard Moleworth, Esq. and was found upon *Matlock Moor*, A. 1787. The Society is possessed of a short Account of this piece, printed in *Arch. Vol. IX. p. 45*, and therefore no more needs be said of it here.

The next article of this class was also found on *Matlock Moor*, A. D. 1783, and is now in the possession of my friend, Mr. Adam Wolley the younger, of Matlock: it is described in the VIIth volume of the *Archæologia*, to which I beg leave to refer.

The third and last specimen of Derbyshire Roman lead was discovered upon *Cromford Moor*, April 1777, and bears the name of the Emperor *Hadrian*. It belongs to Peter Nightingale of Lee, Esq. and is illustrated with some necessary observations in the Vth volume of the *Archæologia*.

2. Roman Roads.

It must have been some time after their access, before the Romans would think of making military roads in our islands, as this could not well be done, till they were not only in force, but in peace and tranquillity, and also well acquainted with the bearings and situations of places. These roads are found to be more numerous than one would imagine.

Ikenild-

Ikenild-street, one of the four principal Roman roads in Britain, was traced A. D. 1768, from its entrance into Derbyshire to *Little Chester* and *Chesterfield*; and, by conjecture, to *Brough*, near *Rotherham* in *Yorkshire* [r].

Another shorter road, passing from *Brough* to *Buxton*, both in the Peak of Derbyshire, has also been traced [s].

Dr. Plott imagines a Roman road might go from *Edingall*, in Staffordshire to *Lullington*; and thence to *Repton*, in Derbyshire [t].

These were all the roads that were known in 1768; but since then, my late friend, the Rev. John Watson, Rector of Stockport, discovered a road, 1772, leading from *Brough* in the Peak to *Melandra castle* there [u].

Mr. Watson also was of opinion, that a road went from *Melandra-castle* to *Buxton* [x].

He asserts again, that another road passed from *Buxton* to *Stockport* [y], and this, which he states as coming from *Manchester* to *Buxton*, he has actually described [z].

My respectable and valued friend, Hayman Rooke, Esq. has this very year, 1788, given me some information of a Roman road, and called so by the common people, which goes from *Derby* (more probably from *Little Chester*) by *Hopton*, the seat of Philip Gell, Esq. over *Brassington-moor*, and, leaving *New*

[r] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 9. & seq.

[s] Ibid. p. 34. & seq.

[t] Dr. Plott, Hist. of Staff. p. 402.

[u] Archæologia, Vol. III. p. 237.

[x] Ibid.

[y] Ibid.

[z] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 35.

Haven, about a mile and a half to the left, takes its course to *Buxton*. In another letter, dated 31 May 1788, he says, “ he traced it down the hill to the inclosures, where it had been “ destroyed by the plough.”

Mr. James Pilkington, in his “ View of the present State of “ Derbyshire,” just published [a], has these words, “ There is, “ according to tradition, another *Roman* road, the extremity of “ which appears at the distance of a few miles from Buxton. It “ begins at *Hurdlow House*, and extends to *Pike Hall*. It runs “ nearly parallel with the turnpike road, which leads to *Ash-* “ *bourne*. It appears highly probable, that this road was once “ a means of communication between the bath at *Buxton*, and the “ station or encampment, which I shall have occasion hereafter “ to shew the *Romans* had at *Parwich*.”

To finish this business of the roads, it is supposed, and with abundant reason, that there went a military way in the later times of the empire, from *Little Chester* to *Nottingham* [b]. This we may be assured of, that the Romans formed many more roads than what occur in their famous Itinerary, such as may be termed *viæ vicinales*, as going from station to station within the country [c].

3. Stations.

The Roman stations in Derbyshire, as contradistinguished to camps and intrenchments, and with reference to the Itinerary

[a] II. p. 8.

[b] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 23.

[c] Dr. Plott, Staff. p. 402. Mr. Hutchinson, Hist. of Durham, II. p. 486.

of Antoninus [d], were four on the Ikenild-street, and two on the *Bathom-Gate*, or the lesser Roman road.

Our prime station, that of which the remains are the most conspicuous, and where Roman coins, &c. have been found without number [e], and are still sometimes found, is noticed in the XIIIth Iter of Richard of Cirencester by the name of *DERBENTIO*, and is now called *Little Chester*, near *Derby*. The town of *Derby* probably arose from its vicinity to this station, and in part, perhaps, from its ruins [f].

A second station on this road put down by Richard is now totally effaced in the author, both as to its name, and its distance from *Derbentio* [g].

Another station undoubtedly there was, on the road from *Derby* to *Chesterfield*, either at *Higham* or *Limbury*, though we cannot with certainty pronounce at which [h].

The fourth and last station on this Iter was unquestionably *Chesterfield*, at 10 miles distance, where coins have been found [i], and which has been proved by other evidence to have been at *Tapton Hill* [k].

The two stations on what I have termed the *Lesser Roman Road* were *Brough* and *Buxton*; the first at the outset, the second at the termination of this short Iter. As to *Brough*, I

[d] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 13.

[e] Camden, col. 587. Leland, Itin. VI. p. 131.

[f] Of *Derby* and the two *Derbentios*, see more in Bibl. Top. Brit. p. 21.

[g] Richard, Bibl. Top. Brit. p. 13.

[h] Ibid. p. 28.

[i] Ibid. p. 29.

[k] Ibid. p. 30.

have

have nothing to add to what has been said in the *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica* [1].

Buxton was indisputably a *Roman* station; the several roads pointing to it [m] intimate and confirm that. Mr. Watson asserts, “that at *Buxton* he had discovered the site of a *Roman* station, “unknown he believed *then* to any other antiquary but “himself[n].” But quære, whether this may not be the curious exploratory camp, which Mr. Rooke mentions in a letter to me, Sept. 22, 1787, “as being on *Combs Moss*, a moor about 4 miles from *Buxton* ;” if so, the *Buxton* station could not be there, that place being too far distant certainly, it must not have been nearer to, or at the bath. And therefore let us enquire how things were there. There was a *Roman* well here close by St. Anne’s well, where also were the ruins of the ancient bath[o]. But there seem to have been more baths than one anciently [p]. And as to the station here, Mr. Watson expressly says, “that on the top of the hill above the hall, in a “piece of ground called the *Stain* (or *Stan*) cliffs, are the visible “remains of an ancient settlement, which I doubt not was “*Roman*.” In the summer of 1787, Mr. Rooke observed an oblong tumulus, with a ditch and vallum; and on removing the earth he found “a wall similar to that of the large room “in the *Roman Villa* at *Mansfield Woodhouse*, with offsets on the “outsides. This inclosed the tumulus in an oblong square,

[1] N° XXIV. p. 34.

[m] See our 2d head, the *Roads*.

[n] *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 237.

[o] *Bibl. Top. Brit.* p. 35.

[p] *Ibid.* For a further account of the old *Roman Bath* discovered in 1781, see there p. 36.

“ 46 feet by 22 feet 6 inches. Within it was a body of clay, which appeared to be rammed in, though some of the workmen thought it was the natural foil; which ever it was, the wall was certainly built against it. As the inside was rough and irregular, it might possibly have been a floor.” This is Mr. Rooke’s description, who then offers his conjecture concerning the intention of this tumulus. “He is apt to think, he says, that this must have been a *temple*; it is situate on the hill facing the crescent, and about 100 yards in a direct line from the hot spring. And he thinks it natural to suppose, that the Romans, after finding the salutary effects of these waters, would erect a temple to the presiding deity [q].” The *Roman* road from *Fairfield* a man told him came into the present road near this ground; and if so, it could not be 20 yards from the *temple*, and ended there.

To dispatch this head; the camp of Melandra Castle in the parish of *Glossop*, discovered first by the late Mr. Watson, is, at this day, according to his account and delineation of it in the *Archæologia* [r], in a very perfect condition, and, considering the several *Roman* roads that terminate there, as also the structure of its vallum, very justly intitled to the name, the consequence, and dignity of a station.

4. Roman Camps.

The Roman remains of this description in Derbyshire, it must be acknowledged, are but few. One, however, there is on *Pentrich* common [s].

[q] *Apollo*, perhaps, or *Minerva*.

[r] *Archæologia*, Vol. III. p. 236.

[s] *Bibl. Top. Brit.* N° XXIV. p. 26. See Mr. Pilkington, vol. II. p. 317.
Another

Another there is on *Combe-moss*, as mentioned under the last head; and

Thirdly, there is a square camp amongst the gardens at *Castleton*, very visible when you look upon the gardens from the castle.

In regard to the camp at *Parwich*, mentioned p. 9 of his "View," &c. Mr. Pilkington says, p. 284 of the same volume, "About half a mile north of the village may be seen some faint vestiges of a *Roman* encampment or station, at a place called *Lombards green*." He then describes it, and observes, that about 20 years ago, a labouring man found a military weapon, a considerable number of coins, and an urn of very great thickness in which the coins had most probably been deposited; and that the coins principally consisted of *Roman Denarii*; the number about eighty; and then follows a more particular detail of them.

The entrenchment on *Mam-Tor* at *Castleton*, is in the opinion both of Mr. Bray and Mr. Pilkington, most probably a *Roman* work [1].

5. Roman Urns.

Two urns, one within the other, were found by Mr. Rooke, in a barrow on *Stanton-Moor* [u]; these, however, are not certainly *Roman*, but may be *British*, or *Roman-British*.

In opening a tumulus on Mr. Gell's estate near *Brassington Moor*, 1788, Mr. Rooke found fragments of an urn of coarse

[1] See Mr. Bray's Tour, p. 202. Mr. Pilkington's View, II. p. 402.

[u] Archæologia, Vol. VIII. p. 58.

clay,

clay, with bones, and the blade of an iron knife about 5 inches long [*x*]; part of the handle, which was of wood, appeared at the end, and the blade was evidently fixed in the haft $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. This blade was very much corroded, as was another to be mentioned below.

1779, Mr. Rooke opened a tumulus upon *Calton*, the hill above Chatsworth park, and found a small urn of coarse clay full of ashes. It was placed between two flat stones, and had another over it. Whether this be *British* or *Roman* may be doubted; its coarseness seems to speak it *British*.

6. Roman Coins.

These have been found very frequently in the county of *Derby*, and in various places. Many at *Little Chester* [*y*], one in the camp at *Pentrich* [*z*], two at *Chesterfield* [*a*], a Claudius Gothicus in *Staveley* parish, and several at Barleborough, the estate of Cornelius Heathcote Rhodes, Esq.

About the year 1740, a pot of Roman Denarii was discovered near a place called *Greenbaigh-lane*, in the parish of Alfreton, in a hedge bottom; the coins were dispersed into many hands.

A poor labouring man, about 1770, found a large number of denarii, at a place in *Pleasley*, called *Stuffine wood*, and sold them

[*x*] See the plate, p. 35.

[*y*] See above, Art. 3.

[*z*] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 26.

[*a*] Ibid. p. 29.

to a person at *Mansfield* for 5*l*. Mr. Martin, a farmer of *Pleasley*, has at this time three Roman coins found at the same place [b]. This farm, it seems, is very near Mr. Rooke's *Villa Romana*, so that the Romans appear to have much frequented this neighbourhood.

A very fine and perfect brass coin of the Emperor Commodus was found in *Chatfworth* park, and given to me by the late Alexander Barker, Esq. and I suppose his Grace the Duke of Devonshire may have it now, as I put it into his hands.

The late Mr. John Reynolds of *Crich* had four small brass Roman coins found somewhere between *Winster* and *Bakewell*.

The manor of *Crich* is the place most eminent for discoveries of this kind, as there have been no less than four different repositories de-enterred there :

One, July 26, 1761, on the summit of the cliff.

Another, 1772, at *Fritchley*.

A third, in March 1788 in *Culland Park*.

And of the fourth the rev. John Mason, curate of *Crich*, a gentleman of good learning and equal curiosity, writes to me thus: Feb. 9, 1785, “ As some labourers were getting stone
“ upon *Edge-moor*, in *Crich* common, Jan. 9, 1788, they found
“ in digging the surface two or three pieces of Roman coin,
“ which they judged to be silver, and looking round with
“ attention they observed an earthen pot, the upper side lying
“ level with the surface of the ground: the pot was broken
“ into many pieces, and as supposed, by the wheel of a carriage
“ passing over it many years ago. Its shape, however, might
“ be ascertained, which they described to me to be widest

[b] Information of Rev. Chaworth Hallows, Rector of *Pleasley*, 1788.

“ in

“ in the middle, with a long narrow neck, about an inch in
 “ diameter; and they thought it might contain about two
 “ quarts. They found it full of coins, which mouldered away
 “ in their hands, except 9 or 10, and these by rubbing and
 “ pinching with their fingers they broke, all but 2 or 3. Of
 “ these last I have not seen any; of the others I procured
 “ three fragments of two coins. One is of Gordianus III. the
 “ head with a radiated diadem. The other is a fragment of
 “ Philip the younger. These coins appear to be copper or iron
 “ covered with tin.”

About 23 years ago, in the encampment at *Parwich*, about
 80 *Roman* coins were discovered, chiefly Denarii, and a parti-
 cular account of them is given by Mr. Pilkington [c].

7. Roman Inscriptions.

An altar with a Latin inscription was formerly dug up at
Haddon in Derbyshire, an ancient seat of his Grace the Duke
 of Rutland. It was sacred to *Mars Braciaca*, and some account
 of it, with a copy of the inscription, may be seen in the
 “ Essay on the Coins of Cunobelin [d].”

Mr. Watson, whom I have often had occasion to men-
 tion, has also engraved a Roman inscription of the age, as
 he fancied, of the Emperor *Severus*, found near *Melandra*
Castle [e].

[c] See Mr. Pilkington's View, II. p. 285.

[d] Printed 1766, p. 15.

[e] Archæologia, Vol. III. p. 236.

8. Roman Lows or Barrows.

As the various nations, inhabitants of our island, and the *Romans* or *Romanized-Britons* among the rest [*f*], have all used the *low*, or barrow, it is difficult, in many cases, to ascertain the *Roman* barrows, and to distinguish them with certainty from those of other people. The barrows are now chiefly found in the peak [*g*], whatever they may have been formerly, and the late Mr. Maty is egregiously mistaken, when he talks of lows about *Derby* [*h*], an error owing to not well knowing the face of the country, but gaining ideas and notions merely by hastily travelling in it, as is the case with too many of our *tourists*.

The criteria we have for judging and pronouncing a *tumulus* to be *Roman*, seem to be these two; first, if it be near one of their military ways; and secondly, from its contents; if, for instance, it affords any antiquities upon opening it, that are undoubtedly *Roman*, as coins, implements, urns, &c. Dr. Plott deemed several barrows to be *Roman* upon this ground [*i*].

The barrow containing the two urns, one within the other, mentioned above, p. 29, may perhaps be *Roman*.

Mr. Gell's barrow in the same page, exhibiting an iron knife, may with more certainty be esteemed such.

[*f*] *Archæologia*, Vol. VII. p. 138.

[*g*] *Ibid.* p. 131.

[*h*] Maty's Review, 1785, p. 351.

[*i*] Plott, *Nat. Hist. of Staff.* p. 403. See also Mr. Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. i.

After thus running over our eight heads, it may be proper to specify a few single articles of Roman extraction which have been found in our county.

The *Roman* bath at Buxton has been already spoken to.

The *rudera* of the *Roman* temple at Buxton have also been noticed.

The *Roman* bridge at *Little Chester* over the river *Derwent*, is said to be visible at low water [*k*]. This was of wood probably, as the Romans, it is thought, erected no stone-bridges in Britain [*l*]; but many undoubtedly they had of timber [*m*].

A large Roman knife was found on Mr. Gell's estate near *Brassington moor*, by some labourers in making a plantation among some rocks, not far from the *tumulus* mentioned before, p. 33. It is of iron, 14 inches long, but much corroded with rust, as the lesser knife, fig. 1, found with fragments of urns and bones, in a *tumulus* near *Brassington moor*, May 21, 1788, part of the handle of the latter, which was of wood, appears also as at *a*, fig. 2. The blades are now the property of Mr. Rooke, who has been so obliging as to favour me with a drawing of them. Some parts of these knives, Mr. Rooke observed, had totally lost their magnetic power.

[*k*] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 19.

[*l*] Mr. Drake, *Eboracum*, p. 53. Mr. Brand, *Hist. of Newcastle*.

[*m*] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XXIV. p. 19.

Fig. 1.

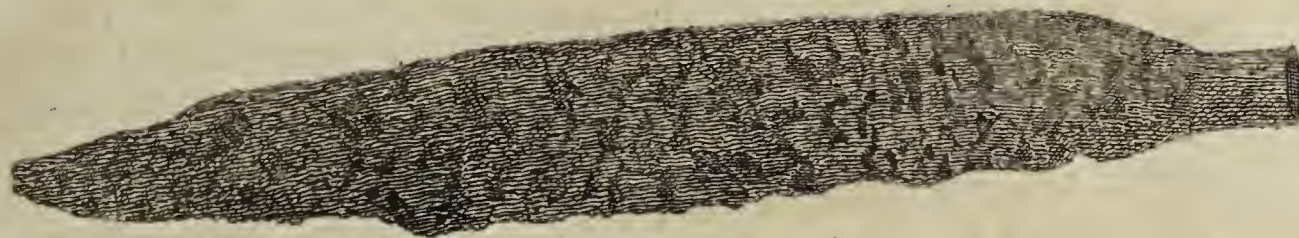
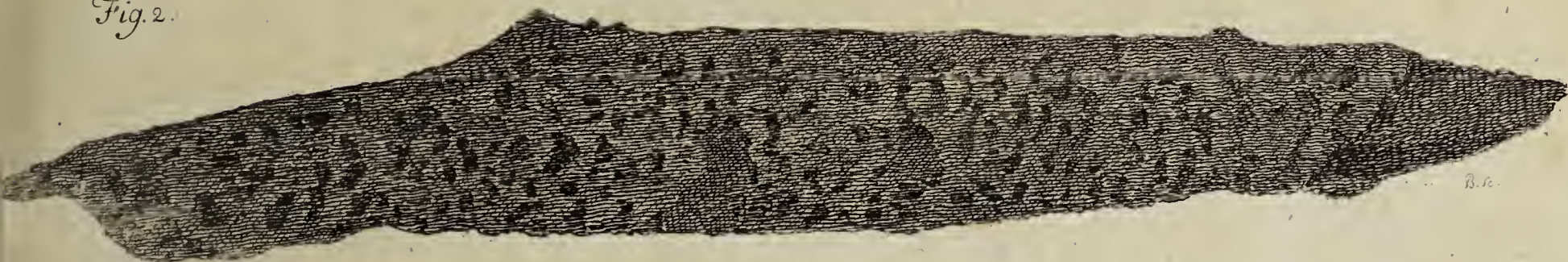


Fig. 2.



The result, upon the whole, seems to be, that the Romans were concerned, as Dr. Plott observes, in a multitude of places in the interior parts of the country, remote from their military ways; that more *Roman* antiquities, variety and number taken together, have been found in the county of *Derby*, than in any other province included in the generical name of *Coritani* (though they are not fewer than five) or perhaps than in most other counties in England. And, further, that were gentlemen in their respective counties, and we have members, I presume, from most parts of the kingdom, to enumerate and point out the several places within their districts and provinces, where Roman

F 2

remains,

remains, including antiquities of all the different kinds, have been found, in some such manner as is here done, we should have an excellent *Britannia Romana*, on a very extensive plan. Whence it would appear, that our island had indeed been *a favourite province*, as Dr. Stukeley [n] terms it, with that great people, and that they had in fact occupied or visited almost every corner of it [o].

I am, Sir, with great esteem,

Your most obedient servant,

Whittington, Dec. 1, 1788.

SAMUEL PEGGE

[n] Itin. II. p. 61.

[o] Dr. Plott, Staff. p. 403. 405.

III. *Observations on Canterbury Cathedral. By the Rev. Mr. Denne, in a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Norris, Secretary.*

Read Nov. 19, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

MR. Ledwich, in his ingenious, and in many instances satisfactory observations upon antient churches, published in Archæologia, vol. VIII. No. XIX. p. 176, has remarked, that if Osbern's authority is of any weight, the undercroft at Canterbury was founded antecedent to the year 742; that writer having informed us, that archbishop Cuthbert erected St. John's chapel in the eastern part of the greater church or cathedral. The chapel here noticed was not, however, any part of the cathedral fabrick; and I am inclined to attribute this mistake to Mr. Ledwich's having before him an imperfect extract from the life of archbishop Bregwin by Osbern; who expressly says, that the chapel was *almost contiguous* to the greater church [a].
There

[a] Qui (Cuthbertus) ecclesiam in orientali parte majoris ecclesiæ eidem *pene contiguam* in honore beati Johannis Baptistæ fabricavit; ut et baptisteria et examinationes judiciorum pro diversis causis ad correctionem scelerum inibi celebrarentur; et archiepiscoporum corpora in ea sepelirentur, sublata de medio
antiqua

There are besides other evidences of its being a detached building; and that at the time of its being constructed, it was at a greater distance from the east end of the cathedral, than when the Monkish biographer wrote his history. The primary ostensible reasons offered by Cuthbert, for erecting this church were, that it might be used for a baptistery, and a court of judicature; but there is ground to suspect, that his chief motive was to make it a place of sepulture for the archbishops of Canterbury, who had hitherto been buried in St. Austin's monastery. Cuthbert, it is plain, soon had it consigned to this use; obtaining, say the monks of St. Austin [*b*], king Eadbert's leave, and, say their brethren of Christ Church [*c*], the authority of the Pope, and the royal permission for such an appropriation. Cuthbert, and Bregwin his immediate successor, were here interred; but Lambert, the next archbishop, who had been abbot of St. Austin's, was, by his own direction, buried in the chapter-house of the convent, over which he had presided; after whom no primate was interred within its walls.

There are no traces of the chapel's being applied to the purposes first specified. After the parochial clergy were allowed to administer the office of baptism in their respective districts, a general baptistery at the cathedral church could not be wanting; and it appears from Edmer's description of the church,

antiqua consuetudine qua eatinus in ecclesia apostolorum Petri et Pauli corpora antecessorum suorum tumulari solebant. Angl. Sac. II. p. 75.

Nomine Baptistæ fundavit et ipse capellam;

Ecclesiæ muros hæc *prope* facta fuit.

In qua decrevit præsul fore se sepeliri,

Ac successores quosque suos pariter. Ib. 72.

[*b*] X Script. Chron. Thorn, c. 1774.

[*c*] Ibid. Gervase, 1294—1641.

before

before the appointment of Lanfranc to the see of Canterbury, that low controversies and pleas were determined in the south door of the nave [*d*].

St. John's chapel being in a dilapidated state, it was repaired by Lanfranc, and made the infirmary chapel. Edwin's sketch of the cathedral and precincts of the priory, delineated before the fire in 1174 [*e*], shews the situation of this chapel with respect to the east-end of the church, where was the chapel of the Holy Trinity. After the fire, this chapel with its undercroft being wholly taken down, it was rebuilt upon a more extensive plan; and in digging for the foundation of the walls of the new undercroft, they met with the bones of several monks in the cemetery; which were collected, and re-interred in a large trench in the angle between the chapel of the Trinity and the infirmary towards the south [*e*].

A part of the south wall of the infirmary chapel is remaining; and it may be the wall of St. John's chapel, though after the new appropriation of it, the Virgin Mary being considered as a more proper guardian of the sick and infirm monks, it was dedicated to her. Nor are marks wanting of its being the wall of the original fabrick. It was, as already noticed, only repaired by Lanfranc; and the attentive Mr. Gostling observes [*f*], that besides the east window of the chapel, which is closed up, there are some arches of older windows still to be seen in the wall. There is also in the south wall a mutilated figure allowed by

[*d*] Ibid. 1291.

[*e*] An engraving of it, at the expence of this Society, was published in 1755. "Cœpit Magister Willielmus causa fundamenti monachorum cimiterium fodere, unde compulsus est multorum sanctorum monachorum ossa effodere; quæ diligenter in unam collecta reposita sunt in fossa grandi, in angulo illo qui est inter capellam et domum infirmorum ad meridiem." X Script. Gervase, 1299.

[*f*] Walk in and about Canterbury, p. 138.

Somner and Battely [g] to have been the effigies of John the Baptist, and there can be little doubt of its being designed for him, because in the hand was a label with this inscription, “Ecce major me,” &c. In Somner’s time it was partly legible, and he *dared say* it was in a character less antient than the fabrick; had luckily a fac-simile been taken, the age of the letters might have been by others nearly ascertained.

Both these eminent antiquaries were indeed fully persuaded that the walls of this chapel were destroyed by the fire in 1174, if not sooner; and they seem to have been as confident, that the outer walls of the choir had the same fate. In this, however, they were certainly mistaken; and it should be remarked that the tower of St. Andrew, which, from its situation at the north-east end of the choir, was nearest to the infirmary, was, after the fire, in good preservation [b]; why then are we to conclude that the walls of the infirmary chapel that were much less exposed should not have escaped!

When Gervase tells us that very many of the ornaments and goods of the church, the furniture of the choir, the timbers of the roof, and the stalls, all combustible materials, were reduced to ashes [i], we without hesitation admit the assertion; and
we

[g] Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 106, 107. & Cantuar. Sacr. p. 94.

[b] “Magister turres prædictas (Sancti Anselmi et Sancti Andreae in utroque latere ecclesiae antiquitus ad circumpositas) dissipare non volens, integras autem transferre non valens.” X Script. 1303.

[i] “Non enim solummodo choris hoc incendio consumptus est, verum etiam domus infirmorum cum capella Sanctae Mariae et aliis quibusdam curiae officinis. Ornamenta quoque ecclesiae quamplurima et bona in cinerem redacta sunt.” Ibid. c. 1290. “Post multum vero temporis ecclesiam Cantuariensem cum officinis et ecclesiam Sancti Johannis Baptistae, quae a beato Cuthberto aedificata et dedicata, vorax flamma consumpsit; quae postea Lanfrancus archiepiscopus
reparavit:

we can easily imagine that the pillars of the choir, in consequence of the intense heat of the fire from such a pile of wood, that blazed with violence to the height of fifteen cubits from the floor, might receive irreparable damage. But when these words are applied to the consumption of stone walls, they must be read with a due allowance for the figurative style of the relator. Though therefore Mr. Ledwich may from misinformation have conceived that the east end of the undercroft of this cathedral is of the date of Cuthbert's primacy, it is not by any means improbable but that the chapel of John Baptist, which was erected by that archbishop, may be in part subsisting.

As to the west part of the undercroft, the time of its construction cannot be precisely fixed. It may be of a prior date to St. John's chapel; I am at least inclined to suspect it to be of a greater age than Mr. Ledwich, upon the authority of Mr. Gostling, imagines it to be. Edmer, who was precentor of this priory, in his description of the church, previous to the reparations and additions made by Lanfranc, refers to the passage in Bede, which mentions Austin's dedicating to Christ the church recovered by the assistance of King Etheldred, which Bede had learnt was built by the old believing Romans [k].

Edmer

reparavit: et ecclesiam novam in qua sanctorum episcoporum corpora in aquilonari parte super voltum magnum et pulcherrimum imposuit reverenter, et collocavit decenter, et sub singulis locellis ordinavit. In illa etiam conflagratione, quanta dampna locus ipse perpeffus sit nullus edicere potest. Scilicet in auro, in argento, in libris divinis et legibus. Insuper et privilegia Romanorum pontificum et regum, et principum regni ex integro omnia consumpta sunt." Vita Bregwini, autore Osberno, Ang. Sac. vol. II. p. 76.

[k] Recuperavit regio fultus adminiculo ecclesiam quam ibi, Romanorum
Vol. X. G antiquorum

Edmer then adds, that the church in a certain part resembled the church of St. Peter's at Rome, wherein the most sacred reliques of the whole world decently kept, were reverently worshiped [1]. By this part must be understood the confessional, or crypt, that are synonymous terms; but from the perplexed mode of expression, it is difficult to determine how far the monk meant to imply that this confessional was a part of the church noticed by Bede. Unfortunately Edmer's description, which is preserved by Gervase, is concise, imperfect, and not without other obscurities, which a Somner, a Battely, and a Gostling, have not been able to dispell. The church evidently consisted of a presbytery, a choir, and a nave; and from the choir were some steps leading up to the presbytery. There was likewise a high vaulted crypt, under the presbytery only, as Battely seems to think; but as I read the words, it was continued under the choir. Whether the floor of the nave was upon a level with the floor of the choir, or with that of the undercroft, is not clear from the description. If the former were the case, there must have been an immense quantity of earth removed, previous to the laying of the foundations of the nave supposed to be built by Lanfranc, and of

antiquorum fidelium opere factam fuisse didicerat, et eam in nomine Sancti Salvatoris Dei et Domini nostri Jesu Christi sacrauit." Beda Eccles. Hist. L. I. c. xxxiii.

[1] "Erat enim ipsa ecclesia, quod per excessum dici patientur quæso accipiat, sicut in historiis Bedæ testatur, Romanorum opere facta, et ex quadam parte ad imitationem ecclesiæ beati apostolorum principis Petri, in qua sacratissimæ reliquæ totius orbis veneratione celebrantur decenter composita.—Ad hæc altaria nonnullis gradibus ascendebatur a choro cantorum quam Criptam vel Confessionem Romani vocant. Subtus erat ad instar confessionis Sancti Petri fabricata, cujus fornix eo in altum tendebatur ut superiora ejus non nisi per *plures* gradus possent adiri." Edmerus X Script. Gervas. c. 1291.

the

the present nave. It is also doubtful, whether, according to Edmer's description, Dunstan was buried in the crypt, or strictly speaking in the nave, separated by a strong stone wall, without the crypt [*m*]. I imagine it to have been without the crypt, concluding the steps mentioned by Edmer, not to be the steps leading up the presbytery from the choir, but to the many steps he afterwards notices of ascent to the choir from the undercroft.

Osbern relates that Dunstan two days before his death pointed out the place where he wished to be buried [*n*]. Edmer says, that he was laid very deep in the ground; and both agree that a sublime monument was reared over his grave, which, adds Edmer, could be seen by the fingers in the choir, and by the priests going up the steps to the altar. This is an expression that seems to imply that the monument must have been at some distance from the presbytery, and not at its west end, as I conceive Battely to have surmised. The intersection between the nave and the choir, or rather the east extremity of the nave, and not far from the altar of the crucifix which was there situated, appears for many years to have been no un-

[*m*] “Sane via una quam curvatura criptæ ipsius ad occidentem vergentem concipiebat, usque ad locum quietis beati Dunstani tendebatur, qui maceria forti ab ipsa cripta dirimebatur. Ipse namque sanctissimus pater ante ipsos gradus in magna profunditate terræ jacebat humatus, tumba super eum in modum pyramidis grandi, sublimique structura, habente ad caput Sancti Altare matutinale. Inde ad occidentem chorus psallentium in aulam ecclesiæ porrigebatur.” Ibid. col. 1292.

[*n*] “Deferentes illud (Dunstani corpus) in basilicam magni basilei domini salvatoris; ibi in loco, quem ante biduum ipse dictaverat, cum diligentia sepultus, et post hæc eminentioris operis structurâ decenter opertus, flebilem simul et amabilem cunctis sive in choro psallentibus seu per gradus ad altare ascendentibus sui memoriam reliquit.” De vita Dunstani, Ang. Sac. II. p. 119.

common place of interment of bishops; and it is observable that Dunstan's head was deposited near an altar where matins were performed. In "*Cantuaria Sacra*" there is what the author apprehended to be the ichnography of Edmer's church with references; but he has not marked the place of Dunstan's tomb, possibly from his having doubts as to its situation. There is also in the sketch an omission of the ailes mentioned by the monk, though not specified whether there were side ailes or cross ailes [o]. Several antient churches were built in the form of a cross [p].

Certain however it is that in Canterbury cathedral, as described by Edmer, there was a lofty undercroft; and to this Osbern must have alluded, when he speaks of the vaulting large and beautiful, above which Lanfranc placed the bodies of the holy bishops which he had brought from other parts of the church. He indeed uses the epithet *new*, but it must not be strictly rendered; a latitude of interpretation being here the more allowable, because the word *repair* occurs in the preceding sentence. As the vaulting of the old church was of stone, it could not have been destroyed by the fire before the Conquest [q], and Mr. Gostling has justly rejected the notion of Lanfranc's having, in seven years, re-edified from the foundation the whole church, together with the palace and monastery. More than twenty years were requisite for Gundulph's

[o] "*Deinde sub medio longitudinis aulæ ipsius duæ turres erant, prominentes ultra ecclesiam alas.*" X Script. col. 1292.

[p] Bingham, *Ecclef. Antiq.* b. VIII. c. iii.

[q] "*Siquidem post innumeras persecutiones quas sæpissime passa est intus et foris, occulto nostris sed iudicio justo Dei, incendio consumpta est, et cum omnibus ornamentis et utensilibus suis in nichilum pæne reducta.*" Edmerus, ut supra.

rebuilding Rochester cathedral, that is upon a much smaller scale. And of the church of St. Paul begun by Bishop Maurice, so expanded was the undercroft, and so capacious the upper parts of the fabrick, that though he pursued the work with assiduity and spirit for twenty years, he left the completion of it to his successors [r].

From the style of the ornaments of the capitals of the pillars in the undercroft, Mr. Gostling has suggested, that Grymbald and his assistants might be the architects; and he infers that those who built the vault may be supposed to have raised the walls also. But in Osborn's life of Odo there is a passage, which a little inclines me to believe, that the crypt and the then superstructure might be of greater antiquity.

When Odo was advanced to the primacy of Canterbury it is said he found the roof of the church perished by great age, every part, half ruined, being ready to fall [s]. Now, as Odo was promoted in 934, and Grymbald died in 903, is it very probable that between the time when Grymbald and his assistants may be imagined to have built the walls, and placed the roof upon them, the roof should have become so totally dilapidated! Mr. Battely is of opinion that Odo only raised the walls to a level, they being before uneven; but, as appears to me, he carried all the walls higher than they were before. The artificers whom he collected were employed three

[r] Dugdale's Hist. of St. Paul's, p. 5.

[s] "Tectum ejusdem ecclesiæ Christi *nimia vetustate* dirutum semirutis per totum partibus pendebat. Quod ille renovare cupiens, murum quoque in porrectiorem celsitudinem exaltari desiderans, congregatis artificibus præcepit ut quod dissolutum desuper eminebat penitus tolli, et quod minus in altitudine murus habebat, jussit extolli, in tribus annis quibus ecclesiæ muri in altum porrigebantur." Ang. Sacr. Vol. II. p. 83.

years ; and this seems to have been a longer time than was sufficient for a number of men to have executed so plain a piece of work. I am therefore apt to imagine, that something more might be done, in which security and elegance were united. It is observed by Mr. Gostling, that the outside of the south wall of the church is adorned with a range of small pillars, some with fantastic shafts and capitals, some with plain ones, that support arches which intersect each other. And this, significantly termed by him a *girdle*, he supposes to have been in the walls Lanfranc found at his coming to the see, and that the archbishop made use of these walls in his grand repair of the cathedral [t] ; will it then be deemed a strained surmise, that this girdle was an ornament worked into the walls by the artificers whom Odo employed !

In the Appendix to the same volume of *Archæologia*, p. 445, Mr. Barrington has noticed the gloominess of the undercroft at Canterbury, and offered an opinion concerning the purposes for which this and similar apartments were constructed in churches. Somner terms the crypt lightsome, but Erasmus says, that the eastern part being somewhat obscure, till lights were brought he could not view to advantage the elegant chapel of the Virgin Mary, who had there her habitation [u]. And in this part we are to trace a cause of the present gloom in the whole undercroft, which was to have been in some degree obviated. For the crypt beneath the choir was designed to have a constant communication with the vaults under the

[t] Walk, &c. p. 78.

[u] "In crypto domicilium habet virgo mater, sed subobscurum, semel atque iterum ferreis cancellis circumsepta ; admotis lucernis vidimus plusquam regale spectaculum." *Peregrinat. Relig. ergo ; Opera Erasmi*, Vol. I. c. 785.

Trinity chapel, erected after the fire in 1174 [x], and which are now allotted to the house of the first prebendary. Mr. Barrington might not have an opportunity of seeing them; but they are represented by Mr. Gostling, as being spacious and beautiful, and what would make a finer parish church than any in the city [y]. When the crypt under the old Trinity chapel was heightened, enlarged, and improved, it was with the view of erecting a tomb in honour of Becket at the east end, where there is a tower still called Becket's crown. And had this become the receptacle of his shrine, there cannot be a doubt, but that it would have had a number of windows that would have cast much light over the whole undercroft [z]. But the plan was changed, and the chapel of the Virgin Mary, for probable reasons suggested by Mr. Gostling, was secluded from the sight of the vulgar. The French church is, however, less lightsome than it was formerly, in consequence of the ground without it being considerably raised. For part of the windows on the south side are, if I am not mistaken, some feet below the surface of the church-yard; from which there is a descent by six steps into the south west cross, that is, upon a level with the nave. To the crypts under the choirs of cathedrals specified by Mr. Barrington, may be added that at Rochester, constructed by Gundulph.

We are informed that the crypt at Canterbury was made in imitation of the confessionary of St. Peter's church at Rome, and from this we may collect the original use of undercrofts,

[x] "Introitum de veteri in novam criptam magister prudenter aperuit."
X Script. c. 1302.

[y] Walk, &c. p. 143.

[z] "Factoque igitur muri exterioris fundamento firmissimo ex lapide et cemento murum etiam criptæ ad bases fenestrarum erexit," X Script. c. 1299.

and from what circumstance they acquired the appellation of confessionaries. When a church was built over the grave of a martyr, or confessor, it was after the Greeks termed a *martyry*, and after the Latins a *confessionary*. These names were afterwards adopted, when churches were only erected in memory of persons of this class; and when it became a practice to preserve and venerate their relics, and to dedicate altars in honour of them, the relics were placed near, under, or within the altars. Edmer mentions an altar in the crypt at Canterbury, in which, according to an antient tradition, was enclosed the head of St. Furseus, founder of the monastery of Burgh castle, in Suffolk, about the year 630; and some of the relics of the Holy Apostles and Martyrs, Austin is reported to have brought with him he might deposit in the church built by the Romans in this city. In these crypts there might, in general, be light sufficient for the celebration of divine rites; and, in compliance with the superstition of the age, there were lamps burning at the several altars.

This appropriation of what was deemed a very sacred part of the church will, in some measure, account for none but canonized persons being for a considerable time buried within the churches. Austin, though the converter of the Saxons to Christianity, the first archbishop of Canterbury, and founder of the religious house called after his name, was interred in the portico of the church of that abbey; as were his five next successors. There being a want of room for more bodies, Theodore, the seventh primate, was, it is said, buried in the church. But *church* is not always to be strictly construed; for it often means some edifice within the precinct. Archbishop Lambert was buried in the chapter house of St. Austin's, and the like apartment in Durham cathedral was the general repository

pository of the early bishops of that see. And when Cuthbert was desirous of changing the burial place of the archbishops, he did not presume to solicit that himself and his successors should be laid with the saints in Christ-church, but in a detached chapel.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obliged and humble servant,

Wilmington, April 15, 1789.

SAMUEL DENNE.

IV. *Some Observations on the Paintings in the Window of Brereton Church. By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, in a Letter to Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq. Vice President.*

Read Nov. 26, 1789.

S I R,

THE beautiful coloured drawing which you were pleased to exhibit at the Society [a], is so very curious, in regard to the many singularities which attend it, at least in my eye, that I request your favourable acceptance of a few additional observations upon it.

There are five figures in what we may call the lower compartment of the window at Brereton church, in the county of Chester, and seemingly all knights; and it is true, that in an illumination in a small vellum MS. of a Latin Manual of Prayers, which I have, the assassins are five; the piece consisting of them who are all standing, of *St. Thomas* kneeling at an altar, and of a monk, whom we may suppose to be his chaplain, or cross-bearer, at his side. But nevertheless all history testifies that the murderer of Becket were but *four* in number.

[a] Engraved in *Archæologia*, vol. IX. p. 368.

William

William Fitz-Stephen, who was living at the time, was in the archbishop's service [b], and no contemptible writer, names but four [c], and most later authors, if not all, agree, I think, in the same [d]; so that the middle and most conspicuous figure in your drawing must needs be intended to represent the martyr himself, though by a most wonderful incongruity, repugnant to all history, he is portrayed with his sword drawn, and clad in armour. We incur no mistake, Sir, in denominating this principal figure the martyr himself, for his name is expressly written on the label under him thus,

Martira Thoma [e].

It is further observable, in respect to the *Knights*, that the two on the right of the martyr carry their swords in their left hands, which can only be to please the eye of the spectator by making a contrast with the swords of the two figures on the opposite side.

The names of the knights on their labels are, *Willm's Traciq. Reginaldus filij Aic'i* [f], *nec non Mertilius* [g] *hugo, Ricardus Bruto* [h]; which in the inscription underneath stand thus, "*Ricardus Bruto nec non Mertelius hugo Willmus traci Reginaldus*" "*filius hici* (no doubt for *urci*, i. e. *urfi*) *Martirm Thomam figri*

[b] Account of Fitz-Stephen prefixed to his Description of London, A. 1772, p. 8.

[c] Fitz-Stephen, p. 78.

[d] Rog. Hoveden, p. 521. Annal. Dufap. p. 33. Rad. de Diceto et Gervas. inter X Script. col. 515. 1414. 1672. Dugdale, Baron. l. p. 678. Lord Lyttelton, Vol. IV. p. 353.

[e] i. e. Thomam.

[f] This certainly should be *Urci* or *Urfi*, as all authors call him; *Caxton* also naming him *Bereson*.

[g] That is, *Morville*.

[h] i. e. Brito.

“*fecere beatum anno milleno centum septuageno*,” of which the ten latter words, as you truly remark, form two Hexameter verses; but if I be not mistaken, the whole inscription may be thrown into four verses of that species, thus,

*Ricardus Bruto, necnon Murtelius Hugo,
Willelmus traci, Reginaldus filius hici,
Martirum [i] Thomam fieri fecere beatum,
Anno Milleno centeno septuageno.*

The first of three figures in the upper compartment is evidently a bishop, and, as the *nimbus* denotes, a saint; whence I should esteem him to be either *Becket* himself, or *St. Chad*, who was connected at this time with the Diocese of Chester. I incline to the latter, because we have the effigies of *Becket* in the other compartment. The middle figure is also a prelate with his mitre and crozier, and in the attitude of conferring his benediction, and probably was that Bishop of Lichfield, or Chester, who was sitting at the time when the window was made. The third figure, with a *glory* and a book, must, I think, be the patron saint, to whom the church of Brereton was dedicated, some saint, but not a bishop, as he wants the crozier. This patron saint, I find, was *Oswald* [k].

The church of Brereton is thought to be one of the oldest in the County Palatine of Chester [l]; but whatever the fabrick

[i] This is particular both as to the quantity of the middle syllable, and the termination; but the like errors occur often in monkish verses.

[k] Eton.

[l] Archæol. vol. IX. p. 368.

of the church may be, perhaps as old as the Norman Conquest [m], this window, representing the tragical end of *Becket*, cannot be supposed to rise any higher than the canonization of that saint, A. D. 1172, and probably not near so high.

I am, Sir, with the greatest regard and esteem,

Your most obedient humble servant,

Whittington, Oct. 29, 1789.

S A M U E L P E G G E.

[m] There is no mention of a church at *Bretone*, which is placed in *Mildestwic* hundred, by which name *Northwich* hundred went at the making of Domesday, (Leycester, p. 421.)

V. *Further Observations on Cataractonium, and the Parts adjacent.* By John Cade, Esq. In a Letter to Richard Gough, Director.

Read Nov. 26, 1789.

SIR,

Gainford, Sept. 22, 1789.

HAVING casually had occasion to recur to the learned Mr. Burton's Commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary through Britain, where at page 53, in quotation from Bede, he tells us, that were we acquainted with the mount called *Wilpapes Dun* or *Wilfares Dun*, about ten miles from Cataractonium, we should have little cause to doubt of the true situation of that place; this circumstance attended with an ardent desire to rescue from oblivion a few places mentioned in Bede's Ecclesiastical History, and other authors, induced me take a journey from Greta Bridge to Catterick, and some other parts of Yorkshire and Durham. The result of my observations may, perhaps, be not altogether unworthy of perusal; however, I shall at all events, confide in your wonted candor and humanity.

As I have the assistance of our venerable monkish historian, my primary effort must be to point out *Wilfares Dun* and *Wilfares Down*, memorable for the dispersion of king Oswin's army, and the melancholy catastrophe that succeeded it at

Inge-

Ingethingum or *Gathely*. The singular appearance of Wilfares Dun * had formerly attracted my attention on viewing it from the hill above Gilling, at a time when I little imagined that its history would be interesting. It is now called *Didderston* or *Didderfley-hill*, is about nine miles northwest from Catterick village on the Herman-street road, and opposite to it is another mount of a conical form, called the *Clack-hill*. The adjacent down is spacious, and no place could be better fixed upon (in conformity with the tactics of those feudal times) for the exertion of military prowess, or deciding the fate of a kingdom. The sequel is well known, and Oswin's life atoned for his inauspicious temerity, by ostensibly appearing to combat Oswy's army, so exceedingly superior to his own. The unfortunate prince's remains were interred at Tinmouth, where a monastery was afterwards built and dedicated to him; but I have never read of any miracles attributed to him, though his name seems to have been honoured with a place in the Roman calendar. Within the angle where the Herman-street and High-street separate, is the seat of Sir Robert Hildyard, Bart. now called *Sedbury*, which I am inclined to think was a palace of King Oswin's. Bede positively says, that our Saxon princes ever gave the preference to a Roman station for their residence, and of necessity there must have been one at this place. The *Sedes Burgi*, if I may be at liberty to use the expression, remains in the present name *Sedbury* or *Sedburg*, and its vicinity to Gilling and Wilfares Dun favors the conjecture. Mr. Burton has also particularly remarked, at the stations *Rutupiæ* and *Derventio*, that this custom was prevalent through Britain, and at the latter place he gives Bede's recital of king Edwin's escape from the machination of Eumerus the assassin.

[a] So named perhaps from the Mercian King. See Bede's Chronology.
Having

Having perhaps said too much concerning Sedbury, my next employment must be to search for *Akeburg*, near Cataracton, the residence of James the Deacon, who first introduced the Roman Church Song into the Northumberland kingdom, and succeeded Paulinus in the government of the cathedral of York, mentioned likewise in Bede's History, page 175. I can find no place in that neighbourhood called *Akeburg*; we have *Aldburg* about six miles distant, but that I shall not fix upon. However, about a mile or two southwards, towards Sedbury and Catterick, is *Melfonby*, which shall not be passed in a superficial manner, as the church at that place is dedicated to St. James, and the origin from whence I would derive its present name will coincide with the customs of our primitive Saxon Romanized church, whose dignitaries were ever distinguished by some lasting memorial. To instance only a few places in the Northumbrian territories, which retain ecclesiastical appellations, and are applicable to the subject, viz. *Ancroft* or *Aidan-croft* from *Aidan*; *Etal* from *Eta*; *Fudbo*, *Fuda*; *Finchale*, *Finan* (afterwards noted for Goodrick's austerities); *Ebchester*, *Ebba*; *Branspath*, *St. Brándon*; as also *Acley* from *Acca*; to which saints, the three latter churches are dedicated; hence there is reason to conclude, that *Melfonby* has been the residence of James the Deacon. We read of a Mellitus, Justus, Honorius, Deusdedit, and the melliflous doctor St. Ambrose, and I apprehend *Melfonus* may not be improperly applied upon the present occasion as a derivative. Perhaps some persons may say, I am pursuing an exploded system, and that etymologies are very uncertain, but still I can see no substantial reason, why they should be totally rejected; and until I can meet with satisfactory proof, that my conjecture is ill grounded, I shall not readily give up the point. As for the name *Akeburg*,
it

it might anciently be so called from its situation among *Oaks*, and have derived the present one from a church being built at the place, and dedicated to St. James, which, at this time, may almost challenge the honour with Harrow on the Hill for being a visible church; if a spire was added, it would eclipse it, and the best stone quarries in the north are adjacent to the place.

On reviewing the remains of Cataraetonium, I met with no reason to deviate from the description given of that place. The scattered fragments of fortification to be seen in the circumjacent parts, leave no room to doubt of its former magnitude. When we consider the vast concourse of people that must occasionally have resided there, the accommodations necessary for the numerous sojourning cohorts, the space occupied by magazines of every kind, with the allotments requisite for merchants, artisans, and manufactures; besides its being the site of the great northern corporate mint, from whence the legions were to be supplied at the prætenturas and Caledonian stations; cursorily passing by its temples, hostells, baths, and other public buildings, need we question the assertion of the ancient *Cataraeton* having included *Thornburg*, *Burghall*, and *Catterick* village, a circuit at the most not exceeding three Roman miles? It would be absurdity in the extreme to be guided by some writers, who imagined that it did not comprise above ten or twenty acres. Here we may in reality meet with a more apposite *Bellofitum* than the Oxonian historiographer could possibly descry, where the coins preserved bespeak Jupiter Custos, and the testimony of succeeding ages has never been wanting to immortalize its former splendor and importance. Well might the philanthropic Mr. Burton, contemplating its present situation, repeat the words of the Psalmist, “Come,

“ behold the works of the Lord, what desolation he hath brought upon the earth.” I must acknowledge that I never viewed the place, that the fate of Ilium, Tyre, and Carthage, was not brought to my remembrance; but with this soothing reflection, that religion and justice sway the sceptre of this happy land, whilst contending nations, not satiated with the destruction of a town or a city, are for extirpating whole regions; as if several of the European states were in need of a new colonization.

Leeming-lane, I suppose, means no more than a common high way. We find another road in Kent so denominated. Dr. Stukeley’s conjecture of its being repaired by Helena, and having partly retained her name, seems inconclusive.

I was formerly of opinion, that the Foss way had not terminated at Lincoln, but was continued across the Humber by York, Catterick, Stanwick, Foss, and Portgate, to Alclud or Dunbarton; and that the Herman-street had intersected it between Carlisle and the Grampian mountains; but I think you did not coincide with that hypothesis. I imagine the celebrated Arthur’s Oon would with more propriety accord with Car Oon; the name of the village and water on which it was situate, with the coins struck at Catterick, representing that structure, plead much in favor of *Carausius’ Oon*. I think the Scots alledge that Edward the First caused the name to be changed.

Stainton in the Street, *Stanwick*, and *Stainthorpe*, must have all been so called from Roman milliaries. None of them are in a stony situation. I am persuaded that the uncertainty and badness of the fords over the Tees below Winston, and the river Were about Witton, had occasioned the Romans to construct the new road by Piersbridge to Binchester, &c. Near Gainford
this

this alpine river is frequently making new channels, and the fords in consequence as frequently changing; whilst that where the Roman bridge stood at Pierbridge, would be good at this day, if not injured by wears and other temporary obstructions.

I have no doubts concerning the *four* Acklands being all derived, like Sarron in Greece, from a land of Oaks. This county was formerly included in the diocese of Hagustald, and the old deanery-house at St. Andrew's Ackland was built within a Roman station. The collegiate church there is likewise dedicated to St. Andrew, in conformity with that at Hexham, which looks as if Acca had resided at the place. The Prestons near Acley and Stockton indicate that some religious foundations have been at no great distance.

Monk Weremouth must have been a Roman station, though not distinguished; the ballast hills and numerous buildings now at that place must make any searches abortive; but I am really of opinion, that the old conventual church of St. Peter was on the same site with the present church. On examining the basis of its aukward steeple, I discovered part of an arch that appears to carry every mark of antiquity.

On the opposite side of the Were, is a Druidical remain, called *Maiden Paps*, a good sea mark. And at *Ackley Heads*, near Durham, has been a large Druidical grove, which our county historian could not perceive. The original road to the north was westward of the present from that city along a street caalled *Allergate*.

I am pretty certain the river Ouse, on which York is situated, had taken that name originally, on the junction of the Swale and Eure. The two Ouse Burns, or Brooks, can suggest no more than Burns running into the Ouse. Hence we may observe, that the river does not change its name, Isis and Ouse being synonymous, and that the Swale was formerly called

Isis, and deified at Cataractonium, we need only refer to the subterranean leaden pipes discovered at that place, where in all probability had been a temple to Proserpine, an infernal deity of the same significance with Isis : moreover the Wisk, which runs into the Swale, retains in substance its old name likewise.

As the elucidation of Bede's History was designedly my principal object, it may not be amiss to make some enquiries after the prince, who is said to have occasioned the conversion of the English nation, by permitting his vassals to be exposed for sale in the public markets at Rome. The authenticity of the story has been questioned upon rational grounds, and Ella's memory, perhaps, loaded with obloquy, for no other reason than his being a Pagan prince. Journeys or voyages to and from Rome were not so frequent in his reign, as we find them in after-ages, when the hierarchy of that church was daily subverting the splendor of declining monarchy. The Northumbrian kingdom being then divided, I apprehend that Ella fixed his residence at *Elvet*, now a suburb to Durham, the *Vetus Burgus*, which has been misplaced by some writers at *Old Durham*, on the opposite side of the river Were, where was a Roman station, called *Maiden Castle*. The radix and origin of Elvet I will venture to ascribe to *Ella* the Elder, the first king of Deira, contemporary with Gregory the Great, the promoter of St. Augustine's mission. A note in the Saxon Homily, p. 15, says, that *Ella* signifies *courage, magnanimity, virtue*; and the learned Mr. Rollin, speaking of the origin of the Greeks, informs us, that *Elis* in Peloponnesus, the *Elysian* Fields, and the river *Ilissus* or *Elisus*, are all derived from *Ellas* or *Eliza*, son of Javan, the great patriarch of the Grecian nations. In that part of Deira between the rivers Tees and Tine are several places that retain evident marks of their being derived from
Ella,

Ella, viz. *Elvet*, which, I suppose, was a regal seat; *Eldon*, or *Dun*, near Aukland; *Elstob*, *Elwick*, and *Elton*, all in Stockton Ward. I shall not notice *Elcroft* near York, as that place had its name from *Ella* the Usurper, near three centuries afterwards. I am induced to fix upon *Elvet* for being the *Vetus Burgus*, and residence of the great *Ella*, from various considerations; and first, all authors agree that here has been a church dedicated to St. Oswald, from the earliest ages of Christianity in the northern parts; and near the church-yard is a plat called the *Anchorage*, which appears to have been the cell of some anchoret or recluse, even prior to that foundation, and which perhaps originated from the erection of some primeval cross, so much celebrated in King Oswald's History. Secondly, we likewise meet with a place there called *Rotten*, or *Rotten-row*, a name of great antiquity, which the learned Mr. Camden deduces from the German freebooters, or hireling auxiliaries; *rotten* or *rotteren* to muster, says he, hence *rotmeister*, a corporal, &c. This appellative occurs also at Sadberg, Darlington, York, Nottingham, and many other towns; at the three first mentioned places, we, in like manner meet with *Hungate*, the etymon of which has not a little perplexed the late Doctor Drake, in his celebrated work the "Eboracum," where at p. 312, he observes that *Hungry gate* is but a poor conjecture, and afterwards remarks, the place was formerly inhabited by many eminent merchants. If it would not be thought pedantry in me to give my opinion, I should decisively derive it from the *Huns*, or Easterling merchants, who had staples or marts at the most considerable towns in the kingdom, and perhaps the supposed caravanfary at St. Leonard's, York has been occupied by them. But I am insensibly wandering from the borough of *Elvet*, where opposite to the
Rotten-row

Rotten-row is a place called *Hall-garth-street*, near Maiden-castle hill, where I suppose a palace of Ella was situated, and in the vicinage of the church are some tumuli, which probably contain his remains with other Saxon princes, before the arrival of Paulinus in the Northumbrian kingdom. Bishop Hugh Pudsey restored this district to the church of Durham, and annexed it to the city by a strong stone bridge; and here the chapter hold their occasional courts for the Borough of Elvet at this day.

Having mentioned *Sadberg* in the preceding discourse, I shall take a survey of that place, and my journey thither necessarily leads me by the old *Rycknild-street* way, which I endeavoured to trace in a former paper. And here it may not be improper to remark, that adjoining to the identical road is a water-mill upon the Skern, called the *Rycknild-mill*, and further a mansion called the *Rycknild* grange in the oldest records of the parish where they are situate.

This county exhibits many remains of the Danish polity and usurpations. *Sadberg* has been one of their strong-holds, and the chapel there is built on the summit of an old encampment. The place commands an extensive prospect over a distant country, and particularly the eminent station at Mainsforth, about eight miles to the northward. *Sadberg*, though now reduced to a small village, has been an Emporium of great magnitude and opulence. Several of the streets may still be traced, and its privileges at this time with the honour of the ancient earldom add no small lustre to the episcopal see, to which it is united. In Lambard's *Topographical Dictionary* we find it styled *Satbergia* (from the *Lindisfarn Chronicle*); and that it was anciently a county, containing, as he informs us, a great part of what is now called the county or bishoprick

of Durham. These, with other corroborative circumstances, induce me to conclude, that it was the metropolis of Sitheric, the Danish King of the Northumbrians, who probably was treacherously dispatched by poison or other barbarous devices at the place. Holinshed and Speed give us very contradictory accounts of this catastrophe, so that there is no speaking with precision upon the subject.

Bishopton, about two or three miles to the eastward, and the tumulus at that place, are presumptive indications that the former has been the residence of a prelate, and that the latter commemorated some event of importance. We are told that Beatrice, or Edith, sister of king Athelstan, was married to this Pagan prince, A. D. 915, and allowed the free exercise of her religion, with the assistance of an ecclesiastical consistory to forward the conversion of her husband to Christianity. Where then can we fix its residence with more propriety than at Bishopton so near at hand? and to what attribute the fabrication of the tumulus, but for a memorial of some extraordinary interment at that place? whether of this Sitheric, or his queen Beatrice, will not be easy to say: if the Scottish historians are to be depended upon, perhaps the latter. In the VIIth Volume of the *Archæologia* is some account attended with an engraving of the strong camp at Mainsforth, also conjectures on the situation of Brimeilbury, where king Athelstan gained a complete victory over Godfrey and Anlaf, sons of Sitheric. Many accidental circumstances have occurred to strengthen those conjectures, and the large Moose deer horns found at Mainsforth are not the least. Indeed there remain many evidences of this county being the great scene of action during the Danish Invasions. *Ravenfworth* near Newcastle and *Ravenfworth* near Richmond in Yorkshire, may perhaps date their origin from the erection of a
Danish.

Danish standard as well as *Ravensburg* near Hull, where it was first displayed; and the celebrated *Warden-low* was certainly occupied by them; and on this account it is probable St. Cuthbert's relics could not have sanctuary at the place. *Gainford* had likewise its rise from those marauders, their original encampment being a little north of the place, and at the entrance from the east is a considerable mount of their construction, whether for the purpose of religion, judicature, or interment, I am at a loss to determine. Those lordly people seem to have disregarded both the Roman and Saxon mode of fortification. Circular elevation with some intrenchments in the style of circumvallation constituted the usual method of constructing a Danish fortress, and often so remote from water that a person cannot readily assign any reason for so glaring an absurdity.

It is a doubt with me, whether the see of Durham ever used the arms of the Kings of Northumberland before the earldom of Sadberg was annexed to it, and I attribute the demolition of that place to the devastations made by the first William a little time after the Conquest. This event might contribute to the rise of the neighbouring town of Darlington, which was much better accommodated with numerous good springs than Sadberg, where water was not over abundant, and which place Hugh Pudsey had adorned with a spacious church and other buildings about eighty years afterwards. But Darlington may claim higher antiquity. It appears to have been noticed by Bede with its river the *Dar* or *Der*, now called the *Skern*, some centuries antecedent to that æra, and about the year 860 was given to St Cuthbert, by Seir, son of Ulphus, lord of the place. Soon after, it became a residence of the Bishops. I am inclined to think the magnificent bridge over
the

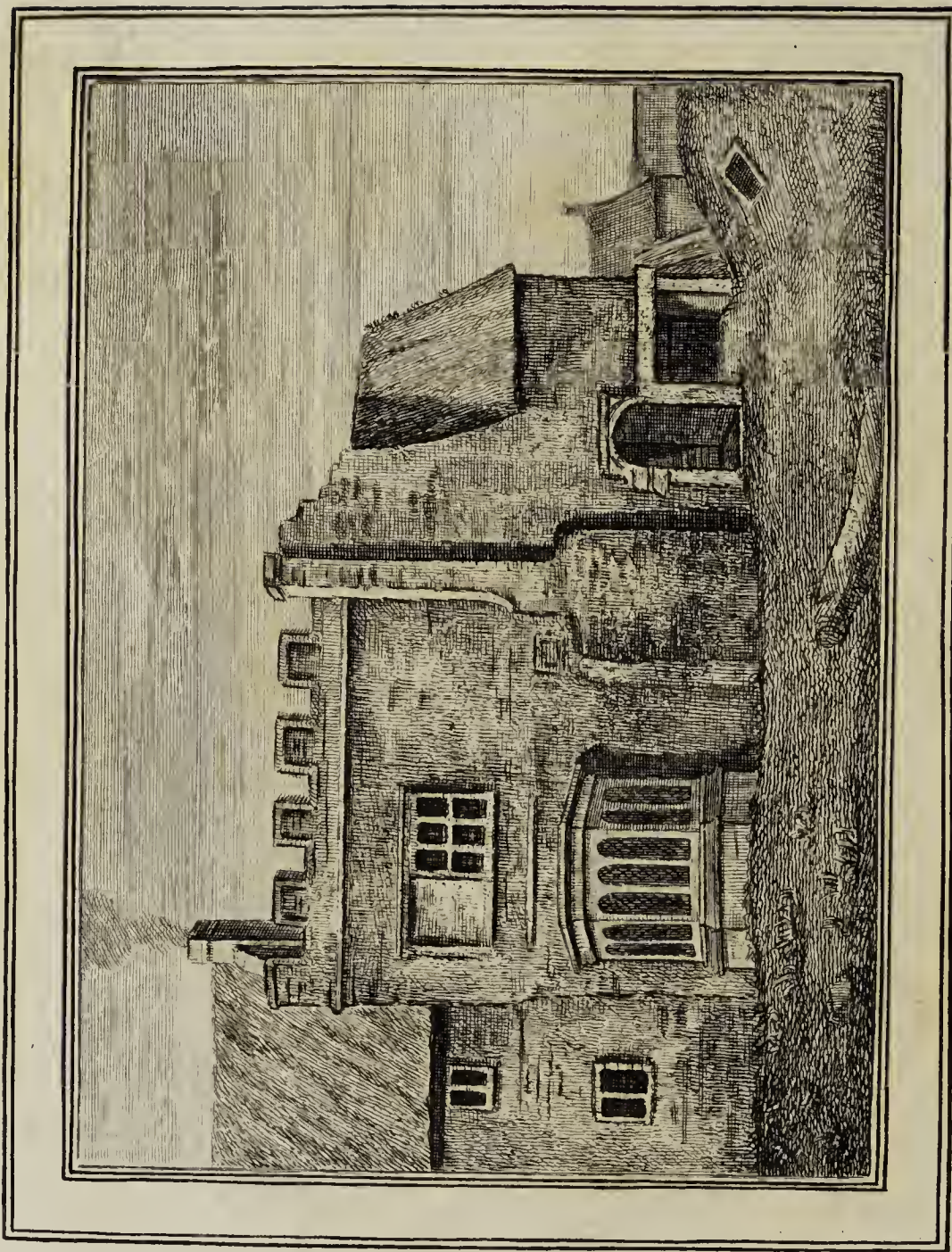
the Tees at Croft was built, the architecture of which corresponds with the church at Darlington in the construction of the arches, cornices, and battlements, and has withstood the various depredations of this rapid river for fix hundred years. History is silent in regard to the erection of this useful structure. Perhaps it may have been built by public contribution, as I have never read of any prelate that promoted the work, either by indulgences or liberality. Although Darlington is seated upon a flat near the Skern, which annually overflows some hundreds of acres, for want of a proportionate channel to carry off its redundant waters, yet it enjoys a temperate wholesome air, instances of longevity being rarely wanting; nay, at this time there are a man, his wife, and sister, inhabitants of one house, whose ages put together amount to near two hundred and seventy years; and there lately died two neighbours, one at ninety-two, and the other at ninety-four years. Consumptive cases are less frequent here than in any of the adjacent market-towns, and population rapidly increasing, this place has doubled the number of its inhabitants in half a century. Of late years, horticulture has been brought to great perfection at Darlington, and agriculture as much patronised in the environs. For ten miles around no waste or common land is to be met with; and the laudable premiums given by a respectable society contribute much to accelerate professional improvements.

To conclude; the miracles ascribed to our great Patron St. Cuthbert have raised the ecclesiastical hierarchy of Durham to its present grandeur and opulence. His guardian auspices have likewise continued to aggrandize the favoured Palatinate for some revolving centuries. We contemplate with pleasure

and experience the effects of our rising commerce, maritime consequence, and internal wealth. The Tyne, Were, and Tees, are the great channels of our export and import, and their benign influence has contributed to give us that national superiority for which the county of Durham has long been distinguished.

JOHN CADE.





Schnebbeler del.

Bayle sc.

*Remains of the Mansion-House, (or Castle) of the Longuevilles,
at Billing-Parra, Northamptonshire.*

VI. *Description of two antient mansion houses in Northamptonshire and Dorset. By Richard Gough.*

Read Dec. 3, 1789.

THE drawing herewith exhibited, taken by Mr. Schnebelie in the course of last summer [a], represents a fragment of one of the oldest *mansion houses* in this kingdom.

It was the seat of the family of *Longueville* from the reign of Edward II. when John de Longueville levied a fine of the manor of *Little Billing*, in the hundred of Spelho, and county of Northampton, where this house is situate. This John, who was declared lord of the manor 9 Edw. II. founded the house of Austin Friars in the town of Northampton, 16th of said reign, to which several of his descendants were benefactors, and were there buried, as was probably the founder himself. In this family the manor of Little Billing continued till the reign of Elizabeth.

Leland [b] thus describes this building :

“ The eldest house or manor place of the Langevilles, yet remaynith at Little Billinge, about a 3 miles est from Northampton.”

[a] See Plate I.

[b] It. IV. 40.

Mr. Bridges [*c*] the historian of Northamptonshire gives this account of it.

“ Part of the mansion house, which was formerly inhabited by the Longevilles, is still left standing, and hath great marks of antiquity remaining. The first story is supported with broad arches, where is the appearance of a chapel. The door-cases of Harleston freestone are thick and large. And at the south end is a turret, with a stair-case leading up to the leads. A part of it is embattled. In the yard is the farm-house, made out of the ruins adjoining to the ruinous part.”

Messrs. Buck engraved a view of these ruins 1729; but have called them by mistake a *Cistercian priory*. What could have suggested this idea it is not easy to say; for there is nothing in the parish to give rise to it. Perhaps they confounded it with the religious house founded by the same family in Northampton as before mentioned.

The ruins are much reduced in a course of 60 years. The hexagon turret and all the building to the west of it is gone. In the present view only the east part of the north side is seen in which is a large bay window below, and a long casement above it, with a large chimney to the east.

Mr. Hutchins, in his History of Dorset [*d*], has given a view not unlike this, with a plan, of a mansion house in Great Canford, which belonged to the family of Montacute, earls of Salisbury, about the middle of the reign of Edward III. and was the chief place of their residence. The remains were intirely taken away 1765: but before that time consisted of a suite of

[*c*] I. 409.

[*d*] II. 100. 107.

of three rooms running from east to west. The most eastern was about 25 feet square, and had a stair case tower at the north-east angle. To this room adjoined on the north side a square tower over a gateway. On the west side of the first room adjoining another 48 feet long by 25 wide, communicating with it by a door, and having a fire place in its south side, and two large oriel windows in its north. The westermost room of this suite was 33 feet by 25, and had two windows in the north, and two in the west front, and a square tower at the north west corner. Behind all these, but parallel with their line, were offices, such as kitchen and wash-house, with their chimnies back to back, and at the end a stable, and another room. There was no appearance of a quadrangular or other court. The house fronted to the river Stour, which was at no great distance from it.

These two mansions may be considered as a kind of structure between the castles, calculated for military defence, and the manor houses or palaces of the nobility in the reigns of Elizabeth and the two Henrys preceding her.

Spofford castle in Yorkshire comes the nearest to these two in point of time and plan; built, as Mr. King [*e*] observes, about the time of Edward III. in imitation of the style of architecture then introduced; when the idea of the close compact well secured *keep* was nearly laid aside; when that even of the *castle* began to be considered as of importance in *name*, rather than in reality, and when the idea of the convenient hospitable *palace* was adopted and brought into use.

[*e*] Archæologia, Vol. VI. 342.

VII. *Extraets out of an old Book relating to the Building of Louth Steeple, and repairing the Church, &c. from about the year 1500 or 1501 to 1518. Communicated by Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. Pr. R. S.*

Read Jan. 14, 1790.

ROBERT ENGLISH,
THOMAS ALDERTON,
WILLIAM KEEL and } Kirkwardens in 1501.
THOMAS FOX

THOMAS TAYLOR, Draper,
WILLIAM JOHNSON, Draper, } Kirkwardens in 1501.
ROBERT BOUSLEY, Mercer,
THOMAS ANGRAM, Draper.

£. s. d.

Page 2. Paid for stone and expences at the quarrel to the broach.

Item, paid to John Chapman, merchant,
William Johnson riding to the quarrel by
four days, and other two men charing stone,
and to William Nettleton in his expences, 0 6 8

Item, paid to William Johnson for his labour
12d. and his horshire 13d. 0 2 1

Item, paid to the quarryn for stone at that
time, 0 40 0

Item, paid William Nettleton, charing stone
at the said quarrel to the broach, 0 1 4

Sum, 0 50 1

Page

	£.	s.	d.
Page 11. Paid for carrying of stone.			
Item, paid to Thomas ——— for two load stone carrying to Louth ———	0	3	5
Item, paid William Kelfy two loads 3s. 4d. Robert Kelfy one load 20d. and William Offrey one load 20d. ———	0	6	8
Item, paid to John Moaks and his fellows from Conby to Louth, for five load car- rying ——— ———	0	8	4
Page 13. Item, paid to William Johnston for his own cost and his horshire, riding to the quarrel for stone to the broach by four days,	0	2	4
Item, to John Offley for ten load from the quarrel to Dog Dike by land and water, price a load, 20d. Sum,	0	16	8
Item, to Richard Spencer's wife, of Keelby, for two load, from the quarrel to Apple- tree nuts, ——— ———	0	2	0
Item, paid John Lebel for the same two load from Appletree nuts to Dog Dyke,	0	1	4
Item, paid to the said John for 7 load, from the quarrel to Dog Dyke, by land and water, ——— ———	0	11	8
Page 15. Item, paid the first Sunday of Lent to Wil- liam Bennet, quarryer of Keelby for stone at the quarrell, ——— ———	0	36	8
Page 17. Memorandum, There is coming home stone to the broach 10 score foot and 5, and to the gallery within the steeple, 40 foot grofts and 10 orbs,			

	£.	s.	d.
Page 26. Item, paid to William Nettleton, riding to the quarrell for to buy stone to the broach, and for to get a master mason, for to take charge of the said broach, by four days, 2s. and to John Miller for his horsehire and his own cost, 20d.			
Sum,	0	3	8
N. B. John Cole, master mason from 1501 to 1505-6.			
A looch or loch is a place to lay stone in.			
Item, paid to John Cole, master mason of the broach for making molds to it by four days,	0	2	5
Item, paid to William Thomas to fetch him diverse things,	0	0	10
Item, paid for packthread, glue, and nails,	0	0	3
Item, paid to William Thomas one day, 4d. to John Archer one day, 4d. and Thomas Garbard one day, 4d. bearing timber forth of the loch,	0	1	0
Item, paid to John Cole, master mason, and to William Johnson, riding to the quarrell for to buy stone to the broach,	0	3	4
Item, paid by the hands of John Chapman, merchant, and William Johnson, at two times for stone to the broach, and to the gallery within the steeple to William Benneit and John Loveley, quarriers,	0	80	0
Item, that William Johnson paid John Levely and William Bennett at the quarrel for stone,	0	40	0
Item,			

£. s. d.

Item, that John Cole, master mason, and William Johnson paid to the said John and William at the quarrel, ——— 0 20 0

Item, that Robert Beverley and his fellows paid of St. Ann-day at Louth to the said quarries, ——— 0 57 11

Item, that the said John and William has received the day afore of the said Robert and his fellows, ——— 0 27 6

Item, that William Bonnett has received of Sunday afore Michaelmas-day at Louth of Thomas Taylor and his fellows, ——— 0 90 0

Item, that John Lively and William Bonnett has received at Gunby of John Cole, master mason, and William Johnson, an owing reckoning of St. Katharines-day this year, ——— 0 7 6

And that day lay there at Gunby 31 load stone paid for,

Item, that the said John Cole, master mason, and William Johnson paid the same day to William Bonnett and John Lively, quarriers, for stone that lies at the quarrell, 0 1 3

Page 27. Memorandum, that master mason and William Johnson bought stone at the quarrell of Roger Hanking and Edmund Shepherd, 100 foot, price a foot $2\frac{1}{2}d.$, and so they gave them in $3s. 4d.$, and to William Camworth 100 foot, price $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ a foot, and they gave him $3s.$ and $4d.$, also John Glover for eight load great stone from

£. s. d.

Wigfurth to Appletree nuts, 3s. 4d., and
also to the said Master and William for
their costs, 3s. 4d., also paid to Master
Mason another time for to bear to the
quarries the 4th Sunday of Advent, 20l.

Sum, 20 19 8

For to make a Loch to lay Stone in.

Paid to Robert Beverley for 6 bunch sewing
rope, ———— ————

o o 5

Also paid to Thomas Taylor for latts 200
and $\frac{1}{2}$, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., nails 6d., straw 2s 4d. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
of wax 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., rosin 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sum,

o 4 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Also paid to William Thomas and William
Palmer, levying the ground for to sett the
broach upon, and removing stone by three
days, 2s., also for four load sand gather-
ing, 8d. ———— ————

o 2 8

Page 28. Paid for Carriage of Stone from Dog Dyke to Louth.

Item, paid to William Newsome for three
quarters of a load 14d., paid to a man of
Conby for 2 load, 3s. 4d. ————

o 4 6

Memorandum, that there is at Dog Dyke
31 load stone paid for, except these four
load.

Item, paid to John Glover for one load 20d.,
John Howson one load 20d., and William
Kilsey one load 20d., at Mid Lent,

o 5 o

Item, paid diverse times in expences to the
carriers and master mason, ————

o 2 4

Item,

relating to the Building of Louth Steeple.

75

£. s. d.

Item, paid for 1 load carriage from Dog Dyke to Louth, ———	0	0	20
And so there is remaining at Tattershall 21 load.			
Item, paid to the bailiff of Conſby for toll for ſtone carriage in great for the broach by,	0	5	0
Item, paid to William Johnson by three days riding to the quarrell, ———	0	2	0
Page 31. Item, alſo that Thomas Taylor paid to Robert Peniſton for lyme, ———	0	12	0
Item, winding up ſtone to the broach,	0	6	0
Item, paid to William Plumer by three days rolling up lead, ———	0	12	0
Item, paid Good-Fryday to Maſter Maſon's man making mortar by 9 days, ———	0	3	8
Paid for the making,			
Memorandum, that the Abbot of Louth Park gave one yew-tree to it.			
Item, paid to the ſaid Abbot for one tree,	0	3	4
Item, paid for felling of them 4d., and to William Johnson one load 6d., and Robert Engliſh gave t'other load.			
Item, paid to Giles Kingerby for one day and half charing and cutting of the ſaid timber, 9d., and for carting in, meat and drink, 3d. ———	0	0	12
Item, paid to John Peniſton, for carrying timber from St. John's chapel, 3d., to John Faſth for iron-work, 2d., carriage of two aſh-trees from Thorp-hall, 3d.,			

£. s. d.

John Harrifon, smith, for one pully fhife
of brafs, 16*d.* for Spanifh iron, 2*s.*

Page 38. Memorandum, that the faid accomptants has
borrowed to the building of the broach
of the alderman and brethren of our lady
Gyld, and the com'onty * fhall pay to
the faid Gyld again, as it appears in the
accompt book of our Lady Gyld,

6 13 4

Alfo that the faid accomptants has borrowed
of the faid alderman and brethren to the
building of the faid broach, the which the
Com'onty fhall pay again as it appears in
our Lady accompt book, ———

6 10 0

Alfo that the faid accomptants has received of
William Johnfon and Richard Brough
Deans of our Lady Gyld, by the affent of
the alderman and brethren of the faid
Gyld, for to buy ftone to the broach, as
it appears in their accompt, fum 40*s.*,
the which fum was borrowed of our Lady
Hock for to buy wax.

Memorandum, that the faid accomptants has
borrowed to the faid building of the al-
derman and brethren of St. Peter Gyld,
fum, 6*l.* 7*s.* 0*d.*

And the faid accomptants by the affent of the
com'onty has laid to pledge to the faid al-
derman and brethren the beft chalice be-
longing to the high altar, the which cha-
lice lays in Trinity Hutch.

* The townfmen or parifhioners.

£. s. d.

Memorandum, that the said alderman and brethren of our Lady Gyld has lent of St. Hugh day to the building of the said broach to the said accompts, the which the com'onty shall pay again, 6*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*

Owing to our Lady Gyld this year,	sum,	21	16	8
Owing to St. Peter Gyld,	sum,	6	12	0
		<hr/>		
	Sum,	28	8	8

Page 50. Paid for stone at the quarrell and for carriage to Dog Dike.

Item, paid for stone borrowed of the abbot of Revelby, the which he had for his, 0 11 4

Item, paid to the said quarries for carriage 20 load from the quarrell to Dog Dyke, 0 33 4

Page 51. Paid to servers of the master mason by six days,

 0 18 0

Page 53. Paid for carriage of stone.

Memorandum, that the abbot of Revelby has lent stone 15 kenns containing 15 yards, and Thomas Ayby carried one load 20*d.*, &c. to Belchforth, and Thomas Wright carried that load to Louth, 17*d.*

Item, in expences, 3*d.*

Item, paid in expences for wains at Horncastle 23*d.*, at Conby for horse meat, 14*d.*, at the water side horse meat, 6*d.*, in meat and drink, 6*d.*, at Conby and Horncastle at dinner, 3*s.* 1*d.* to John Piketorth for horsehire, 3*d.*

Sum, 0 7 5
Memo-

		£.	s.	d.
Memorandum, that William Johnson, weaver,				
has agreed with the bailiff of Tumby, in				
great as long for stone to the broach to				
Thisby, ——— ———	0	4	4	
Also paid to William Johnson for riding to				
Stainton in expence, ———	0	0	6	
Page 57. Memorandum, that the said com'onty has				
borrowed of the alderman and brethren of				
St. Peter Gyld, ——— ———	6	12	0	
And the said com'onty has laid in to the				
said alderman and brethren their best				
chalice, which chalice lies in their hutch				
belonging to the said alderman and bre-				
thren called Trinity hutch within the round				
loft.				
Borrowed of our Lady Gyld and Trinity				
Gyld, and St. Peter Gyld, to the building				
of the broach the year afore, and this				
year, sum total, ——— ———	44	2	4	
Page 64. That the said accomptants has borrowed of				
the alderman and brethren of our Lady				
Gyld * this year to the building of the				
broach, ———	4	4	1½	
Which sum was paid of the arrears of Wil-				
liam Watson, Dean of the brotherhood,				
as it appears in our Lady books, An. Dom.				
1503, and paid by the hands of John				
Chapman, merchant, ———	4	4	1½	

* 1503.

As

As it was left in his hands as it appears from the said Book.

	£.	s.	d.
Page 70. Item, paid of Passion Sunday to Robert West and his man making scaffolds about the broach by eight days, ———	0	3	6
Page 71. Item, paid of Easter day to Thomas Messenger for half a quarter of lime and bushell,	0	0	9
Item, for charcoal of Easter eve, ———	0	0	1
Page 74. Memorandum, that the com'onty of this town oweth to master alderman George Fitzwilliams, Esq. and brother of this Gyld, as it appears the year afore to the building of the broach, the which belongs to our lady Gyld, ——— sum,	36	8	8
The which the said com'onty has laid to pledge to the said master alderman and brethren two silver crosses, one of their best chalices and their silver pax.			
Also the said com'onty borrowed this year of the arrears of William Watson, as it appears afore, ———	4	4	1½
Memorandum, that the said com'onty borrowed of the alderman and brethren of Trinity Gyld, to the said building, as it appears the year afore, ———	21	8	0
Of Peter Gyld, ———	7	7	0
Page 85. Also paid to John Liffel and William Bonnett for stone at the quarrel and carriage, In the first for 17 load square pieces of Hazlebrough stone, ———	0	38	0
Also			

	£.	s.	d.
Also for 10 load of Willsforth square pieces,	0	20	0
Also for 54 foot crokytts, price 1 foot, 2d.	0	38	4
Also paid to Nicholas Brancell for 100 foot achlere *, and squinches of 18 inches high and 15 at the least, price the foot 2½d.	0	25	0
Page 96. Memorandum, that the kirkwardens of this kirk, and com'onty, has borrowed of John Chapman, alderman of Trinity Gyld, and brethren of the same Gyld, to the build- ing of the broach as appears in their ac- compt of the lifelod, ———	0	21	8
Also that the kirkwardens and com'onty bor- rowed this year of the said Mr. alderman and brethren of money received of Eli- zabeth Lindsey, 8d. also of the arrears of John Fisher Barker, Dean of the said Gyld, 10s. 3d., as it appears also of Thomas Alderton, for diverse brethren their names unknown, 6s. 4d.			
Of master alderman George Fitzwilliams, Esq. and brethren of our Lady Gyld,	40	12	9
Of the arrears of Richard Brough,	0	48	8½
Of Simon Lincoln, merchant, and alderman of St. Peter Gyld to the building of the said broach, ——— ———	6	12	0
Lawrence and William and Christopher Scune, master masons from 1505-6 to 1515.			
Page 187—1510 paid to Lawrence and William mas- ter mason, Christopher Scune his prentice.			

* Afhler.

Therefore

Therefore lying in Trinity-hutch a chalice in pledge.

£. s. d.

Page 109.	In 1506 paid to Christopher Scune, master mason the which sum he paid to John Lefell and William Bonnett, quarriers, for stone,	0	20	0
	Also to the said William thirteen great pieces containing four tonn and half of stone, price one foot, 3d.	0	8	2
Page 110.	Paid for carriage of stone, four load, from Dog Dyke to Louth,	0	6	8
Page 111.	Paid to Christopher Scune, master mason, making molds to the broach, by two days, the Sunday after Easter,	0	0	16
Page 113.	Paid to diverse men winding stone, and other labours, &c. &c.			
Page 119.	Memorandum, the kirkwardens and com'nty of this town oweth to alderman and brethren of Trinity Gyld, as appears by parcels, &c.	Sum,	0	38 3
	To alderman and brethren of our Lady Gyld,	43	0	18
	To St. Peter Gyld,	6	7	0
	Memorandum, that master George Fitzwilliam borrowed of the said accomptants belonging to the kirk, 100 wt. of web lead, 1 qu. $\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 lb.; also borrowed another time 100 wt. old lead and $\frac{1}{2}$ and 7 lb. of the same kirk of Louth.			
Page 124.	Gifts given when the first stone was set of the broach by diverse men.			
	Item, received of the gift of George Fitzwilliam, Gent.	0	0	20

	£.	s.	d.
Item, received of John Chapman, merchant, an old noble, the which was received for of Robert Beverley of Good Friday, ——— ———	o	8	9
Item, received of John Girdyke for the same work, ——— ———	o	6	8
Item, received of diverse men for the same work, ——— ———	o	5	4

Diverse timber fold.

Item, received of John White, priest, for old timber taken off the highest floor within the steeple, ———	o	16	o
Item, received of Richard Moore, for chips, when the Gyld-hall was ———.			
Page 127. Paid ——— going to Horn-castle a message for stone to the broach, ———	o	o	6
Page 128. Paid first Sunday after Easter to Christopher Scune, master mason, for half a year, being fee the year afore, ———	o	10	o
Also paid to the said master in a reward for	o	10	o

Page 160. Paid sawing stone.

Item, Hugh Smith three days, 12d., &c.			
Item, paid sawing stone by eleven tonn, ———	o	7	4
Page 178. Item, paid for great cable to wind up stone 23,4 fathom bought at Lynn, ———	o	16	4
Carriage by water to Ingoldmells, ———	o	3	o
			And

£. s. d.

And for a man wages and cost, 2s., and
carrying to Louth, 16d., bell string, 11d.
a tub, 4d., a spade, 4d, shovel, 1d.

Page 179. Paid for nether scaffolds of the broach and middle
scaffolds.

Item, for eight pieces, 8d., and for middle
scaffolds two pieces going through, 16d,
eight smaller liggers, 4d., weighing wood,
4d., four trees, 12d., nine pieces ligging,
aboon trees, 4d., four sparrs, 2s., two
pieces over scaffold, 19d., four sparrs,
12d. raising tree and beam, 10d.

Page 203. Memorandum, Thomas Alderton paid Mr.
Riggs, Bailiff of Conby for toll as long
as the broach is in hand, and to it be
ended, as appears by a bill of his own
hand, which bill is lying in the com'on
hutch,

— — — 0 10 0

Also said Thomas paid for a house where
is hewn at quarrel,

— — — 0 0 20

Page 235. Paid bellman covering one grave,

— — — 0 0 2

Thomas Carfare making little bin,

— — — 0 0 6

Also for riding to Dog Dyke for stone,

— — — 0 0 12

Latts, 2d., Dodington stone kirk style,

— — — 0 0 2

Five strike lyme, 7d., strike charcoal, 2d.,
key for the west kirk door, 4d.

Page 187. Paid to Lawrence and William, master
mason, Christopher Scune his prentice,
first payment of a more sum,

— — — 0 6 8

	£.	s.	d.
Page 214. Paid to a man at Conlby carrying 25 load from Waterhouse to Louth, —	0	50	0
Page 234. Paid quarriers for 30 tonn of stone,	0	55	0
Carriage by land and water, —	0	50	0
Also paid for twenty-one waines, wanting of their payment, 2 <i>d.</i> , every wain,	0	3	6
Also that they hired wains to carrying home the said stone from Conlby, besides their boon wains, — — —	0	10	0
Page 235. Paid Lawrence for hewing stone in great 18 stones, — — —	0	4	0
Page 236. Memorandum, Thomas Bradley, merchant, and the kirkwardens feoft to faw 32 tonn of stone with John Coke, glover, and Thomas Garbard, labourer, for 8 <i>d.</i> the tonn, except the said John and Thomas shall give two tonn sawing of their good will.			
Page 263. The weathercock was fet upon the broach of Holy-rood-eve, and hallowed with many priests there present, and all the ringing, and also much people there, and all to the pleasure of God. Amen.			
Page 264. Paid Lawrence Mafon for riding to his master in north country for to spure him whether he would make end of the broach, and he said he would deal no more with it, but he shewed his counsel,			
Sum,	0	6	8
William Walker and Lawrence Mafon rid- ing to Boston to speak with master Mafon to make end of broach, —	0	2	0

Page 300. Memorandum, that the said broach was 15 years setting up, which cost as appears afore.

Memorandum, that Thomas Taylor, Draper, bought the salt of silver that master Richard Birmingham gave for 3s. 3d. ounce, weighing $12\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

sum, 0 40 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Page 266. Memorandum, the 15th Sunday after Holy Trinity of this year (1515) the weathercock was set upon the broach of Holy Rood Eve after, there being William Ayleby, parish priest, with many of his brethren priests there present, hallowing the said weathercock, and the stone that it stands upon, and so conveyed upon the said broach; and then the said priests singing Te Deum Laudamus with organs, and then the kirkwardens garred ring all the bells, and caused all the people there being to have bread and ale, and all the loving of God, our Lady, and all saints. And the said Thomas Bradley lived after by five years.

Memorandum, that Thomas Bradley, mercer, said that he might mean well, and saw the first stone set upon the said steeple, and also the last stone set upon the said broach. And also Agnes, the wife of Robert English Barker, said the same with many more.

£. s. d.

Memorandum, that the steeple is in length,
from the ground to the highest stone of
the broach by the King's yard 18 score
feet, and great measure shewed by master
mafon and his brethren.

Memorandum, that Thomas Taylor, draper,
gave the weathercock, which was bought
in York of a great baron, and made at
Lincoln; and the King of the Scotts
brought the same baron into England
with him.

Good Money and evil Money.

Page 268. Memorandum, cost and charges of the broach by 15 years, 14 score and 8/.			
and 3s.,	—————	—————	288 3 0
And also this year ending and paid diverse men,	—————	—————	17 4 5
Sum, 15 score pounds and 5 seven shillings and four pence,	—————	—————	305 7 5

Page 147. Trinity bell clapper weighs 3 qrs. cwt.
and 31lb.

5th new bell clapper weighs, 70lb.

James bell clapper weighs, 121 lb.

Memorandum, that John Quark, of Boston,
smith, warrants the two bell clappers of
his costs and charges, at any time, if need
be, during seven years after.

Kirkwardens of St. James of Louth 1515.	{	JOHN KITCHIN FLETCHER, WILLIAM WALKER, RICHARD BONKER, and WILLIAM BROWN MILNER.
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Page 177.

Paid for Bells.

£. s. d.

To Oliver Whitaker, sen. to the Bell-founder, Nottingham, ————— 0 40 0

Item, paid to the said Oliver, in full payment and payments in any condition which belongs to his said master, as appears by a indenture and obligation which he broke and cancelled, ————— 3 0 20

Also paid Palmer taking diverse suits at London, of bell founder of Nottingham, for because he would not deliver three new bells. ————— 0 19 0

Page 187. Paid Robert Johnson of Boston, smith, for mending Trinity bell clapper beds, with other charges to them, ————— Sum, 0 9 4

Also in expences to him and carriage of said clappers from Boston to Louth, 0 3 4

Also paid the said Robert for iron, and making the 5th bell clapper, ————— 0 17 0

Memorandum, that every lb. of iron and workmanship cost 3d. a lb. which is accounted for, and the said clapper weighs 3 score lb. and 6 lb.

Page

Page 181. Memorandum, the weight of three Bells in Louth.

Item, the 1st the least bell called John	cwt. qr.
Weyner, ——— ———	13 1
	cwt. lb.
Item, the middle bell 15 cwt. $\frac{1}{2}$ except 9lb.	15 47
Item, the great bell called Stella Mariæ,	
weigheth 18 cwt. except 12lb. ———	17 44
The best bell clapper weigheth a quarter of	
cwt. and 12lb. ——— ———	0 40
The middle bell clapper a quarter of cwt.	
and 16lb. ——— ———	0 44
The great bell clapper $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. and 6lb.	0 62

£. s. d.

Memorandum, that the three new bells weighed heavier than the three old bells in metal which bell-getter had in money, 7l. 8s. which was borrowed of Trinity hutch as appears by accompts there.

Page 91. Paid for making three new bells to Nottingham bell-getter.

Paid for three indentures making betwixt this town and the said bell-getter,	0 4 0
Paid William Foster riding to the said bell-getter to Nottingham to see the bells casting, his expences, ———	0 4 0
Paid Thomas Wright and Robert Burnet, carrying two of the said bills to Bracebridge beside Lincoln, ———	0 6 8
Item, carrying the first bell to Bracebridge,	0 0 8
	Riding

relating to the Building of Louth Steeple.

89

£. s. d.

Riding to Nottingham for the said bells by
fix days, ———— 0 4 4

Item, carrying said three bells from Brace-
bridge to Louth, two load, ———— 0 9 4

Making three bell clappers, ———— 0 14 0

Paid to ——— Hardy, for carrying the rope
from Saltfleet Haven to Louth, ———— 0 0 6

Page 162. Paid in expences to them that carried two
new bells from Nottingham to Louth, 0 0 8

Item, paid to John Spencer for an obligation
making, ———— 0 0 4

Page 286. Paid to the bellfounder of Nottingham part
of a more sum for casting Trinity bell, 0 6 8

Paid Robert Goldsmith riding to Notting-
ham for Trinity bell, ———— 0 0 20

Page 308. Paid Christopher Capper for evil money,
bringing away in his market, ———— 0 0 20

Item, paid to a Webster doing forth candles
in plague time of Sundays and holidays.

Page 33. Paid to William Palmer for flicing bell-
strings, making bell colars, pyking the
bells, ———— 0 2 0

Page 2. Paid for one closet to sing high mafs in.

Page 197. Received of Parson of Ketisby for 14 stone
web lead in halfpennys, ———— 0 9 0

Page 3. Payment of Salaries for services in the Church.

Paid William Foster by the whole year, 0 20 0

Paid John Caywood by the whole year, 0 8 4

Paid for blowing of the organ, ———— 0 3 4

		£.	s.	d.
	Paid to Thomas Wayt and Richard Mafon, keeping the clock and winding up the chime plumb, ——— ———	o	6	8
	Paid him for keeping the chimes, —	o	3	4
	Paid to John Bradfull cleaning the kirk above and beneath by the whole year,	o	3	4
	Paid to Jannett Patterington washing cloaths to the high altar by the whole year,	o	2	o
Page 20.	Memorandum, that Simon Lincoln, mer- chant, oweth for Romans belonging to this faid kirk, —	o	6	2
	And received of the faid Simon for them,	o	5	o
Page 157.	Received waste of torches.			
	Of Mr. John Topliffe for the child,	o	o	6
Page 303.	House lying again Louth stone. (Query, if this is not the blue stone?)			
Page 307.	The week afore holy water Sunday.			
	Item, to a poor man hurt in bell strings, St. George Altar, and St. Thomas Quire.			
	Paid to John Caywood, making and writ- ing this account, ———	o	3	4
	Memorandum, that they ask allowance of money that Simon Lincoln had with him this year when he went to Calais in Romans, ——— —	o	6	8
Page 17.	Memorandum, that William Chapman, clockmaker of Kirby by Baine, has taken this clock this year, of his own cost and charges; and that the faid Wil- liam shall have the two year after this			

year, and every year after of the kirk graves, 2s. a year, he to take all manner charges of this same clock, during as long as he may ride and go, except that the kirkgraves shall pay for wire and timber work.

Page 21. Received of Burials within the Church.

For Thomas Wycombe, Butcher,	—	0	6	8
Item, received of old debt for the burial of				
William Robinson's wife,	—	0	3	4

Page 33. Item, Paid for hallowing of St. Mary kirk,				
Gaith to the Suffragan,	—	—	0	30 0

Legacies and Gifts.

Page 22. Received of master John Chapman, merchant, paid by his own son to the building of the broach above the steeple in gold, ————— sum, 20 0 0

Page 35. Memorandum, that George Smith, merchant, bought one pair organs beyond the sea, and the said George sold them the com'onty of this town of Louth, for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* In the first they paid him, 10*l.* the which, master Thomas Barrow gave to the said com'onty and parson of the said town being then dead, &c. &c. &c.

£. s. d.

Page 37.

Legacies and Gifts.

Received of the Websters and Walkers of
their light that they gave to the building
of the broach, ———— 0 30 0

Item, received of John Tathwell of Tath-
well, Jentylman, ———— 0 0 12

Page 79. Memorandum, the 21st day of May, that
John Glover gave, for because he was so
courteously dealt with, five clipped groats,
Richard Swaby, parson of west kirk of
Saltfleetby 1505-6.

Page 98. Memorandum, that the executors of Mr.
Thomas Sudbury, sometime vicar of
Louth, John Chapman, merchant, Simon
Lincoln, merchant, and Richard Beverly,
mercier of the same town, disposed and
gave of his goods to the said kirk and to
other places, &c. &c.

Page 155. Mr. John Skipwith knight, of Grimsby, 0 2 0

Page 281. Received of John White, priest, part of the
wages of John Baly, priest, in recom-
pensing that he stole from the hutch, 0 11 10

Memorandum, that John White, priest,
gave to the buying of Trinity bell in
gold, 6s. 8d. and also the said John gave
three silver spoons to the said bell, sold
to Richard Lofte, ———— 0 8 6

Also received of diverse men of their good-
will to the said Trinity bell, — 0 54 5
Gold

	£.	s.	d.
Gold found in the kirk delivered by William Ayleby priest to kirkwardens,	0	0	12
Page 42. Received for diverse things sold of John White, priest, for seven planks, which was spented at the Gyld-hall, —	0	4	8
Item, of John Linfey, priest, of Maltby for stone to a cross, —	0	3	4
Page 62. Received for ringing the great bell,	0	0	8
Also received for waste of torches, and candles of wax.			
Also the said accompt charges them with a cake of wax bought at Hull, with evil money, —	0	2	8
Page 63. Item, received of John White, priest, for timber, laying at St. Mary kirk, which was spented for a paile making by our Lady Bedehouse, —	0	0	20
Also for one plank which lay at St. Mary kirk, —	0	0	16
Also received for one pair of beeds that were, &c. —	0	0	6
Page 163. Paid making a coffer for pricksong books by the door side in our Lady Quire; making a cross for candle of timber ewyns; and for setting up the Flemish organ in the rood loft by four days, —	0	0	20
Paid John Aunull for two chymols, a lock and two keys to the coffer, —	0	0	6
William Robinson, scrivener, turning a proceffioner, —	0	2	4
			Page

£. s. d.

Page 288. Remaining 8s. 1*d.* with ill silver, 5*d.*

25*d.* thereof paid Thomas Wayte, for going
with parish priest playke [plague] time.

Page 316. Paid Nicholas Upton, mason, part of a
more sum for crosse in market stead,

o 6 8

Page 317. Et sic debet 46s. 3½*d.* much ill money.

Page 322. Received for two ounces galy halfpennys
fold this year by their knowledge,

o 6 4

Page 135. Memorandum, that the 1st day of Oct.

1507, Richard Beverley of Louth, mercer, executor of the testament and last will of master Thomas Sudbery, late vicar of Louth aforesaid, delivered in the presence of master Richard Birmingham, vicar of the same parish, John Topliffe, esq. Thomas Bradley, mercer, Thomas Taylor, draper, Robert Beverly, mercer, and Richard Gyrdyke, mercer, and also of many other of the most honest and substantial of the same town, a crosse of silver and gilded, the staff thereof garnished with silver and gylded pommells, and a foot belonging to the same, all gylded, weighing in all together 237 ounces, which crosse, with the foot and staff, was bought and made with the goods of the aforesaid master Thomas Sudbery, and given and delivered by the said Richard perpetually to remain in the parish church
of

of Louth for ever, there to be and occupied in the honour of God, his blessed mother, St. James, and all saints, at every principal feast, and also at the burial of every brother and sister of the lamp light, and yearly as long as the said master Thomas Sudbery shall have an obit kept in the aforesaid parish church of Louth, it likewise to be occupied at the said obit, and the said cross with the foot to be set upon his heers [hearse], to the intent the devotion of good people shall the rather be stirred to pray for the soul of the said master Thomas Sudbury, which God pardon. And the said cross, nor no thing thereto belonging, to be occupied at none other time nor season, except only that if it be the minds, assents, and consents of the vicar of the same church, the alderman of the Gyld of the Holy Trinity, and the alderman of the Gyld of our blessed Lady, founded and established in the same church, and the kirkwardens of the same parish for the time being, to whose wisdoms and discretions the use and occupations of the aforesaid cross, staff and foot, is allway committed for ever. Amen.

Page 293. Item, received of Thomas Bradley, merchant, in expences at Lincoln, for John Baly, priest,

£. s. d.

Page 294. In expences for John Baly, priest, leading him to Lincoln castle, for breaking hutch with others, about 1518.

Item, paid Robert Moos for his horse fetching him to Louth.

Item, paid John Layremond, Thomas Richardson, with the first day riding for him, ———— 0 0 12

Also to the said Thomas Richardson, John Layremond, and Thomas Gregory, constables, for their expences with more, 0 6 2

Item, four men keeping him in the moot stall day and night, ———— 0 3 2

Item, paid for meat and drink to the said priest, ———— 0 0 10

Item, paid for tallow candle burning nights, 0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Item, paid John Layremond for his horse to said priest that he rode upon to Lincoln, 0 0 12

Item, paid Robert Tregold, for master Hennage breakfast, when he came to Louth, ———— 0 0 19

In expences at Lincoln at Affizes for said priest.

Paid Thomas Wayte, parish clerk, — 0 3 2

—— John Taylor, parish clerk, — 0 2 6

—— Richard Johnson, glover, — 0 2 6

—— Furbischer, son, ———— 0 2 6

—— to his father, ———— 0 0 8

—— Robert Gadelarc, ———— 0 2 6

—— John Gony, ———— 0 2 6

Paid

relating to the Building of Louth Steeple. 97

	£.	s.	d.
Paid to Sir Robert Turwhite, sheriff,	0	7	0
—— for bills of indictment, —	0	0	16
—— William Walker for his business at Lincoln for said priest, —	0	3	0
—— Robert Moos, kirkwarden, —	0	2	0
—— Thomas Carface for same, —	0	2	0
—— to William West for same, —	0	2	0
Memorandum, that the half allowance that we paid to Thomas Bradley, merchant, part of his 40s. appears before,	0	15	4
Item, in a gold noble, sold to William Goldsmith, which said priest stealed out of the said hutch, —	0	0	12
Page 298. Helping Latin censures, —	0	0	2
Helping censures to fetch fire, —	0	0	4
Robert Boston for the Holy Ghost appear- ing in the kirk roof, —	0	2	0
For one tree brought at Brackenbury,	0	6	0
Robert Boston for Holy Ghost,	0	2	0
Richard Boston for said Holy Ghost, as ap- pears afore, —	0	0	20

Page 329. The exchange of evil money.

Item, in money lost in the exchange of four marks of the worst money, sent unto London by Robert Baily of Louth this year, 1521, —	0	11	4
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Page 337. Will Worfley, goldsmith, mending silver cross that said Will, parish priest, broke. Also for two indictments for the said priest,	0	0	7
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	£.	s.	d.
Page 342. Memorandum, that Robert Baly sold com'n bull to John Spencer, ———	0	12	0
Also said Robert bought Will Bernard a com'n bull, ——— —	0	8	8
Page 342. Memorandum, that Malde, the wife of Christopher Sunlay, capp of all holyday gave to the honouement of the ferture of a crucifix of silver and gylt weighing,	0	3	0

VIII. *Account of the ancient Modes of Fortification in Scotland. By Robert Riddel, Esq. F. A. S. In a letter to Richard Gough, Esq. Director.*

Read Feb. 4, 1790.

Friars carse, near Dumfries, Dec. 5, 1789.

DEAR SIR,

I HEREWITH send you a short account of the different modes of fortification which appear to have been in use in Scotland from the most early period to the accession of James VI. to the crown of England. If you think this worthy the acceptance of the Society of Antiquaries of London, please to present it to them with my best respects. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT RIDDEL.

THERE is not, perhaps, in the history of man a more certain criterion for ascertaining his different gradations, from his primæval state of rudeness and ferocity to the high polish of

his modern refinement, than a minute attention to the different modes of fortification made use of by him, from his age of primitive rudeness to that period when he attains elegance in his manners, and a taste for the fine arts.

In Scotland, the most ancient remains of fortifications now to be traced consist of an area, surrounded by a strong rampart formed of earth and stones, and generally situated upon the top of a mountain, where the barbarous inhabitants sheltered their cattle; and in huts or wigwams lodged themselves and their corn, perhaps in a similar manner as the wretched inhabitants of New Holland do at present. At this period, their arms seemed to have consisted of spears and arrows, headed with barbed flints and stone battle axes, several of which have been found in sepulchral tumuli or cairns.

Upon the *Mollach* hill, on the estate of *Dalswinton*, the remains of a fortress, answering this description, still exist.

I shall say nothing of Mr. Williams's vitrified forts, having great doubts whether they are not the effects of volcanoes, but shall pass on to what I conceive to have been the first improvement upon the mode of fortification already described, which are these conical towers, accurately described, first by Mr. Gordon, and afterwards by Mr. Pennant. They must have required more art, and afforded a more comfortable shelter, than the tops of hills simply enclosed with a strong rampart.

In *Glenbeg* are still to be seen several of these venerable ruins: as also in Skye; but the largest, and by far the most perfect is situated in Lord Rae's country, and is called *Dun Dornadilla*. This building is near fifty yards in circumference, and its inner area twenty-seven feet diameter. On the outside the wall tapers like a line, but the inner wall is perfectly perpendicular;

dicular ; in the heart of which, are three distinct tires of apartments, communicating with each other by rude flights of steps. These apartments are lighted by apertures, which look into the circular court. The door or entrance from without is placed about six feet above the base of the building. What had been the height of this tower when entire it is impossible now to say, but its present remains are about thirty-feet high, and built of stones entirely without mortar, which are regularly formed into what masons call course and gage. Tradition ascribes the building of this tower to Dornadilla, king of Scotland, who, according to Lesly, was a great hunter, first established the laws of the chase, reigned twenty-eight years, and died in peace with all his neighbours, two hundred and thirty-three years before the Christian æra.

I am much in doubt whether the use of iron was known in Scotland before the arrival of the Romans. The introduction of this most useful of all metals must have made a very great change in the buildings, arms, and other implements of the Scots; and it is highly probable, that square towers, built with cement, succeeded the conical ones. The most ancient of these are generally to be met with on projecting cliffs overhanging the sea, perhaps intended to repel the invasions, first of the Romans, and afterwards of the savage and barbarous inhabitants of Denmark and Norway.

Oldwick castle upon the coast of Cathness is perhaps one of the oldest square towers in Scotland. It seems to be but a small improvement upon the conical ones before mentioned; and is built of stone and lime. The walls, which are enormously thick, contain small chambers, with narrow stairs of communication between the lower and upper apartments, which are lighted by windows looking into the square area, or middle
of

of the tower. Some small apertures are to be seen high up, upon the outside wall, probably intended to watch the motions of an enemy.

An improvement in the constructing of square towers next took place, which was covering in the inner area with a strong roof of stone vaulted : and this kind of building was called in Scotland a *peel*, and in England, a *keep* or *dungeon*. Many ancient towers of this kind still remain in Scotland, such as, *Dunstaffnage* in Argyle, *Dunnoly* in Lorn, *Rothsay* in Bute, *Clagg* in Isla, *Dunvegan* in Skye, and many others too tedious to mention. Several of these very ancient towers were built upon an island in a deep lough, such as *Elanstalker* in Lochlinne, *Kilcburn* in Lochaw, the castle of *Rive* in Galloway, *Lochmaben* in Annandale, *Glofeburn* in Nithisdale, and many others.

It is highly probable the Caledonians learned from the Romans the art of constructing vaulted chambers ; which improvement must have made a wonderful change in the comfort as well as stability of their strengths and fortresses. And it is probable the castle of Dunstaffnage was the first that underwent this material alteration of having a tower built, the middle area of which was covered with arches of stone. This place is supposed to have been the residence of the Scottish Kings, from the period that Dun Dornadilla was deserted by them, until the capture of Scone from the Picts, which then became their favourite residence.

As the improvements in the art of war, from time to time, called for additional modes of defence, we find the original tower or peel was aided by strong walls, flanked with maffy towers, the gates of which were secured by the portcullis. The *barnakin* or outer *ballium* was also added, which was surrounded by a strong rampart and wet ditch. Of this kind were
 6 the

the castles of *Down*, *Borthwick*, *Hume*, and many others. And this was all that was necessary before the general use of heavy battering artillery.

Before James VI. succeeded to the crown of England, the situation of Scotland was such, as rendered it necessary for every baron there to have his residence more or less fortified, according to his power and consequence in the country, or according as his castle was situated. If it stood near Edinburgh or Stirling, where the inhabitants were more polished in their manners and overawed by the neighbouring seat of government, all that was necessary in such a situation was a fortalice capable of resisting the cursory attacks of robbers and thieves, who, so near the royal authority, never dared stop to make a regular investment, but only pillaged by surprise, and if repulsed, instantly fled. The houses of *Dean*, *Niddry*, *Melville*, *Allva*, and many others fell under this description. But when the seat of a baron was more remote from the royal protection, as in the shires of Perth, Ross, or Cathness, then it was necessary in addition to the ancient peel, to call in the aids of outer walls, turrets with a rampart and wet ditch, to enable the owner to resist the formidable attack of a powerful adversary.

The history of Scotland, so late as the reigns of James VI. affords a number of melancholy instances of inveterate feuds that raged with unrelenting fury among the great lords and lesser barons of that period; and every mode of fortification then in use proved often of little avail in defending the castle against the storm or blockade of the enraged and relentless foe. Of this kind were the castles of *Duffus* in Moray, *Dunrobin* in Sutherland, *Dunotter* in the Mearns, and a great many others.

But

But the happy period is now arrived, when internal fortification against the domestic foe is of no use. The nobles and barons of the land have deserted their strong and gloomy castles for the more refined modern houses of the eighteenth century, and the ancient and venerable remains of the great insecurity of former times are now fast falling to decay, and shortly scarce a trace will be left, but in history, of their former existence.

IX. *Druidical and other British remains in Cumberland, described by Hayman Rooke, Esq. F. A. S. in a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Lort.*

Read Feb. 4, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

Mansfield-Woodhouse, Dec. 17, 1789.

WHEN I had the pleasure of seeing you at Rose Castle, I mentioned my having discovered some singular sepulchres of the ancient Britons; and if you think the following account of them is worthy of being laid before the Society, I shall take the liberty of troubling you to present it. I am,

Dear Sir,

Your obedient and obliged humble servant,

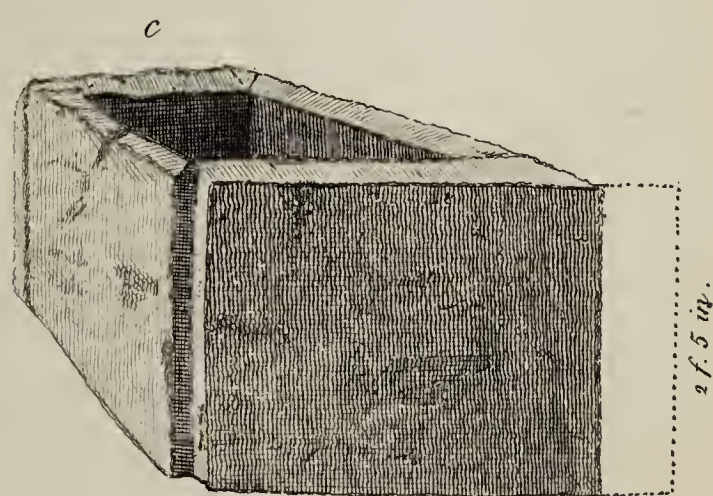
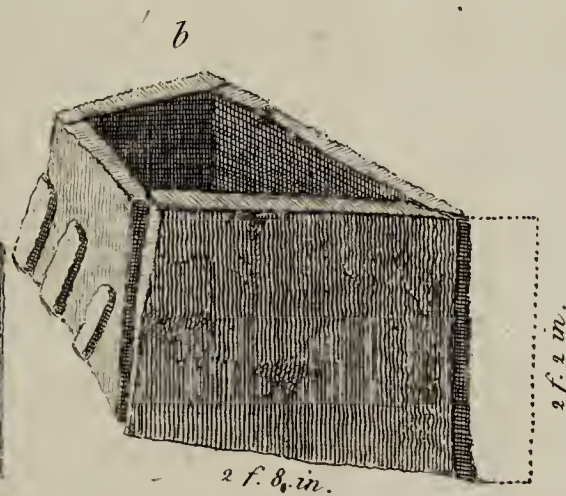
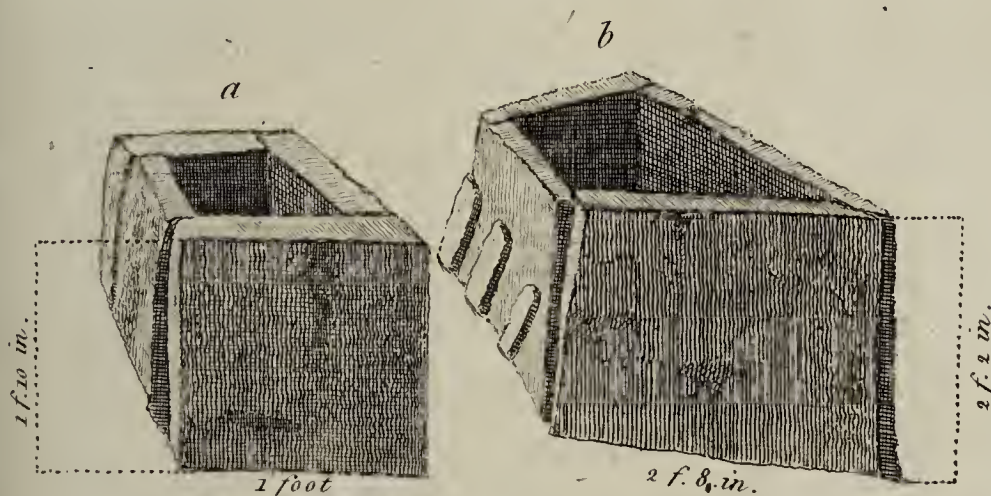
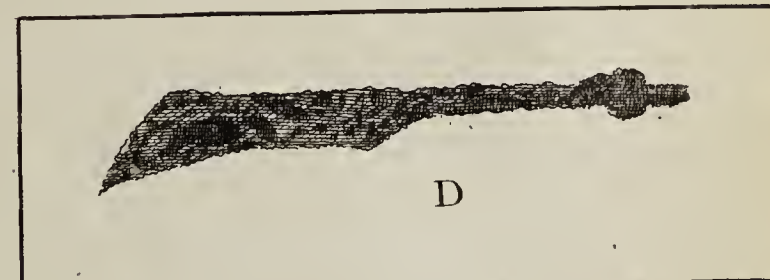
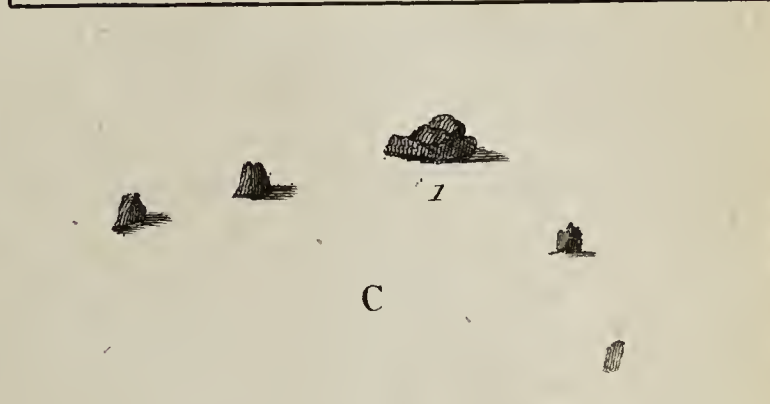
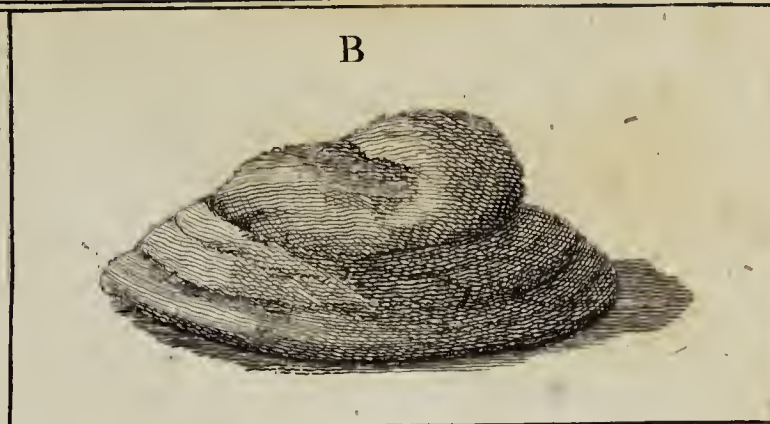
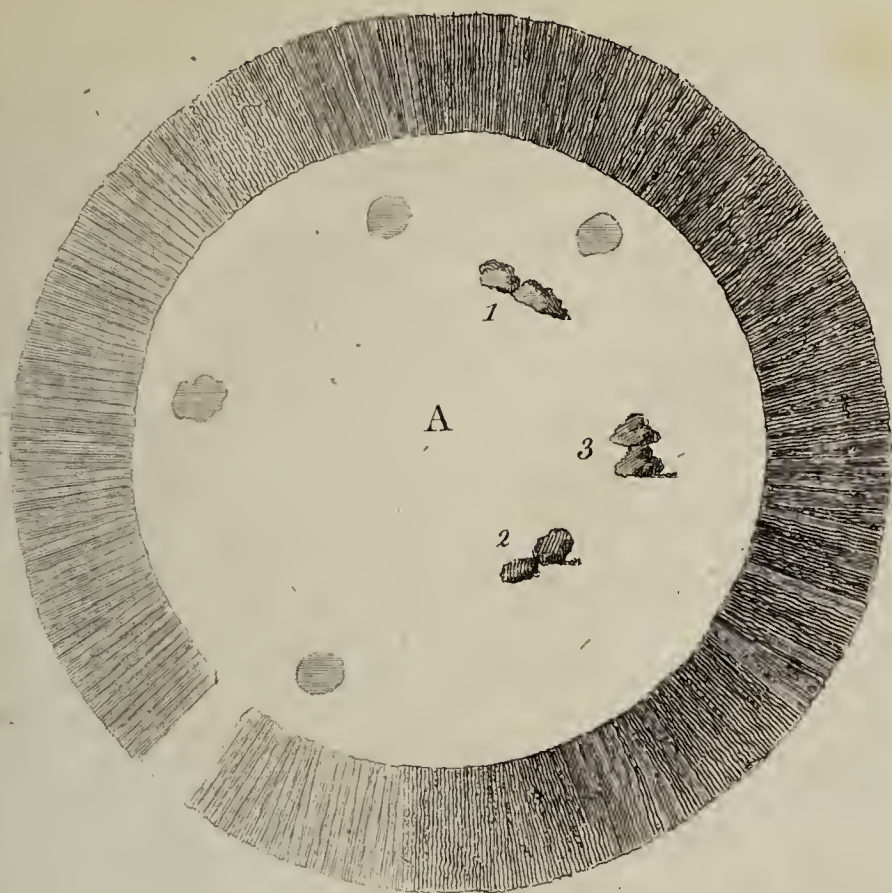
H. ROOKE.

IN my account of those ancient inclosed works in *Englewood Forest* in Cumberland, which I had the honor to lay before the Society last year [a], it appeared doubtful whether they were of British or Roman origin. The following narrative of a discovery I made last September on the same forest, and not above a mile from one of those works called *Castle-steads*, plainly evinces, that they were originally thrown up by the ancient Britons.

[a] Archæol. vol. IX. p. 223.

At the S. W. end of *Broad Field*, on Englewood forest, and near *High-head Castle*, is a field, which has been inclosed about sixty years, and is the property of His Grace the Duke of Portland. Towards the middle, the earth has been thrown up in a circular form, with a sloping bank of 12 feet. The diameter of the top, which has a flat and level surface, is 63 feet. Here there appeared to have been a circle of erect stones. The holes from whence they have been taken are very distinguishable, and several people in the neighbourhood assured me that many large stones have, from time to time, been blasted and carried from this place. See the plan at A, Pl. II.

Towards the centre, and a little out of the circular line, were six large stones placed two and two, N^o 1 was 5 feet broad and 4 feet high; N^o 2, 4 feet in breadth and 3 feet high; N^o 3, 4 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth and 3 feet high. They evidently appeared from their shape to have been much higher, and the present tenant told me that he remembers having seen large pieces broken from their tops. Being of opinion, that this elevated circle had been a Druid temple, I could not help thinking that those stones, placed two and two, were put there for some mysterious purpose, either as rock idols, or sepulchral monuments of the Druids. With this idea, I ordered two men to clear away the ground under N^o 1 and the stone adjoining. Here I perceived that great pains had been taken to fix these stones firm in the ground, by placing large stones close round their bases to the depth of 3 feet and $\frac{1}{2}$. This, I think, favors the supposition of their having been a considerable height above the ground, which would naturally require their being firmly secured in the earth. The smallest of them, at present, cannot be less than five or six tun weight.



W. Rooke del.

Basire Sc.

Sepulchral Chests, found in a Druid Temple in Inglewood forest, Cumberland, Sept. 1789.

In removing the earth and stones in front of N^o 1, I observed, that, as the workmen advanced towards the centre of the circle, the soil varied to a lighter kind of earth, and free from stones. They followed this stratum, and frequently turned up ashes. At length I discovered a small stone chest. See the perspective view and plan at (a) in Pl. II. the stones of which had been shaped and dressed, and fitted close at the sides without cement. This was filled with light sandy earth, and at the bottom were pieces of a scull and small bits of bones, which mouldered away on being touched; under the scull, was found a lump (about as big as a man's fist) of concreted metallic particles resembling gold, but whether it is a composition of art or nature, seems to me doubtful. I have therefore sent up a piece for the inspection of the Society.

The stone of which the chest was made is a kind of free-stone, common in that part of Cumberland.

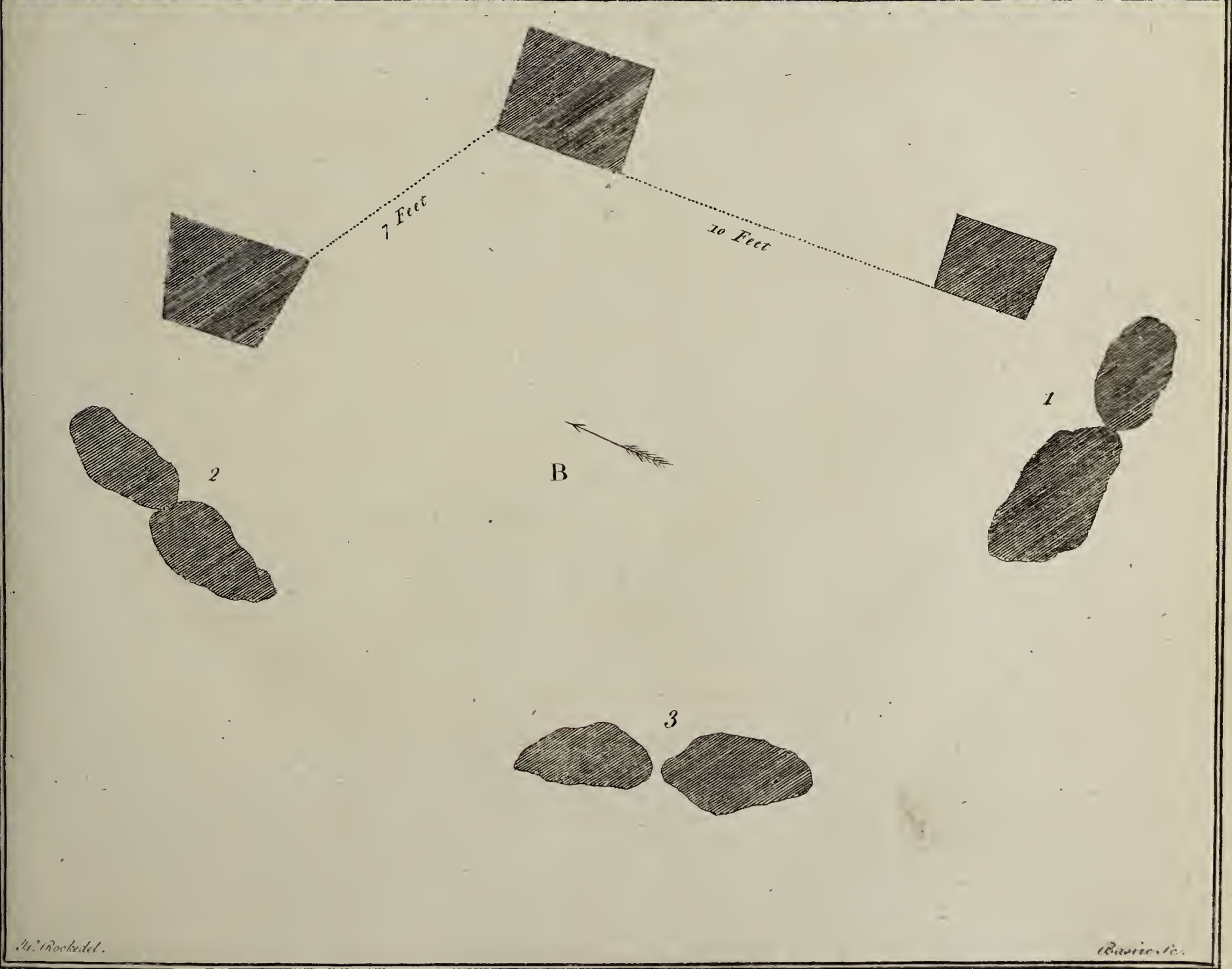
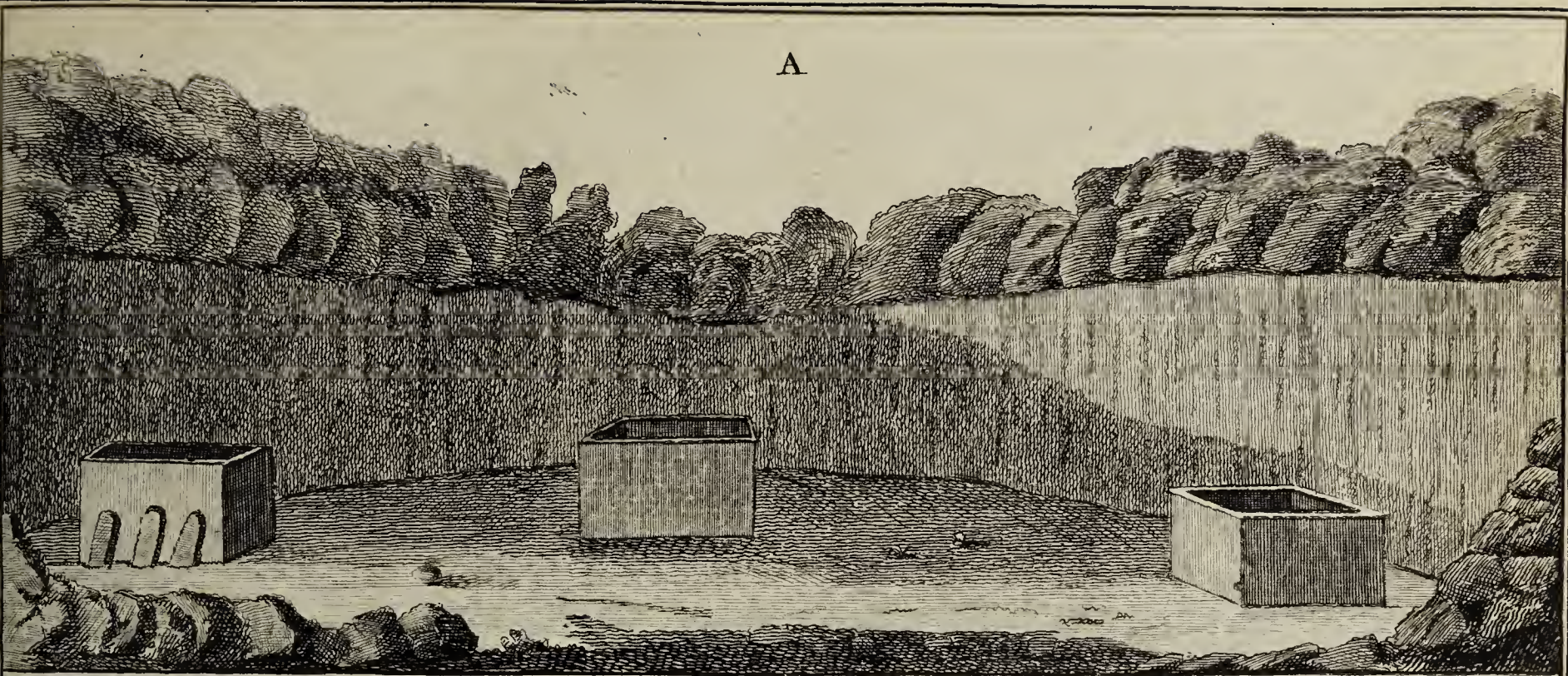
In digging under the stones marked (2) in the plan, they appeared to have been as firmly fixed in the ground as those above mentioned. At about six feet from these towards the centre, I discovered another chest a little bigger than the former, the ends equally diverging. See the perspective view and plan at (b). In the bottom was part of a scull with the upper jaw, the teeth remarkably even, and the bones lay as described in the plan. They were much decayed and mouldered away on being pressed. Near the head was found a piece of a scull, which I at first thought had been part of another head, but as no bones lay near it, I am inclined to think it was part of the other scull. A piece of the same composition, as the above mentioned, only larger, was found under the head. This chest was covered with a flat stone, and two large cobble stones were

placed on the top, for the purpose, I should suppose, of keeping it close down.

The sides of this chest were a dark-coloured kind of slate, shaped and dressed, and what is very remarkable, none of the sort is to be found nearer than Grisdale fell, between eighteen and nineteen miles from this spot, and from whence, it is imagined, these stones were brought. Proceeding in like manner, from the stones marked (3) in the plan, I found a third chest, filled with light earth, the sides of which were of the common free-stone and dressed. See the perspective view and plan at (c). Pieces of a scull, a few teeth, and some bones which were very brittle, lay at the bottom. See their position in the plan. There were likewise some small bits of the above mentioned composition. This chest was also covered with a flat stone, and two large cobble stones were upon it.

The situation of these chests will be best explained by the perspective view and plan marked A and B in Pl. III. where they are represented as they were found, six feet under ground, standing nearly N. and S. the heads lay at the S. end. N^o 1, 2, 3, are the monumental stones.

At about 165 yards S. from this Druid Temple, is a large stone 23 feet 9 inches in circumference, and supposed to be near ten tun weight. On examining the bottom, I perceived it had been sloped off to a point, from which I imagined it had formerly been a rocking stone, nor was I deceived in my conjecture, for on clearing away only part of the stones and rubbish from under it, one man set it in motion with the iron crow he was working with, and it easily moved on its centre. This appeared more extraordinary, as I had been informed by the tenant that he had, not many years ago, blasted off a great piece from the top, which it was natural to suppose, might have
destroyed



Perspective view, & plan of the chests, 6 feet under ground, with the monumental stones.

Mr. Rochetel. Basire, Sc.

destroyed the equilibrium. See the shape of the stone at B in Pl. II.

Several large stones had been placed on each side of the rocking stone. Parts of four now remain, and I was told that others have been taken up for the conveniency of ploughing; from whence, I think, it is probable, that there has been an avenue of erect stones leading to this sacred rock. See the plan of the remaining stones at C, Pl. II. where N° 1 is the rocking stone.

The placing these small chests six feet under ground, and in the middle of a Druid temple, is very singular. It is evident that the bodies could not be inhumed within so small a space; it is therefore probable, that they were first burnt, which was a custom among the ancients, of very remote antiquity, and the bones afterwards deposited in the chests. I must here observe, that these tombs differ from the stone chests called *Kistvaen*, found in large barrows, which were made with two large unhewn stones on each side, and one at each end, forming vaults near seven feet long, and where the bodies were laid at full length, with their weapons by their sides.

As neither arms nor any kind of ornaments were found in these little chests, I think it is not improbable, but that they were the sepulchres of the principal Druids of that district, who alone would be indulged in having their bones deposited within the sacred circle.

Amulets, as preservatives against diseases, withcraft, and other unforeseen accidents, were highly esteemed by the ancient Britons; and after death, were deposited in their sepulchres, or placed upon their ashes in urns as guardians of the
manes.

manes. One thus placed I found in a barrow among the Druidical remains in Stanton-moor [*a*]. Hence, I think, we may venture to conclude that the abovementioned lumps of metallic particles were deposited in the chests as amulets.

From the vicinity of these Druidical remains to those three works in Broad Field near Stocklewarth, which I mentioned in a former paper [*b*], I think there is reason to suppose that they likewise were the works of the ancient Britons. No Roman coins nor urns have, as far as I could learn, ever been found in them.

In September last I digged below the foundation of two urns in the work called *Stone-raife* [*c*]. In one was part of a handmill, in the other a clever with several pieces of iron much corroded with rust and which had lost their magnetic power. See a drawing of the clever at **D** in Pl. II. Ashes were scattered about, but no burnt bones or urns were to be found.

I again examined the little inclosures in what is called *Castle-heads* [*d*], and found them to be rude foundations of walls, formed of undressed stones without cement, the simple construction of an ancient Briton's house, which probably might once have been the residence of a British chief. In the progress the Britons made in building, this seems to be the mode they would naturally adopt, after quitting their caves and subterraneous dwellings.

The many Roman stations and camps that have been discovered in Cumberland, and the number of altars and inscrip-

[*a*] *Archæologia*, vol. VIII. p. 62.

[*b*] Vol. IX. p. 223.

[*c*] *Ibid.*

[*d*] *Ibid.*

tions that have been found in them, induce us to conclude that every work we find with a ditch and vallum is a Roman camp, not considering that the Britons were very numerous in that county, before the Romans got possession of it.

Cumberland first took its name from the inhabitants, who were the true and genuine Britons, and called themselves *Kimbri* or *Kumbri*. Many places retain their ancient British names, such as *Caer-luel*, *Car-dronoe*, *Penrith*, and *Pen-redu*.

The learned Mr. Whitaker says, "Very well inhabited, we are assured by Cæsar and Diodorus, was the whole compass of the island; and proportionably so must every kingdom of it have been, and the counties of Durham, York, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancaster, are expressly declared to have been uncommonly populous, even before the settlement of the Romans within them [*e*]."

Hence I think there is great reason to suppose, that those works inclosed with a ditch and vallum, where no Roman coins nor inscriptions have been found, were thrown up by the ancient Britons; not always as places of defence, but for holding courts of justice and other public meetings.

I shall now beg leave to lay before the Society, an account of the contents of a barrow opened in June last by Mr. Bigg at Aspatia, which is about twenty miles from Carlisle in the road to Cockermouth.

Aspatia, or *Aspatrick*, was so first named from Gasparic, Earl of Dunbar, father of Waldeive, first Lord of Alledale [*f*]. It is a long straggling village about half a mile in

[*e*] Whitaker's Hist. of Manchester, vol. I. p. 371.

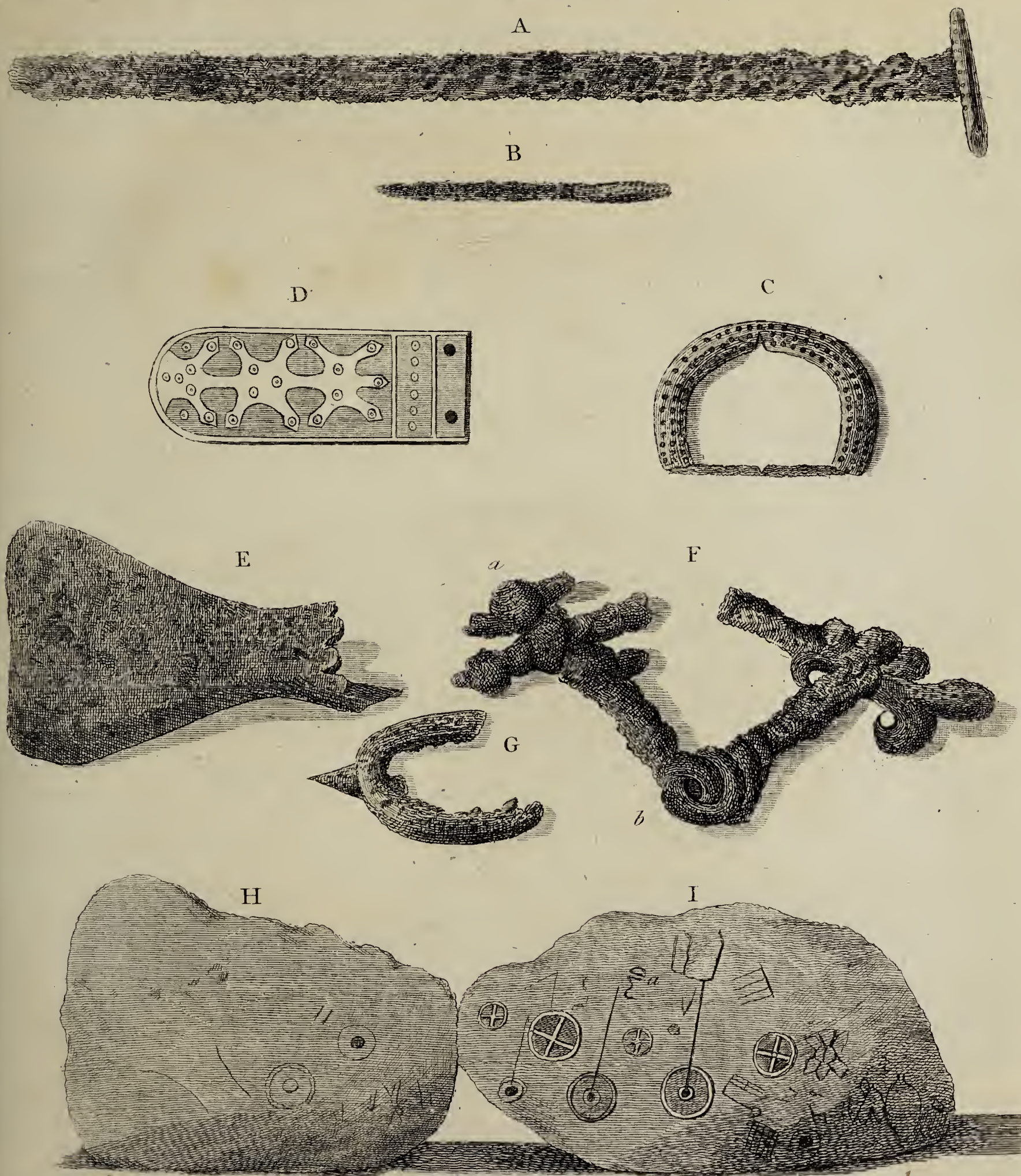
[*f*] Nicolson and Burn, *Antiq. of Cumberland*, vol. II. p. 153.

length, and stands upon the ridge of a hill pointing E. and W. the soil a dry sand.

Mr. Rigg, who is the proprietor of the land where the barrow stood, was so obliging as to give me leave to take drawings of the antiquities he found there, and to satisfy all my inquiries relative to the discovery, at the same time he assured me that no other person had, or should take drawings of them.

About two hundred yards N. of the village, and just behind his house, is a rising ground called *Beacon-hill*, on the summit of which the barrow was placed, commanding an extensive view every way, and of course a very proper situation for a beacon, which was probably erected on the barrow. In levelling this, (the base of which I found to have been 90 feet in circumference) they removed six feet of earth to the natural soil, and about three feet below, they found a vault or kistvaen, formed with two large cobble stones on each side, and one at each side. In it was a skeleton of a man, which measured seven feet from the head to the ankle bone; the feet were decayed and rotted off. The bones at first appeared perfect, but when exposed to the air became very brittle.

On the left side near the shoulder was a broad sword near five feet in length; the guard was elegantly ornamented with inlaid silver flowers. See the figure of the said sword at A in Pl. IV. On the right side lay a dirk or dagger, one foot six inches and a quarter in length, the handle appeared to have been studded with silver. See the figure at B. Near the dagger was found part of a gold fibula or buckle, and an ornament for the end of a belt, a piece of which adhered to it when first taken up. This Mr. Rigg proved to be gold by trying it with aquafortis; see figures C and D, the size of the originals.



ginals. Several pieces of a shield were picked up, but I did not see parts sufficient to make out the shape. There were also part of a battle axe as at E, length six inches, width four inches, a bit F shaped like a modern snaffle, length of the side from (a) to (b) four inches and half, part of a spur G, length from (a) to (d) four inches. These were very much corroded with rust. H and I are the two large cobble stones, which inclosed the West side of the kistvaen. H is two feet eight inches in length. I is three feet in length, and one foot eight inches high. On these stones are various emblematical figures in rude sculpture, though some of the circles are exactly formed, and the rims and crosses within them are cut in relief. On the stone I at (a) are marks which resemble an M and a D, but whether they were intended for those letters is very doubtful.

The ancients we know were fond of emblematical figures, and they frequently typified eternity by a circle. As such, it was natural for the friends of the deceased to cut those significant marks on the unhewn stones of his sepulchre, to which they might add the cross on the dawning of Christianity, that is, soon after Augustine the monk arrived in Britain, which was A. D. 596. About that time, probably, this person was interred; and from the gold ornaments deposited with him there is reason to suppose he was a man of considerable rank.

The most ancient kind of spur was undoubtedly that with a single point; and the first bits used by the Britons were made of the bones of large marine animals and finely polished; but when they came to work in iron, which was manufactured early in the reign of Tiberius, they would naturally make their bits of that metal, and upon the most simple construction. Such the bit here represented appears to be, and its shape has been handed down to the present time.

X. *Description of certain Pits in Derbyshire, by Hayman Rooke, Esq. In a Letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington.*

Read March 10, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

Woodhouse, Oct. 27, 1789.

SEEING your very curious account of those remarkable pits in Berkshire, which you favored the Society with, I could not help thinking, that the like kind of excavations might be found in the Peak of Derbyshire, where there are a number of caves, and other remains of the ancient Britons.

I was not deceived in my conjecture; for the Rev. Mr. Mason of Winster in the Peak, who has a taste for antiquities, informed me that he knew of some pits in a wood joining to an estate of his, which greatly resembled those mentioned by you in the Seventh volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 236, that went by the name of *Pitsteads*, in a wood called *Linda Spring*, lying at *Linda lane*, about a mile from *Brakenfield* near *Crich*.

Upon this information, I made an appointment with Mr. Mason, who was so obliging as to meet me at Crich in June last, and we went together to examine the pits. Upon entering the wood, we found them so surrounded with brambles and underwood, that it was difficult to pass from one to the other.

However,

However, I saw about fifteen out of the fifty which were said to be there. Several of these I measured. The largest was 22 feet by 20, and 10 feet deep; the others, one with another, were 16 feet by 15, and 6 feet deep. Their position will be best explained by the annexed plan.

Not being quite certain as to the exact number and situation, I wrote to Mr. Mason to desire he would get some men to count the number of pits, and examine their positions. He very obligingly complied with my request, and his answer is so satisfactory that I shall here send you a copy of it.

“ DEAR SIR,

Winster, July 23, 1789.

“ THE continued heavy rains have prevented me, until lately, from visiting the Pit steads in Linda spring. However, I now sit down, with pleasure, to give you the result of my investigation of them.

“ I took two men with me to the site of these antiquities, directing one to go down the south row of pits, and the other down the north, and to count the number in each row, while I walked betwixt them.

“ The man on the south counted 28 pits in his row, and he on the north counted 25 in his. The numbers in each were taken with the greatest exactness that the crowded brambles and underwood loaded with a luxuriant foliage would admit. The pits of each line are, in general, opposite to each other, but not in every instance, as you will observe the number in one line is unequal to the number in the other.

“ The length of each line is 250 yards. We measured the distance between two pits, at the extremity of the west end of these lines, and found the nearest points in their respective circumferences to be four yards asunder. We measured the

distance between two others about the middle of the lines, and found it five yards. At the east end we measured the space between two, and found it nine yards; so that the lines are not parallel, but somewhat diverging as they advance eastward. Perhaps this business might have been performed more accurately in winter, after the fall of the leaf.

“ My tenant thanks you for your kind offer, but desires no other gratification, than the pleasure he has already received, in being somewhat instrumental to elucidate this curious remain.

“ I am, with sincere respect,

“ Your most obedient servant,

“ J. M A S O N.”

There is, Sir, I think, great reason to suppose that this street of pits was a British town, and allowing only three persons to a pit, they would contain 159 souls; a considerable number, considering the early period in which the uncivilized Britons had subterraneous dwellings. They could not have fixed upon a better situation for a town: that part of the wood is remarkably dry, and notwithstanding there had been several days rain previous to my being there, there was no water to be seen in any of the pits.

The other part of the wood, which is about 10 or 12 acres, is very swampy and full of springs, from whence it is called Linda spring. They had here plenty of good water at hand: a clear brook runs at the bottom of the wood through some very rich and well-sheltered meadows.

The regular manner in which these pits are placed, forming a kind of street, obviates a supposition that they were hiding-places of people pursued by a victorious army. In such a distressing situation they would naturally secure themselves by
digging

digging holes in the first place of safety that offered, without any attention to a regular street, as this evidently appears to be, allowing for the rude manners of the age in which it was made.

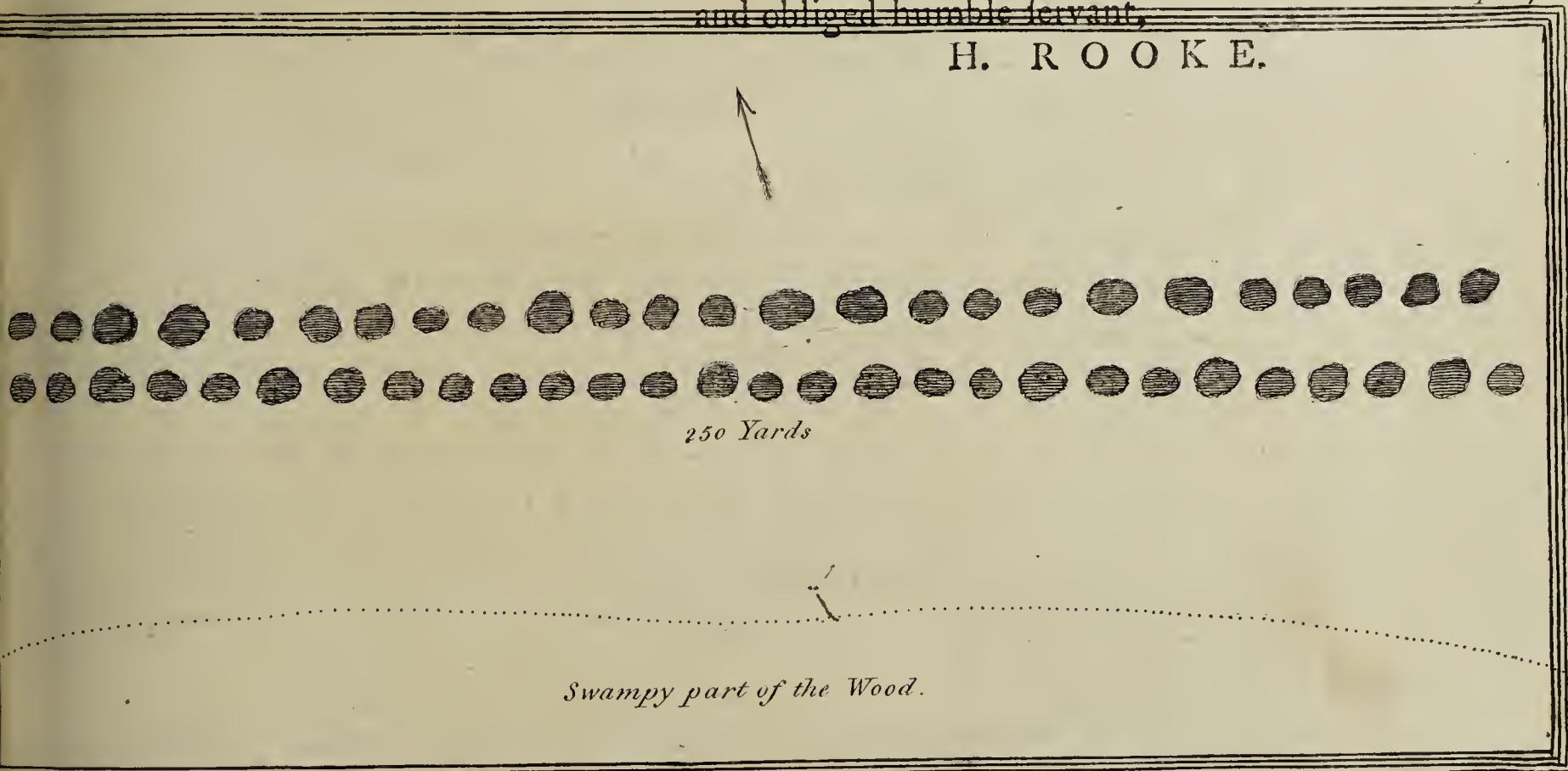
I must beg leave to observe, that no coal, ore, stone, or clay, is to be found in these pits, the soil being a dry kind of sandy gravel. I am, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

~~and obliged humble servant,~~

H. R O O K E.

Vol. X. p. 117.



XI. *A Roman Altar inscribed to Belatucader, illustrated
by Mr. Gough.*

Read March 25, 1790.

THE inclosed inscription which has just been communicated to me by a gentleman who brought it from Cumberland in the course of the last summer, was exhibited to the Society by Major Rooke, and engraved in the *Archæologia*, Vol. IX. Pl. XVII. *a*.

DEO
MARTI
BELATVCAI
RO ET NVMI
NIB. AVGC
IVLIVS AV
GVSTALIS
ACTORIVS LV
PI PREF

It is on an altar in the most perfect preservation found last year at *Plumpton-wall*, upon the remains of the fort *Petriana*, now called *Castle-fleeds* and *Cambeck-fort*; of which see the new edition of Camden's *Britannia*, Vol. III. p. 172—190.

No fewer than *nine* inscription in honor of Belatucader have been found in Britain. One at Elenborough now lost [*a*],

[*a*] Horsley, p. 283. Pref. ad Leland. Itin. VIII. p. xviii. Camden, vol. III. 171—185.

another at Wardal [*b*], a third at Burgh on sands [*c*], a fourth at Plumpton where the present was discovered [*d*], a 5th [*e*] and 6th [*f*] at Netherby, a seventh at Kirby Thor in Westmorland [*g*], an eighth in the river Irthing at Irthing at Scaleby castle [*h*], and the present makes the ninth.

Professor Ward [*i*], Bishop Lyttelton [*k*], and other Antiquaries [*l*], were of opinion that Belatucader was a local deity of the Brigantes and other northern people corresponding to the Apollo of the Greeks and Romans. Mr. Baxter [*m*], Dr. Gale [*n*], and Mr. Horsley [*o*], and Mr. Pegge [*p*], thought him equivalent with Mars. Mr. Pegge in a Memoir communicated to this Society 1771, and published in their Archæologia, Vol. III. 101—104, has clearly established the conformity between Belatucader and Mars. I shall not repeat his arguments, but content myself with observing that the inscription now under consideration is a decisive confirmation that the true reading of the inscription at Netherby lost since Mr. Camden's time is

Deo Marti Belatucadro.

[*b*] Horsley, Cumb. IX. p. 278. Camd. Ib. 172.

[*c*] Archæologia, vol. I. 308. Camd. Ib. 187.

[*d*] Ib. vol. III. 101. Camd. Id. 190.

[*e*] Pennant's Tour 1772, p. 197.

[*f*] Horsley, 271. Camden, Ib. 197.

[*g*] Horsley; Westm. III. 298. Camd. Ib. 148. 158.

[*h*] Horsley, Cumb. XXXI. p. 260. Camd. Ib. 201 Pl. XIII. 5.

[*i*] in Horsley, p. 261.

[*k*] Archæologia, vol. I. 101.

[*l*] Somner, Selden, Montfaucon, and the authors of the Universal History.

[*m*] Glossar. Ant. Brit. in voce.

[*n*] Anton. p. 34. In the preceding page he is inclined to suppose it the name of a river near *Belaw*.

[*o*] P. 271.

[*p*] Archæol. vol. III. p. 102.

without

without the intervention of *et* between the two names. Agreeable to this is the etymology of the name in the British language; *Bel y duw cadarn*, Bel, the *god of strength*, or of *castles* or *war*, whence Dr. Stukeley, in one of his MS. notes makes it synonymous with the scripture phrase, *the Lord of Hosts*. Mr. Baxter explains it *Bel at u cadr*, q. d. *Belus ad arcem montis*.

With him are here joined the *Numina Augustorum*, as with Jupiter Optimus Maximus & Dolichenus, (Horsley, Northumb. VII. p. 36, 37. 39.), and with the topical deity of the Brigantes (Yorksh. XVIII.) if we admit with Mr. Pegge [q] that *Juppiter* and *Mars Pater*, of the Romans were adopted by the Romanized Britons, we shall see the propriety of the compliment paid to their Emperors, by coupling them with these divinities.

Two of the former inscriptions to Belatucader are by a person of the name of *Julius*; for so I understand *Iolus*. Whether in the present *Augustalis* be the name of the dedicator or his office is next to be discussed.

The *ludi Augustales*, or games in honor of Augustus, were celebrated by the Consuls and Tribunes of the people on the anniversary of his birth, as those on the festival of Mars; the consuls gave out prizes, and the tribunes observed a sacred solemnity [r]. *Augustalis* as a title of office occurs frequently in Gruter. *Augustales in coloniis & municipiis sacrorum curam agebant*, says Reinesius [s]. They were a college of priests for the Julian family instituted at Rome by Tiberius [t]. In the

[q] Arch. III. p. 102.

[r] Dio Cassius, LVI. 46.

[s] P. 29. Insc. XII.

[t] Tacitus, An. I. 54. Hist. II. 95.

colonies they were less numerous. They were also civil officers, either for the administration of justice, repair of roads, and other public offices; and even women held places under this title [u]. The same antiquary explains *Aëtor* by the Greek *ἐπιτροπος οἰκίας*, a house steward, and Spon, Miscell. Antiq. p. 209, calls *servus aëtor*, a major domo: and in Reinesius' Inscriptions, 65 Class XI. *Aëtor* is a land steward. May we then suppose that *Augustalis Aëtor* in our Plumpton inscription means some treasurer of the household, or of the army, or of the college of religious named *Augustales* appointed to celebrate the worship or memory of the Emperors? Mr. Horsley gives *Aëtarius* for *Actuarius* on an inscription Northumb. LXXVI. which Mr. Ward explains a commissary for supplying the troops with corn [x]. So also Gruter [y], and Muratori [z], have *Aëtor Augustalis a frumento*. But as *Aëtor* on inscriptions usually precedes *Augustalis*, perhaps the latter is rather the agnomen of the dedicator of this altar, who held the office of *Aëtor* under the præfect Julius Lupus.

Mr. Horsley is for referring *Numinibus Augg.* on the inscription Northumb. LXXXVIII. to the Emperors Severus and Caracalla, and *Augusti nostri*, Northumb. IX^a 2 & York. XIII. to Antoninus Pius and Verus [a]. The two first it is most natural to conclude are intended here, as the fort is on the wall of Severus. The date of this inscription will then fall between A. D. 207, when Severus began and A. D. 208, when he finished the wall [b] when Virius Lupus was proprætor, as he was throughout that reign, and occurs on two inscriptions, one on

[u] Reinesius, loc. cit.

[x] Horsley, p. 233.

[y] CCLX. 1.

[z] P. 994.

[a] See also Archæologia, vol. III. 120.

[b] Horsley, 61, 62.

a very fine altar now at Trinity College, Cambridge [c]; the other at Ilkley, seen by Mr. Camden, but since lost [d].

Julius Lupus, under whom *Julius Augustalis* served, may have been a relation of the proprætor: so may *Venustinus* Lupus, who dedicated an altar *Deo Sanc(to) Marti* [e], first published by Mr. Gordon [f]. Another proof that the two deities were the same under different names.

Petuaria was a station of so much consequence as to give name to an *Ala*, of which the *cohors II Gallorum equitum*, mentioned on an inscription found at *Plumpton* [g], and another from old *Penrith* [h], was part. I should ascribe the *Augg.* to the two *Philips* as on the last—were not the name of the *præfectus equitum* very different.

To whatever reign we ascribe this inscription we obtain a new name of a præfect.

Here then I leave these observations to the candor of some abler investigator into the Roman antiquities of this island.

Dec. 21, 1789.

RICHARD GOUGH.

[c] Horsley, York, I. 504, Camden, III. 15. 93.

[d] Horsley, Camd. lb. 7. 49.

[e] Horsley, Cumb. XXXV.

[f] Itin. Sept. p. 81.

[g] MS. Letter of Mr. Patten to Mr. Horsley, p. 275. 107. 112.

[h] Cumb. LIIæ. Horsley, pref. p. xx.

XII. *Observations on the Machine called the Lewis.*
By Francis Gibson, Esq. F. A. S. In a Letter to
the Right Hon. Lord Mulgrave, F. A. S.

Read March 25, 1790.

MY LORD,

Whitby, Feb. 19, 1790.

AS I flatter myself that every attempt, however feeble, to illustrate the venerable remains of antiquity, will meet in some degree with your lordship's approbation, I have been induced to hazard my opinion on the state of mechanics of the thirteenth or fourteenth centuries, and shall be happy if your lordship judges it worthy the attention of the Society of Antiquaries.

If I have been too prolix in describing the remains of Whitby abbey, I trust it will be thought in some measure excuseable; first, that though it is one of the most perfect monuments of Gothic architecture in the island, it has hitherto been very *imperfectly* described, and secondly, that an account of the present state of the building was rendered necessary to introduce the subsequent observations.

I have the honour to be your Lordship's most obedient
 and most humble servant,

FRANCIS GIBSON.

R 2

The

The church of Whitby abbey, or as it was called before the Conquest, the monastery of Streanshall, though it hath suffered greatly from the ravages of time and wilful dilapidations, yet still exhibits in its venerable remains complete specimens of the varied styles of architecture which prevailed at the different period when its nave and choir were built.

The edifice was originally founded A. C. 658 by Oswy, king of Northumberland, whose kinswoman Hilda superintended its erection, and was the first abbess.

The Danes under Hubba landing in Dunfley Bay [*a*], near Mulgrave castle, two miles from Streanshall, took and sacked the town, plundered the monastery, and after massacring the defenceless inhabitants set fire to the building.

It lay in a ruinous state until the reign of William Rufus, when a church in form of a cross was erected on the ancient site by William de Percy, a powerful Norman baron, who endowed it with considerable grants of land, which, with many civil and religious privileges, were afterwards confirmed by Henry I. and Pope Honorius II.

The remains of this once celebrated pile are, the choir with its north aisle, the great center tower, and north transept, with certain fragments at the west end; the three first mentioned parts, excepting their roofs, are nearly entire.

In the year 1762, the body or nave of the church, resting on 16 well-proportioned pillars, unable to resist the violence of a storm blowing full upon it from the north, fell to the ground; yet such hath been the excellence of the cement, that the pillars and arches (hardly disjointed) remain prostrate in nearly their pristine forms.

[*a*] The *Dunus Sinus* of Ptolomy.

On a close inspection into the fragments of the outward wall, and west-end of the church, which, with its noble window over the principal entrance, is yet standing, it plainly appears, that the nave built in the reign of Rufus had been taken down, and an edifice raised upon its foundations, which by the lightness and elegance of the style, I am of opinion hath been erected near that time when Gothic or British architecture was rapidly advancing to its perfection of beauty and regularity under Edward III.

That the west end of this church hath been built long after the choir, strongly appears at the junction of the two parts where the stones are unequal and of different colours.

The choir in a view taken on the spot, and which I had the honor to present to the Society, exhibits a range of bi-formed windows immediately over the lower arches, and above those a corresponding row, equal in number, but of smaller dimensions, similar to those seen in the south transept, which is the most ancient part, of the cathedral of York: whereas in the *nave* of Whitby abbey, from the points of the lower arches a single line of large and elegant windows continued to the upper cornice, I mean that supporting the roof. Each window was divided into three parts, and finished with beautiful ramifications in the manner of those in the nave of York minster, which (excepting the choir) is the most modern part of that fabric.

The key stones of those upper arches are of large dimensions, measuring near a ton and an half each. On examination as they lay on the ground, I was surprized to see in the crown of each a cavity in many respects similar to those cut into large blocks of stone for the purpose of raising them by a machine commonly called a *Lewis*.

This

This machine, of which I have given a drawing [b], is supposed by several intelligent engineers to have been the invention of an ingenious French mechanic employed in the magnificent public works of Louis XIV. and had its name given in compliment to that monarch.

At the piers of this port this machine is highly useful in raising stones of 6 and even 10 tons weight. That the holes in the key-stones of Whitby abbey were cut for similar purposes hardly admits a doubt; but the machine must have been of a somewhat different form, and perhaps less powerful than that used at present, yet it might have been capable of raising a block of 4 tons, larger than any stones we see used in our ancient buildings.

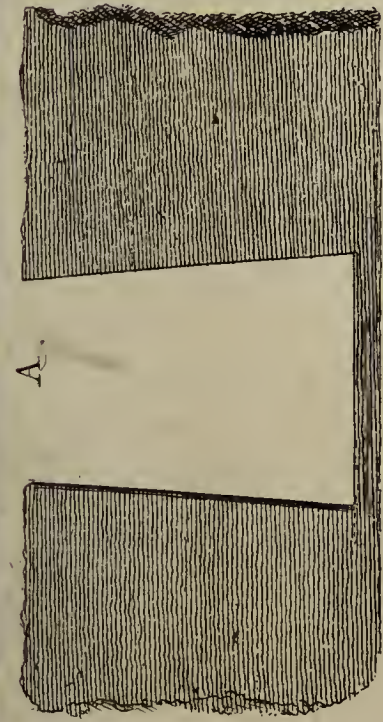
To prevent a redundancy of words, I have annexed to those observations drawings of the form of the present Lewis; sections of the cavity cut in stone for its reception; a section of the same in the key stones of the abbey, with the conjectural form of the machine formerly used.

The principal view of the writer of the foregoing remarks is to induce an abler hand to a closer investigation, tending to prove that this highly useful machine, called a *Lewis*, is not a modern French invention, but rather an improvement of an ancient one, and that our ancestors were not so ignorant in mechanics as is generally imagined.

FRANCIS GIBSON.

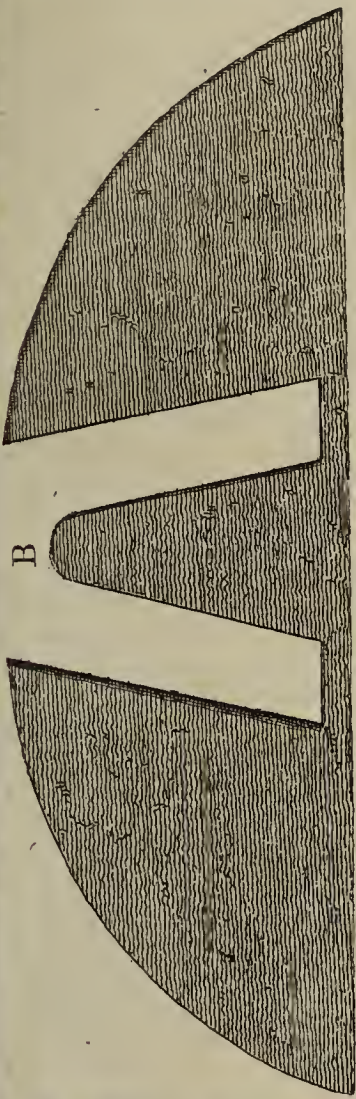
[b] See Plate V.

EXPLA-



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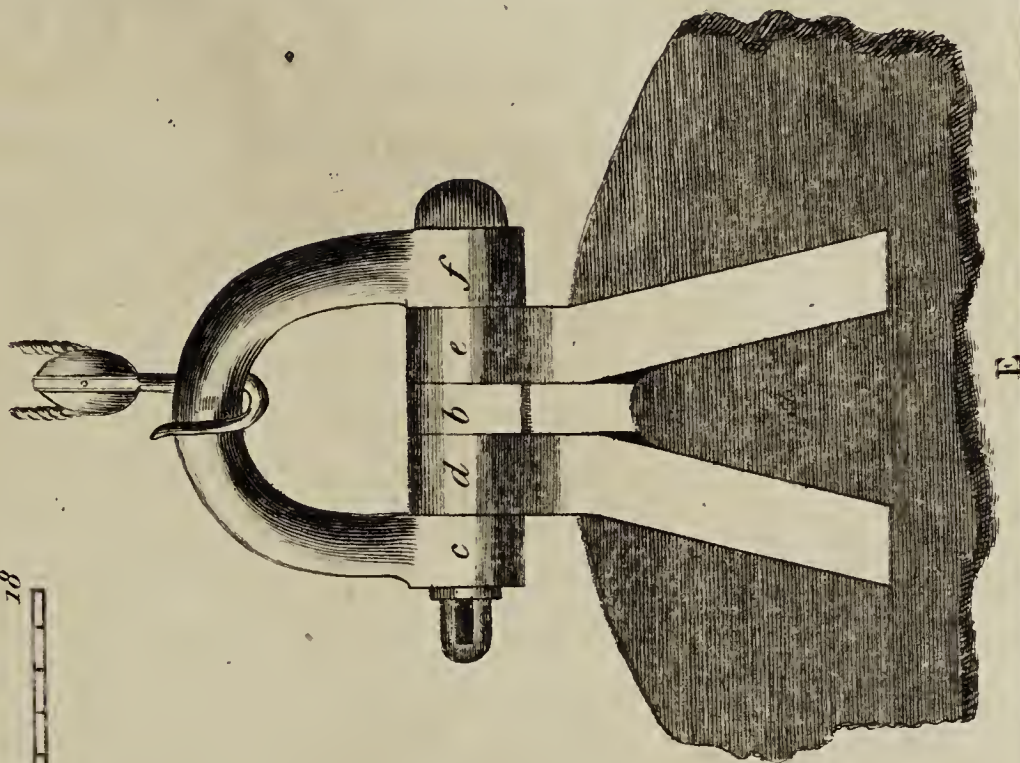
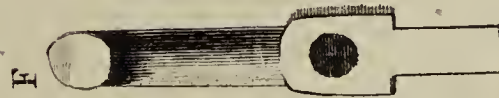
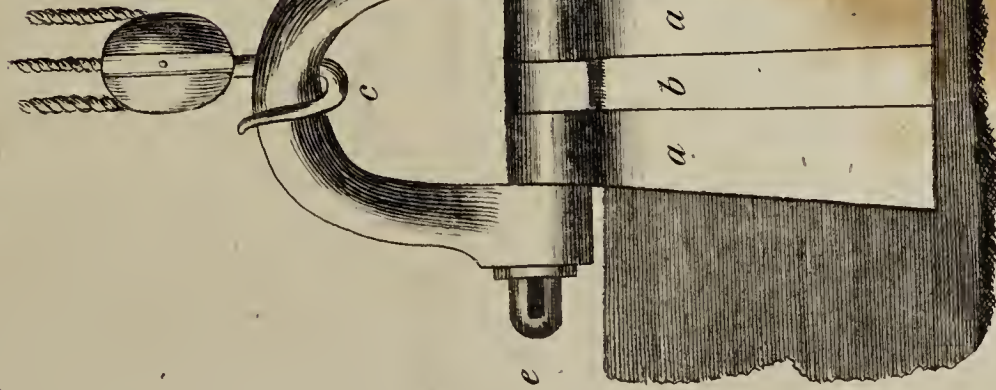


1

2



Scale of 18 Inches



The Lewis

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

- A. Longitudinal section of part of a stone of 6 tons weight, with that of the hole for the insertion of the Lewis.
1. Form of the hole at top.
 2. ————— at bottom.
- B. Key-stone in Whitby abbey, with a perforation in the crown supposed to have been cut for a similar purpose.
1. Size of the hole at top.
 2. ————— at bottom.
- C. *a a*. Two distinct parts of the Lewis perforated at their heads to receive the bolt *c d*. These are split in by hand: between them the part *b* is inserted, which pushes their points out to the sides of the stone, and fills the cavity. *e* the ring of the Lewis on which the tackle is hooked: each end of this is likewise perforated to receive the bolt which enters at *f* and forelocks at *g*.
- D. End view of the part *b* shewing the size of the hole for the reception of the bolt.
- N. B. This Lewis has raised a stone weighing 10 tons.
- E. Supposed form of the Machine used at the erection of Whitby abbey.
- In forming this cavity the part *a* has been left seemingly designed as a guide to point the two principal members of the Machine to their destined places, where they were secured by the intervention of a third part *b* perforated at the head to receive in conjunction with *c d e f* the forelock bolt.
- F. End view of *b*.

XIII. *Description of the Church of Quenington in the County of Gloucester. By Samuel Lysons, Esq. F. A. S.*

Read May 13, 1790.

PLATE VI. represents the south-east view of the parish church of Quenington, or Queenington, in the county of Gloucester, which is situated about two miles north of the market town of Fairford in the same county.

This building bears evident marks of antiquity, although it appears to have undergone considerable alterations within the last two centuries. The original round headed windows may still be traced, though they are now either walled up, or changed into sharp pointed or square ones. At the western extremity of the north and south walls are two door ways leading into the nave, which exhibit very rich specimens of that kind of architecture usually termed *Saxon*. From the situation of these doorways it seems probable that the nave of the church formerly extended further westward than it does at present, and perhaps terminated in a tower. Sir Robert Atkyns in his History of Gloucestershire [a] says that this church formerly had a spire in the middle; if so it was probably a modern addition.

The south door-way (see Pl. VII.) is five feet eleven inches in height, and nine feet eleven inches wide; the arch of

[a] P. 322. 2d Edit.

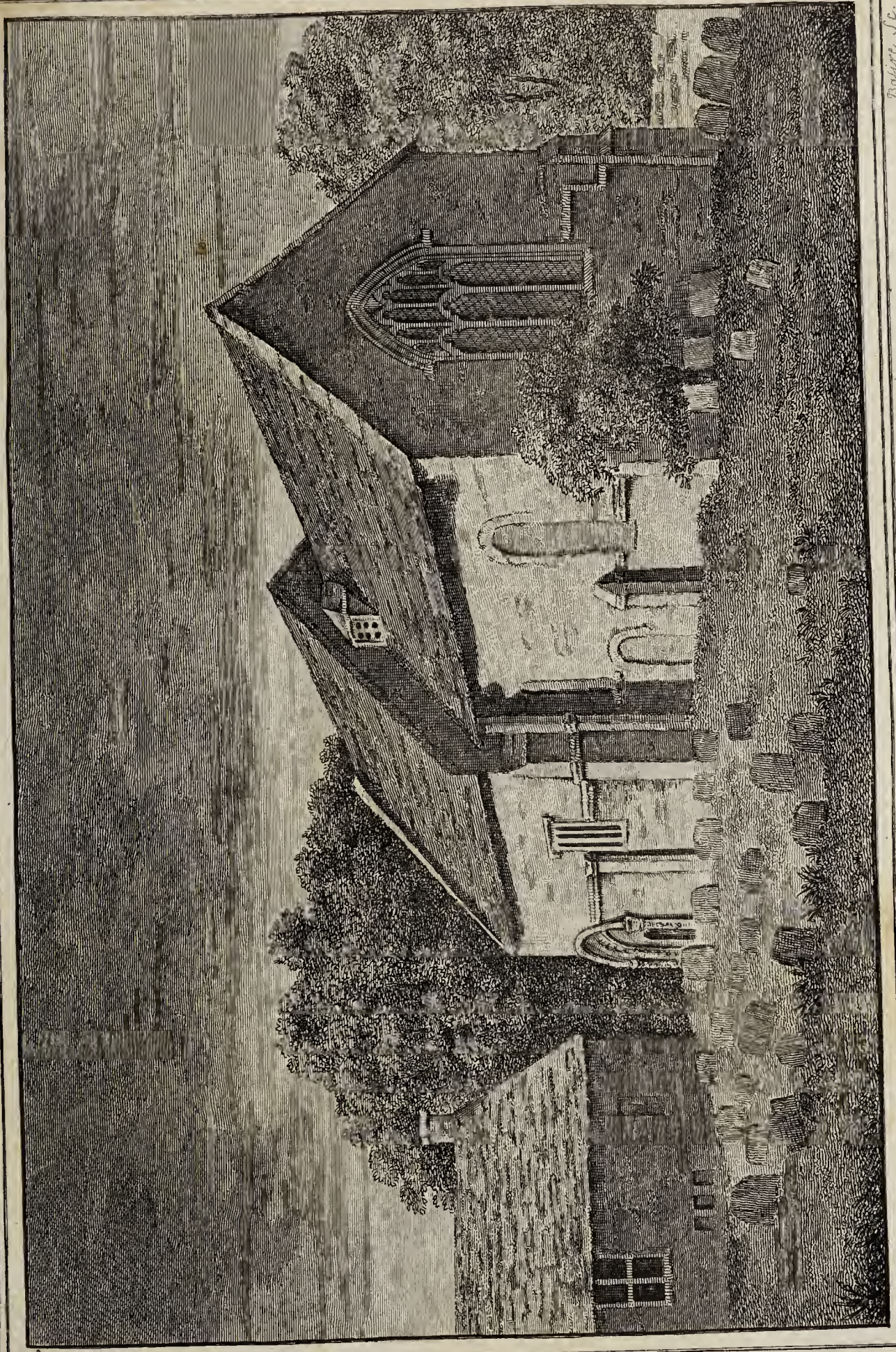
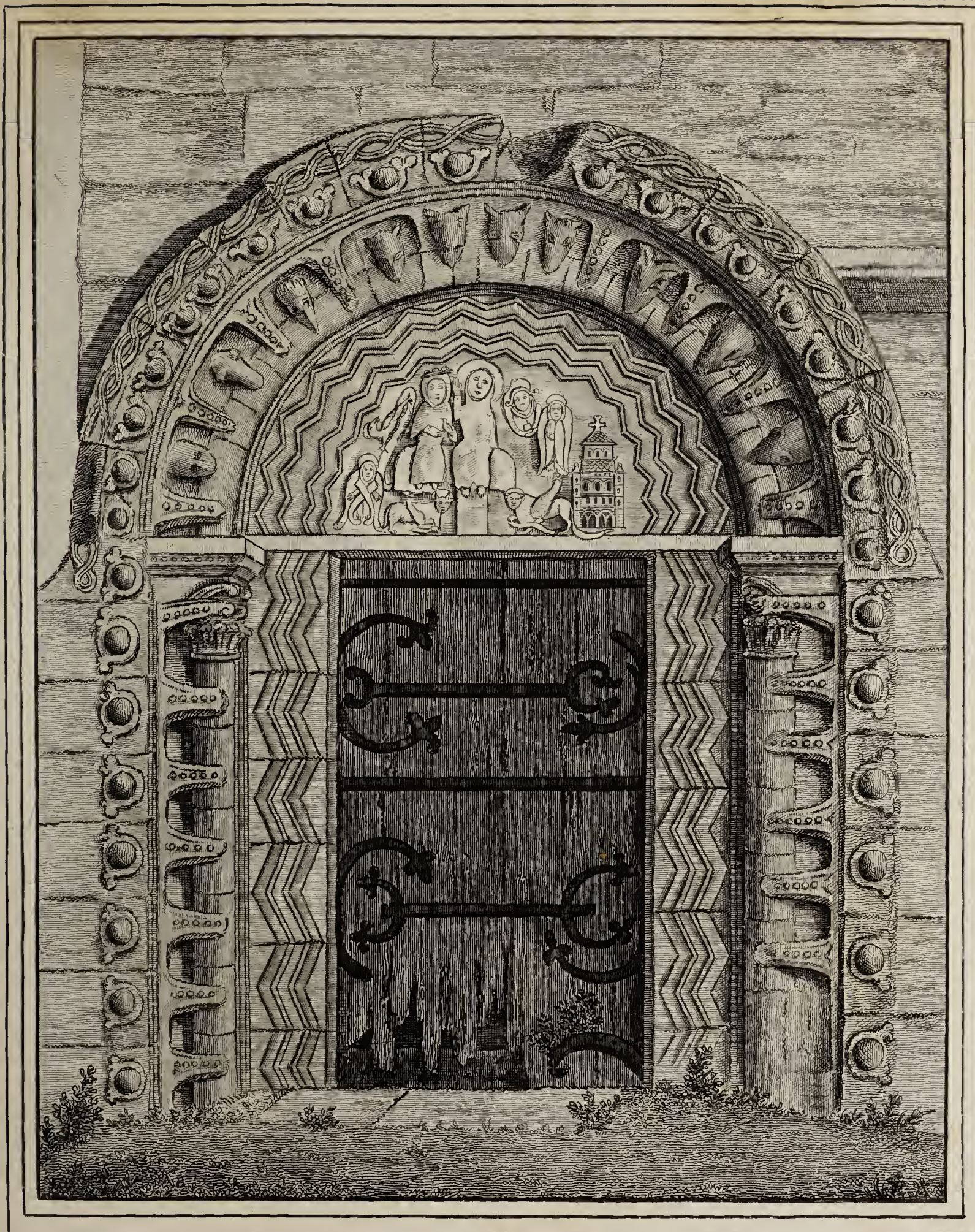


Figure 5c.

South East View of Queenington Church.

J. Lyons F.A.S. del.

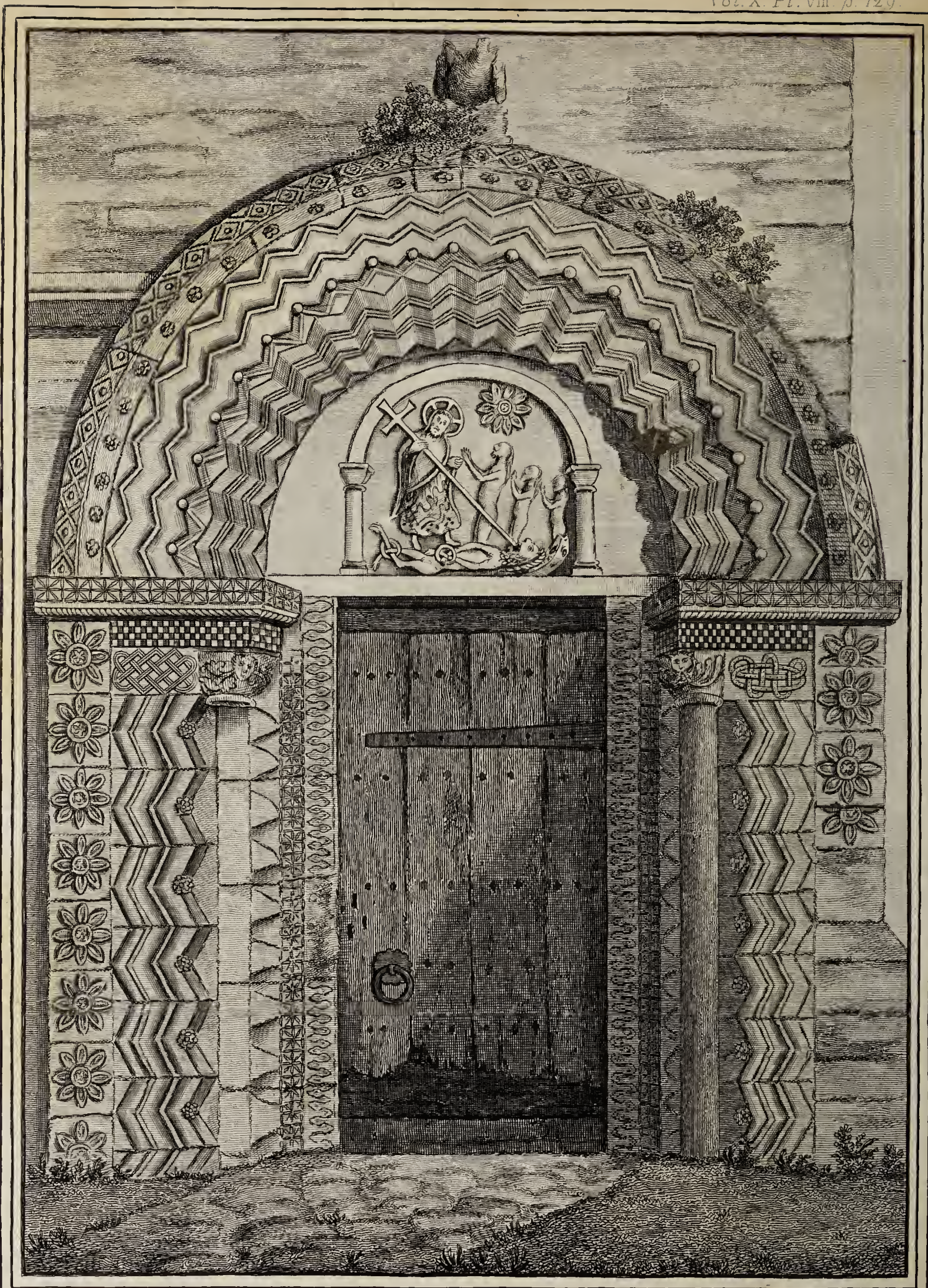




S. Lysons F.A.S. del.

Baillie Sc.

South Door of Queenington Church.



S. Lysons F.A.S. del.

Bairstow sc.

North Door of Queenington Church.

it is semicircular, and ornamented with a variety of mouldings and other decorations, wherein plainly appears a corruption of the *Roman* style. The interior part of the arch is ornamented with the *zig-zag* moulding, so constantly to be seen in works of this kind. Within this and immediately over the door, are several figures rudely carved in *bas relief*; amongst which may be distinguished the Deity [b] crowning the Virgin Mary who holds a dove; and the angel, eagle, winged bull and lion (the symbols of the Evangelists), the four last of which are accompanied with scrolls. On one side is the figure of a church, in which it may be remarked that all the arches are circular, that it has a low spire covered with shingles, and a small tower on each side, terminating in a pinnacle, probably a representation of the original west front of this church. From the style of the ornaments in these door-ways I think one may venture to conclude that this building was erected soon after the Conquest, when the Normans introduced a more sumptuous and ornamental kind of church-architecture than was in use amongst their Saxon predecessors; and if so, the figure above alluded to, seems in some measure to contradict the opinion [c] that *spires* were not used in the churches built here by the Normans.

The north door-way, Pl. VIII. is ten feet and eight inches in width, and thirteen feet in height; it has a great variety of ornaments, amongst which the *zig-zag* and *lozenge* mouldings are the most conspicuous.

Over the door is the figure of our Saviour carved in *bas relief*, trampling on the devil bound hand and foot, and thrusting the cross into his mouth. There are also three figures in praying attitudes, one of whom appears just escaping from the jaws of a large serpent; over them is a figure of the sun.

[b] The crown resembles those on the coins of William the Conqueror and William Rufus.

[c] Bentham's Ely, p. 40.

130 *Description of the Church of Quenington in Gloucestershire.*

Above the door-way is the figure of a ram's head much mutilated. Both these door-ways are better preserved than many others of the same kind, having luckily escaped the obliterating hand of the white-washer.

The manor of Quenington was granted by William the Conqueror to Walter de Lacy, one of his Norman followers, from whom it descended to his son Roger, who is said to have been in so great favour with the Conqueror that he bestowed on him one hundred and sixteen manors, whereof twenty were in Gloucestershire.

It is not improbable that this church was erected at the expence either of the father or son.

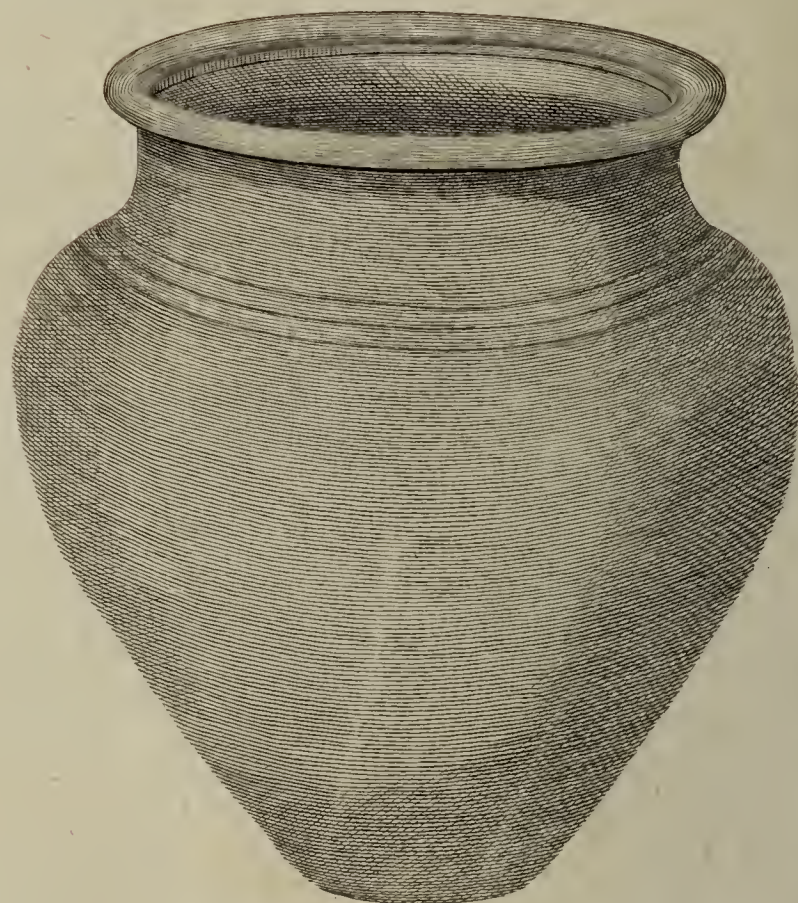
The knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem had a preceptory at this place [*d*], founded by one of the same family and two other persons. Some of the buildings belonging to it are still remaining, converted into a farm house nearly adjoining to the church.

[*d*] Dugdale, *Monast.* vol. II. p. 510. 548. Tanner, *Not. Mon.* p. 148.

Fig. 1.



3



2



4



XIV. *Account of Roman Antiquities discovered in the County of Gloucester. By Samuel Lysons, Esq. F.A.S.*

Read May 20, 1790.

PLATE IX. Fig. 1. A burial urn of glass, found about twenty-five years since, in a field called *Kingsmead*, about half a mile distant from Cirencester; it was wrapped in lead, and deposited in a stone hollowed out to receive it; it is of a greenish colour, not very transparent, but well-moulded, having several raised circles on its bottom, quite smooth, without any appearance of having ever been fastened to a blowing iron as all modern glass vessels are in the making, which have therefore a rough mark at the bottom, unless they have been afterwards ground smooth. Its diameter at the top is five inches and three eighths, height ten inches and one eighth, and width at the bottom five inches and five eighths. It is in the possession of C. H. Parry, M. D. of Bath.

Fig. 2. An urn of brown earthen ware found in the year 1786, in a field adjoining to the town of Cirencester, called the *Querns*, lying a little without the site of the Roman wall. It was inclosed in a case of lead, between two large stones, in which a round hole was cut to contain it, and was nearly half full of burnt bones. It is in height seven inches and

S 2

a half,

a half, and its diameter at the top three inches and a half. Leland describes a similar one as having been found in the same place in his time [a].

Fig. 3. An urn of brown earthen ware found in the year 1789, in a gravel pit at Kingsholm near Gloucester, at which place a great number of burial urns, leaden and stone coffins, and human skeletons [b] and a considerable variety of Roman coins and utensils, many of which are hereafter specified, have been at different times discovered. This urn is in height five inches and a half, and in diameter at the top five inches.

Fig. 4. A small urn of coarse ware, found at Kingsholm in 1789; its diameter at the top is two inches and six tenths; it is very thick, and has the appearance of having never been baked.

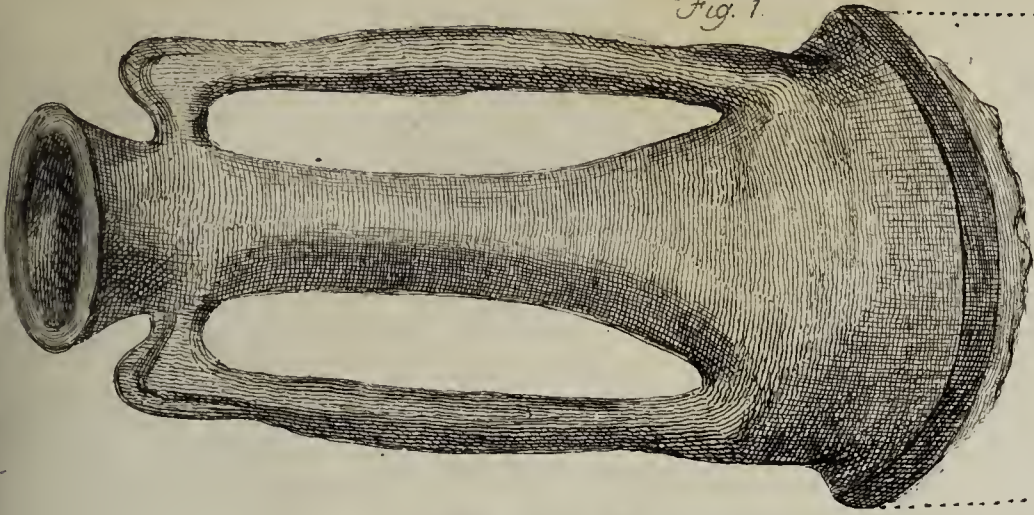
Pl. X. Fig. 1. A fragment of an *Amphora*, consisting of the neck and handles, found at Kingsholm. Its diameter at the top is six inches, at the lower part ten inches and a quarter, and length fifteen inches and a half. In the possession of the Rev. Peter Hawker, of Woodchester.

Fig. 2. One of the brass instruments called *Celts*, extremely well preserved, found at South Cerney near Cirencester.

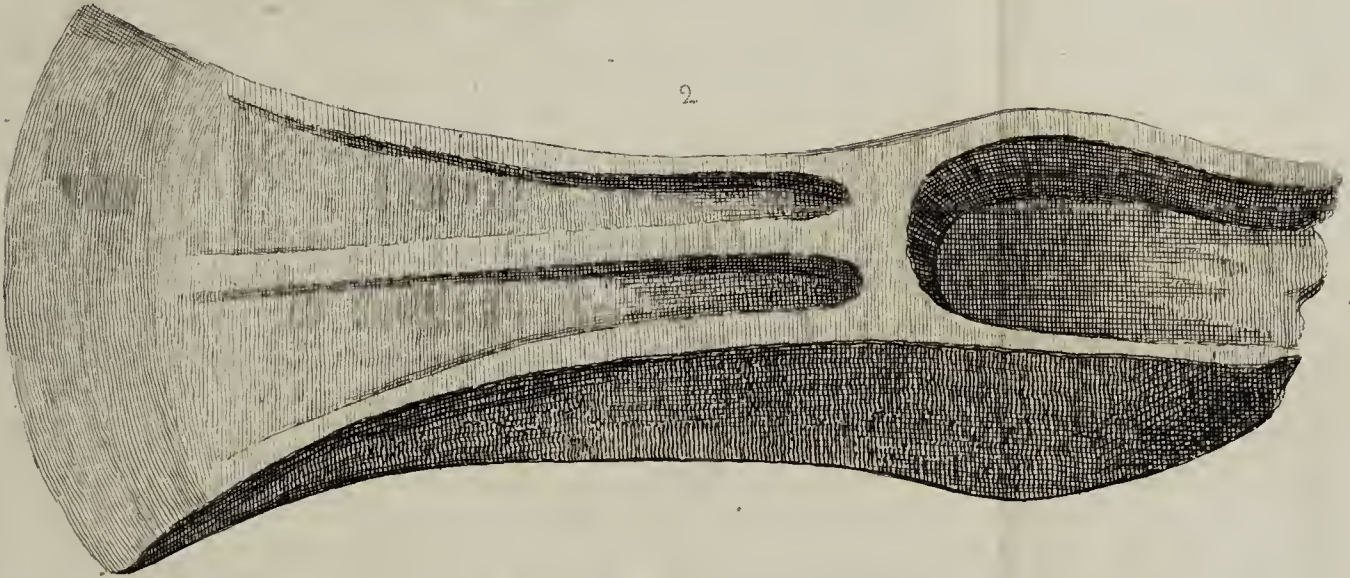
[a] "In the fowth-fowth-west fide of the waul be lykelyhod hath bene a castel, or sum other great building, the *hilles and ditches* yet remayne. The place is now a warden for conys, and therein hath be fownd mennes bones, *insolitæ magnitudinis*, also to sepulchres, *ex seculo lapide*. In one was a round vessel of leade covered, and in it ashes and pieces of bones." Itin. vol. V. fol. 65. By the place where these remains were found Leland undoubtedly meant the *Querns*, which is covered with small *hills*, having the appearance of so many *tumuli*, most probably the remains of stone quarries dug by the Romans for building the city and making roads, and afterwards used as a *burying ground*.

[b] See *Archæologia*, vol. VII. p. 576.

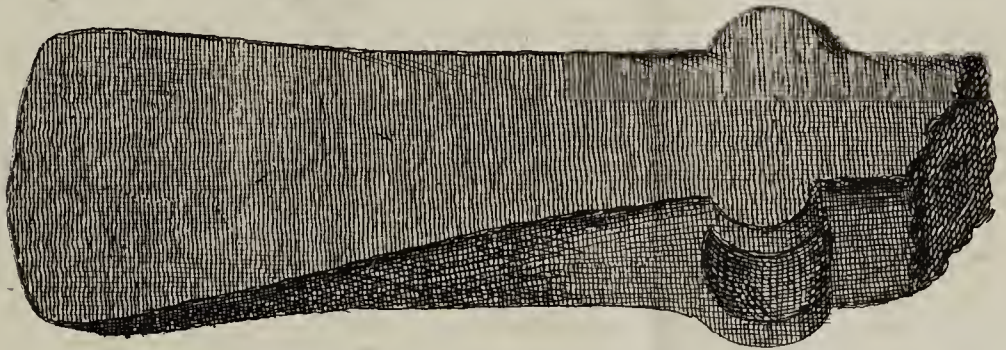
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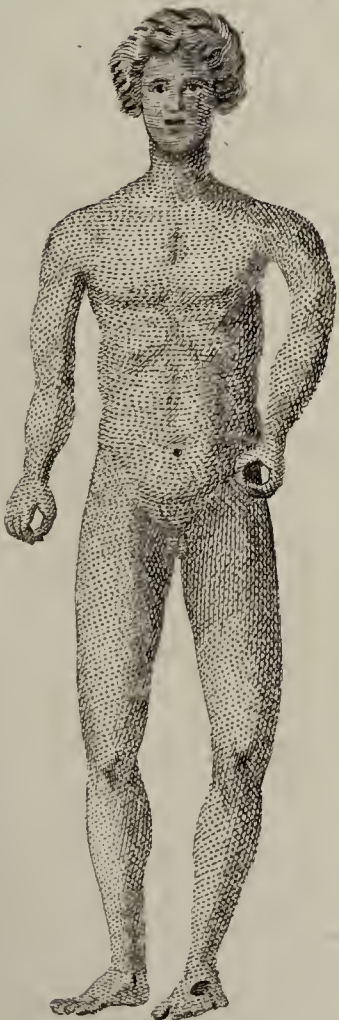
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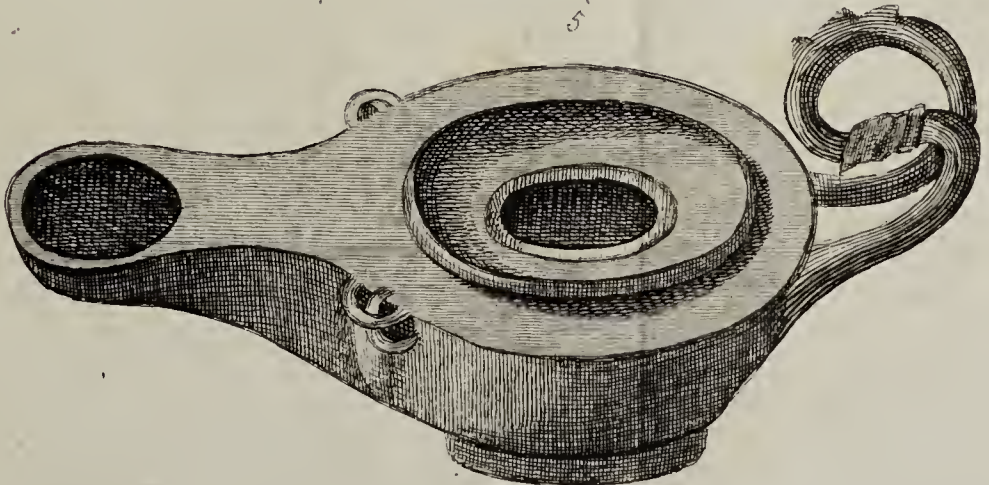
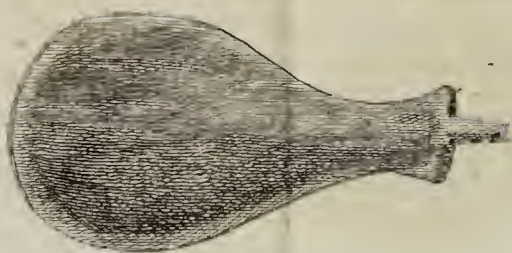
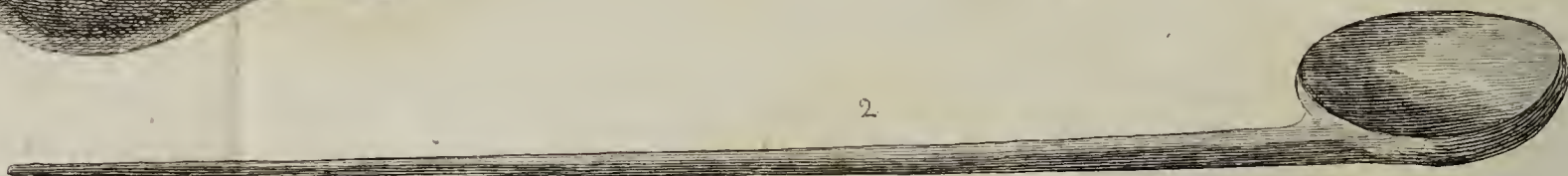


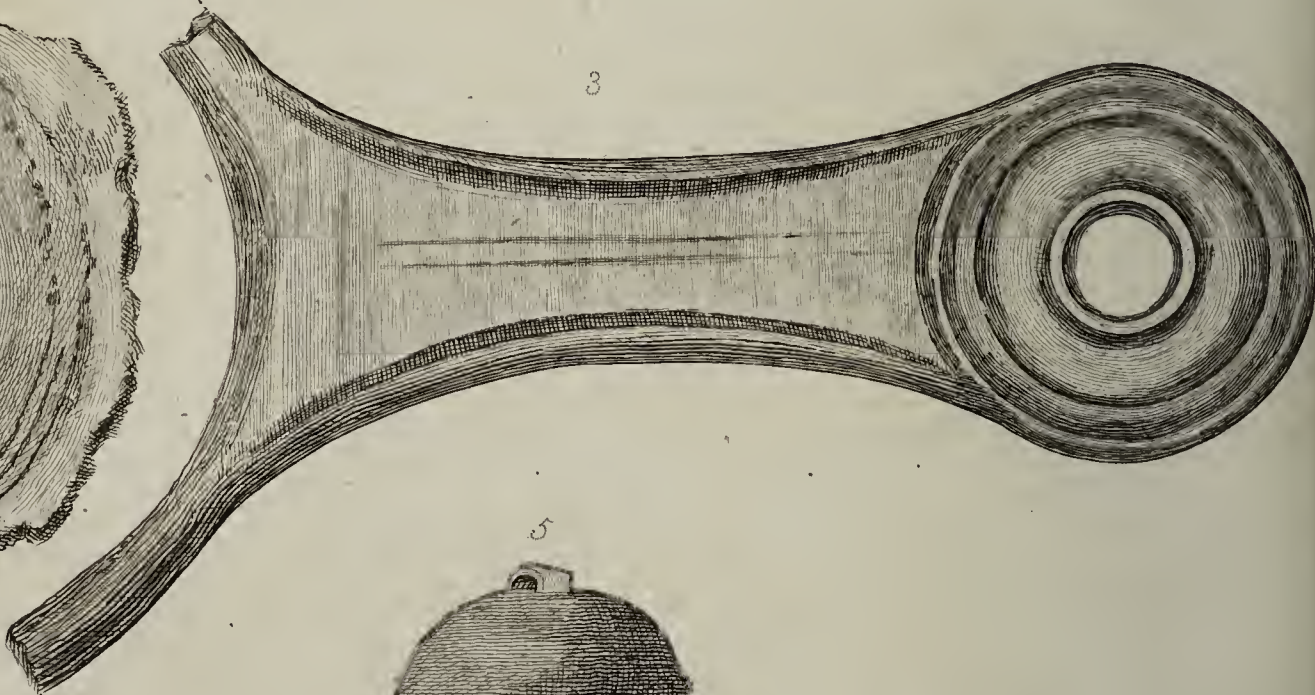
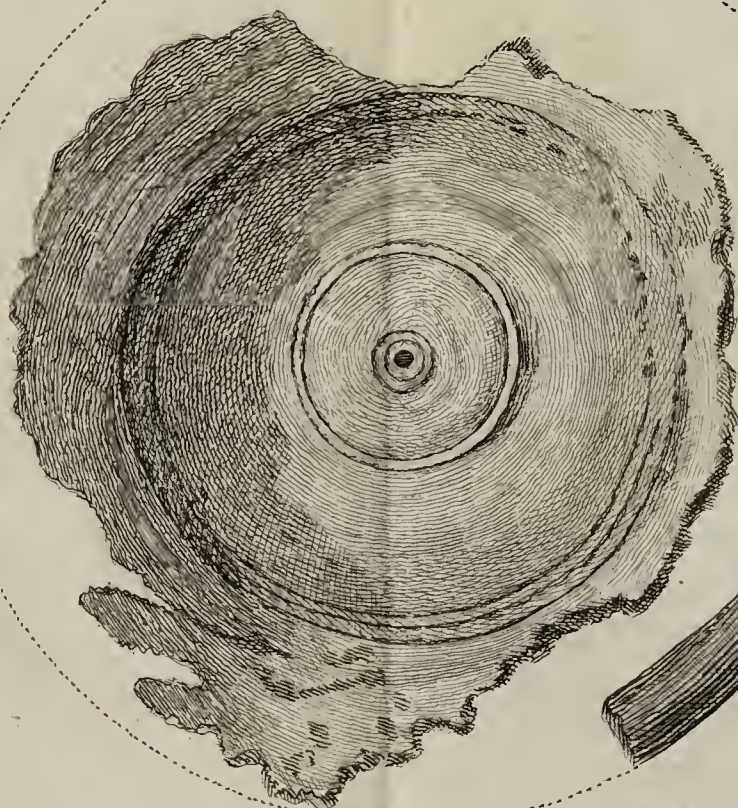
Fig. 1.



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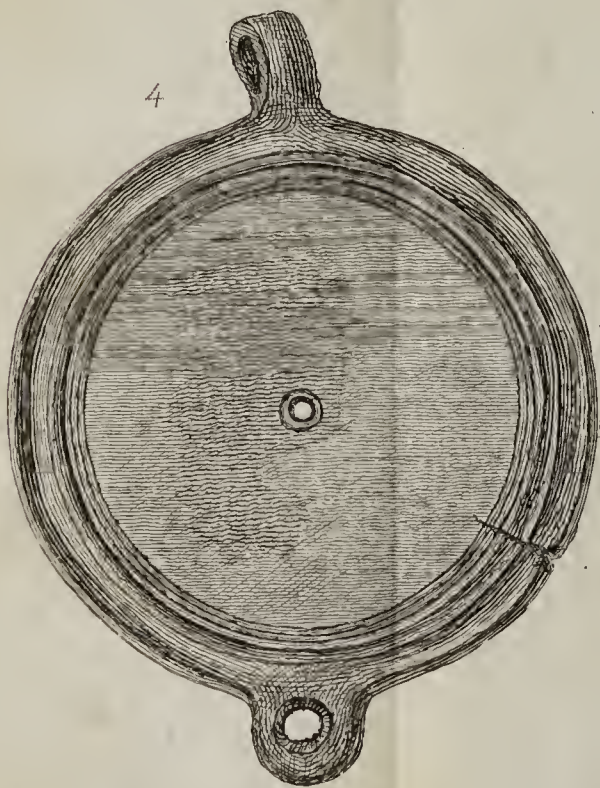


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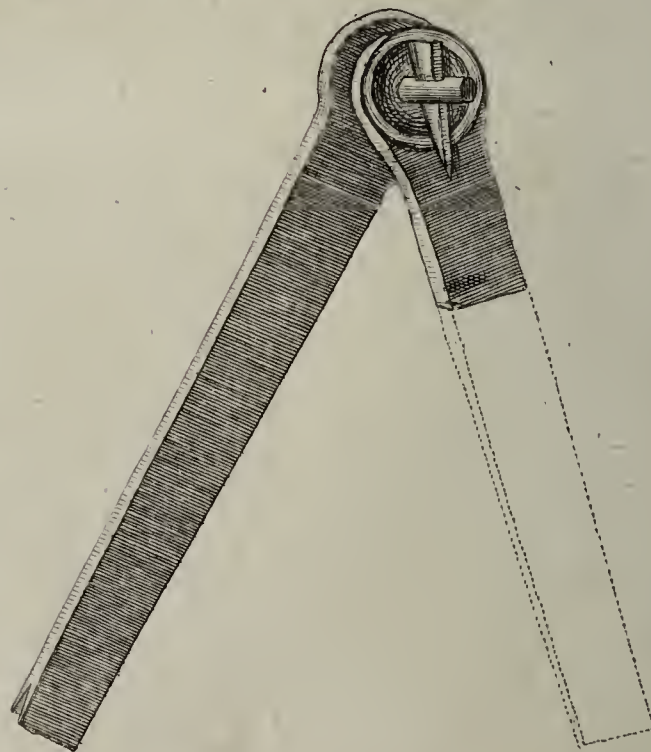


Fig. 1.

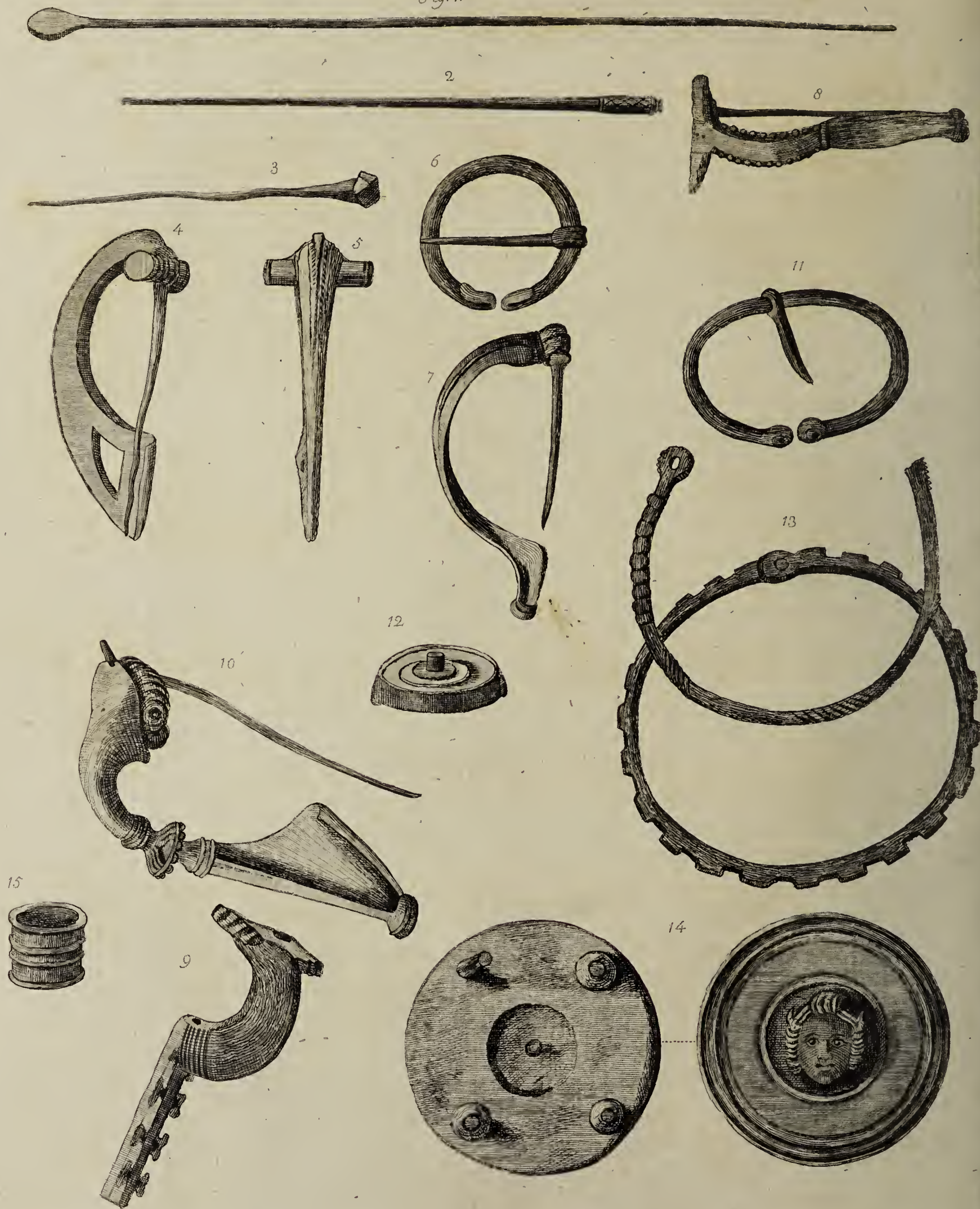


Fig. 3. A small figure of brass, found several years ago at Cirencester. This and the preceding article are of the same size with the drawing; and are both in the possession of the Rev. John Collinson, F. A. S.

Fig. 4. A hatchet of iron found at Kingsholm in 1789, five inches and five eighths in length.

Fig. 5. A small lamp of brass found at the same place in 1790. It is well preserved, but has lost the chains by which it was suspended. This and the two following articles are of the same size with the drawings.

Pl. XI. Fig. 1. A small spoon of brass found in Mr. Bathurst's park at Lidney.

Fig. 2. A spoon of bone found in the Querns at Cirencester in 1786. The sharp end was probably intended for a *style*. It is in the possession of Mr. Collinson.

Fig. 3. A *patera* of brass found at Kingsholm in 1789. The handle, which is the only part of it not corroded, is in length five inches.

Fig. 4. is probably a *bullæ* of brass. This and the three following articles were found at Kingsholm in 1789, and are of the same size with the drawings.

Fig. 5. A small ornamental bell of brass.

Fig. 6. A small *pyxis*, or perhaps *measure* of brass.

Fig. 7. A pair of brass *compasses*, one of the legs of which is broken off; that which remains has a slit at the end of it. The figure of one nearly resembling this is engraved in the fifth volume of Count Caylus's *Antiquities*, tab. LXXXV. fig. 5.

Pl. XII. fig. 1. A *style*, one end of which is flat for the purpose of obliteration, found in the *Querns* at Cirencester in 1786, with many other Roman remains, on making an aqueduct for the supply of the Thames and Severn canal.

Fig.

Fig. 2. A *style* which has no flat end, found with the former.

Fig. 3. A brass pin.

Fig. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. *Fibulae* of brass found at Cirencester. These and the three preceding articles are in the possession of Mr. Collinson.

Fig. 9. A *fibula* found in the *Leauses* at Cirencester, which, from the holes in it, appears to have been sewed to the garment which it fastened.

Fig. 10. A large *fibula* of brass found at Cirencester, now in the possession of Dr. Parry.

Fig. 11. A *fibula* found at Lidney park, in the possession of Thomas Bathurst, Esq.

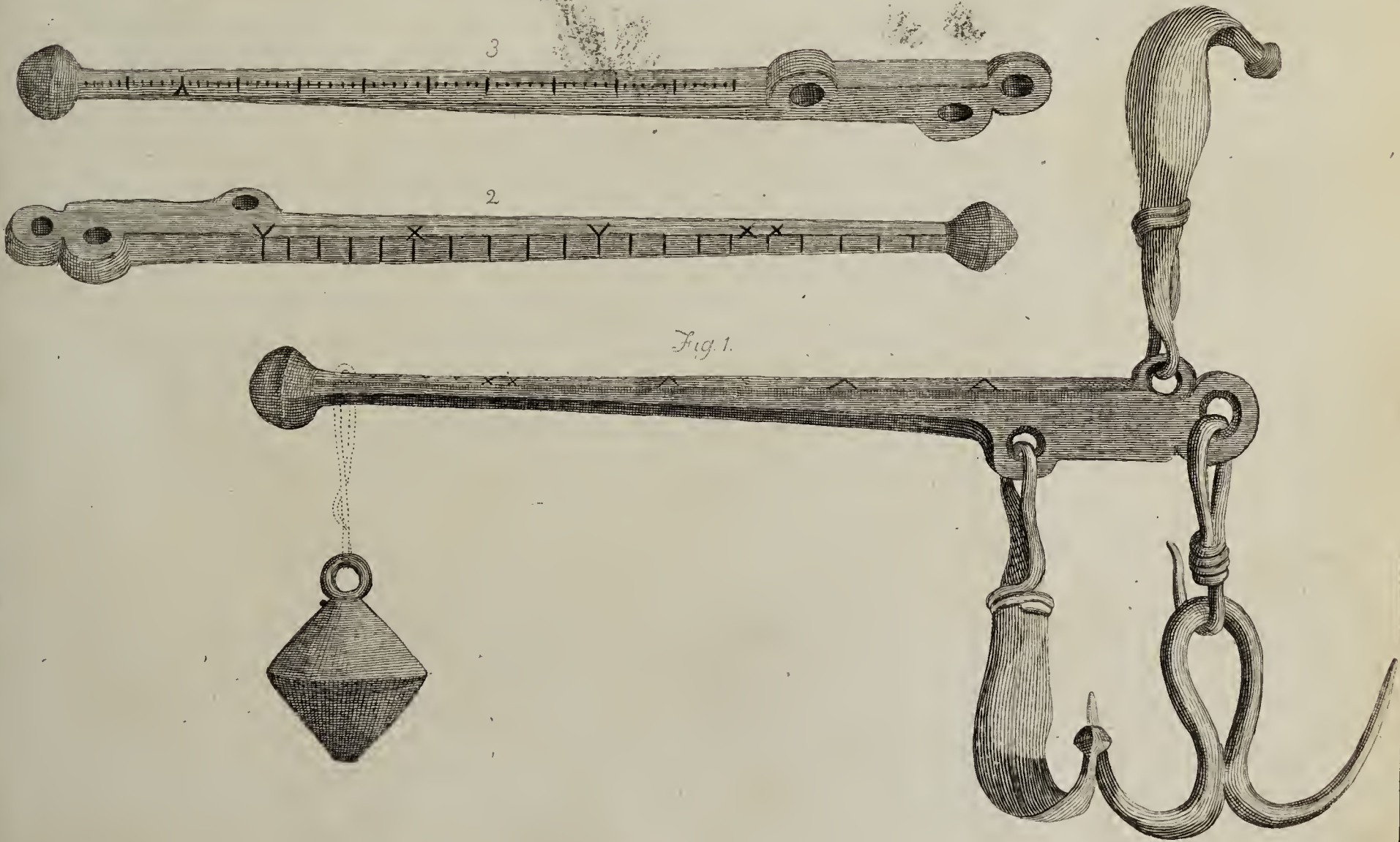
Fig. 12. Part of another, found at Kingsholm.

Fig. 13. Two *armillae* of brass. The one which is entire was found with four others, on the arm of a skeleton, in the *Querns* at Cirencester in 1789.

Fig. 14. Exhibits both sides of a circular ornament of brass, having a mask well executed in *alto relievo* on the centre, extremely well preserved. From the rivets on the back, it appears to have been fastened on leather, probably a belt. It was found at Kingsholm in 1789.

Fig. 15. A bead of brass found with many others of the same kind at Kingsholm; there were also found at the same place more than sixty blue ones, of the kind commonly called *Druids beads*.

Pl. XIII. Fig. 1. A *statera* or *Roman steel-yard* of brass, found at Kingsholm in 1788. It is, I believe, the first which has been discovered in this kingdom, and is very well preserved, no part of it being lost except the hook, or chain, by which the weight was suspended.



One side of the beam is divided into six parts, each of which is subdivided into twelve; the only number marked on this side is V. the other side has the numbers V. X. XV. XX. inscribed on it.

As the Roman pound consisted of twelve ounces, each of which contained six *sextulæ*, and twelve *dimidiæ sextulæ*, I had little doubt that the six parts in the first graduation were ounces, each of which was subdivided into twelve *dimidiæ sextulæ*, and that the second graduation began at five ounces, and proceeded on to twenty-four, or two pounds. An experiment I afterwards made with the Roman weights at the British Museum confirmed me in this opinion; for they tallied as nearly as could be expected, when the loss which the *statera* might be supposed to have sustained in weight was considered. All the Roman *steel-yards* which I have had an opportunity of examining are graduated in the same manner, making the highest number on one side, the lowest on the other, and proceeding upwards by *fives* either of pounds or ounces. The fine specimen preserved in the British Museum, which was found at Herculaneum, is graduated on one side of the beam for five pounds, and on the other proceeds from five to twenty-five.

Montfaucon confounds the *statera* with the *trutina* or scales, and makes them synonymous [c], but afterwards describes the former under the name of *campana*. It should seem from the following passage in Cicero *de Oratore* [d], “*Ad ea probanda quæ non aurificis statera sed quadam populari trutina examinantur,*” that the former was chiefly used by the goldsmiths for weighing jewels and things of value, and that the latter was em-

[c] L'Antiq. expliq. Tom. III. Liv. iv. p. 169.

[d] II. 38.

ployed

ployed for the common purposes of life; though it is rather surprising that this should have been the case, as the *steel-yard* is extremely liable to error, and far less to be depended on than the *scales*.

Most of the ancient *stateræ* have a scale or basin, suspended by chains at the end of the beam: this specimen has only a double hook.

Fig. 2, 3, exhibit two sides of the beam of the *statera* above mentioned.

Fig. 4. The bust of a young man in bronze, found several years since in a garden situated in the *Leaufes* or *Lewses* at Cirencester, in which place the bronze figure, described and engraved in the Appendix to the Seventh Volume of the *Archæologia*, was found. It has probably been the weight of a *statera*, there being a hole at the top of the head in which a hook may have been fastened. It is in the possession of Mrs. Mary Helliar of Cirencester.

Fig. 5. Another bust found at the same place in 1789, which seems also to have been used as a weight; the back of it is filled with lead, and there is a hole through one of the curls on the forehead, by which it was probably suspended. The eyes appear to be of silver. The Roman *Stateræ* had commonly busts of their Deities for weights; but of none more frequently than *Minerva*, *Apollo*, *Hercules*, and *Bacchus*. From the effeminacy of this head it was probably designed for the last, and is not unlike a bust of him figured in Montfaucon, tom. I. pl. cXLVIII. fig. 2. It is in the possession of Mr. Master's tenant, who rents the garden. This and the two preceding specimens are of the size of the drawings.

The several articles above enumerated, of which the owners are not specified, are in my possession.

SAMUEL LYSONS.

XV.

XV. *An Account of some Roman Antiquities in Cumberland hitherto unnoticed. By Hayman Rooke, Esq: F. S. A.*

Read June 3, 1790.

THE county of Cumberland abounds with Roman antiquities, and many curious altars and inscriptions have been found in it; which have been accurately described by Horsley, Stukeley, and others. These antiquities have been discovered by chance, either in ploughing up ground for cultivation, or in digging up stones for the repair of houses and walls; and what is very surprising, I do not find that a regular search has ever been made in any of the noted stations.

At old Carlisle, the *Olenacum* of the Romans, the walls of many houses are now plainly to be distinguished, yet no search has ever been made: whereas by clearing away the earth to their foundations, all the dwellings and streets of this remarkable station would appear, and most probably many valuable remains would be found.

At *Bremetenracum* (old Penreth) the remains of a considerable number of buildings and streets are to be seen, and I was told that they have never been examined below the surface.

It is therefore to be wished that some able antiquaries would unite in investigating the principal Roman stations in this county.

The following antiquities which I have now the honor to present to the Society, have never been taken notice of; nor have any drawings but these been made from them, as I am assured by the gentleman in whose possession they now are.

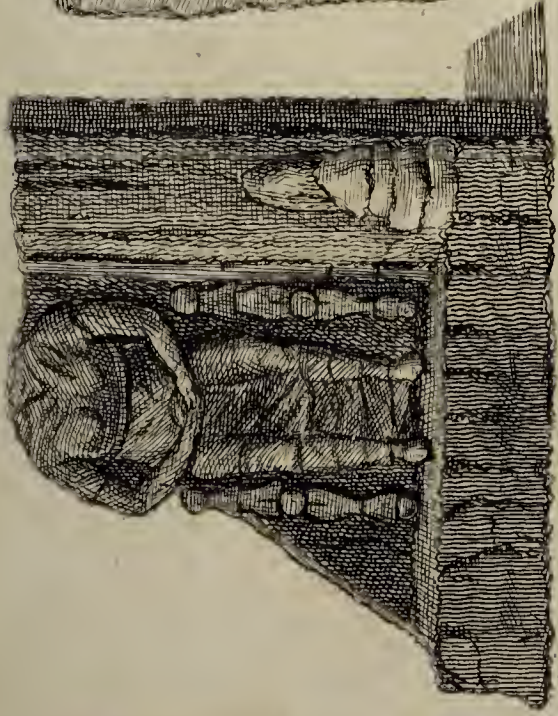
Fig. 1. and 2. in Pl. IV. were found in the year 1787, in making a drain in Scotch street, Carlisle, lying near the two altars mentioned in a former paper [a]: The figure in a chair appears to be a woman holding something in her lap; and as there is a greater space on the right hand of the chair than on the left, I should suppose, when the stone was perfect, there must have been more figures, probably three.

Fig. 2. seems to be a fragment of a pillar, which, from the shape of its top, might have been one of the supporters of an arch. The sculpture is evidently intended to represent the head of an eagle.

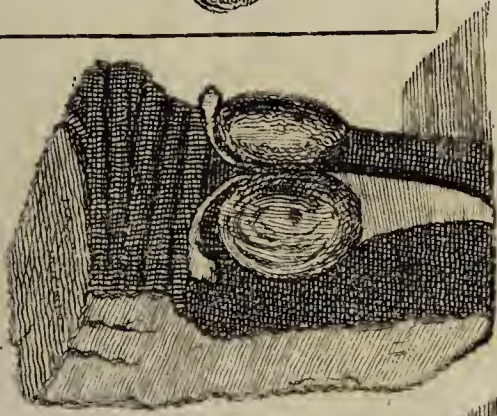
Fig. 3. is a very singular piece of antiquity. The little loop (a) is a spring which opens at the end (b); and, what is very surprising, it still retains its elasticity; from its being covered with green rust, I should suppose it was made of brass. The drawing is exactly the size of the original. I shall not venture to form a conjecture on its use, but leave it to the better judgment of the Society. The abovementioned are in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Carlisle, who is earnest in his endeavours to procure, and careful in preserving, Roman antiquities.

[a] *Archæologia*, Vol. IX. p. 220.

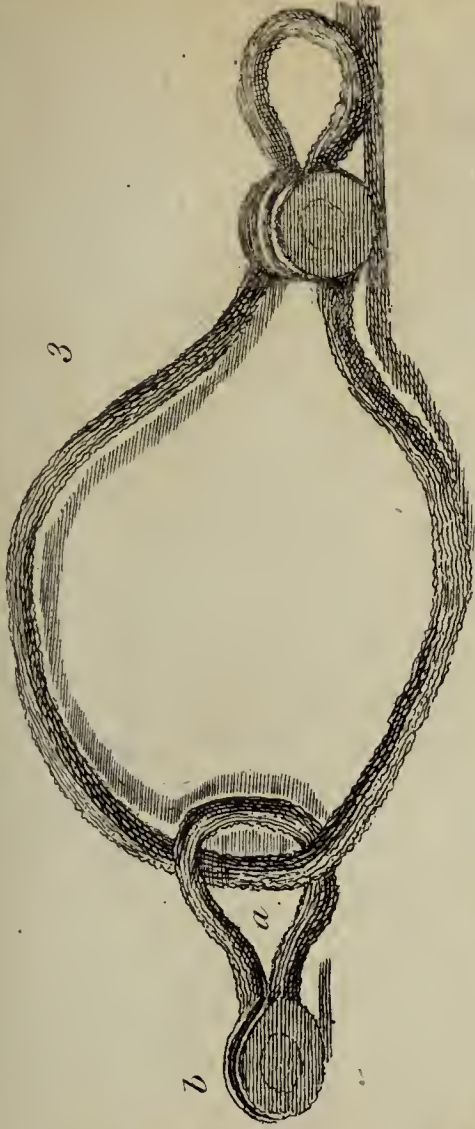
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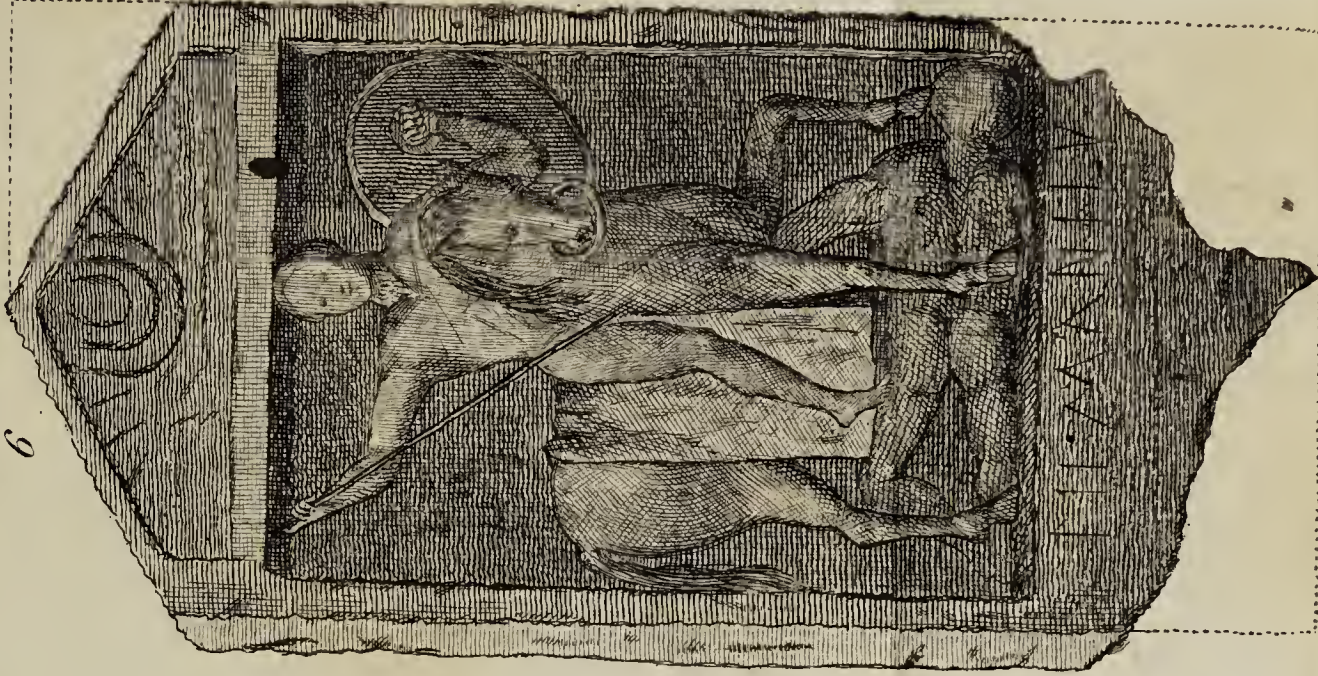
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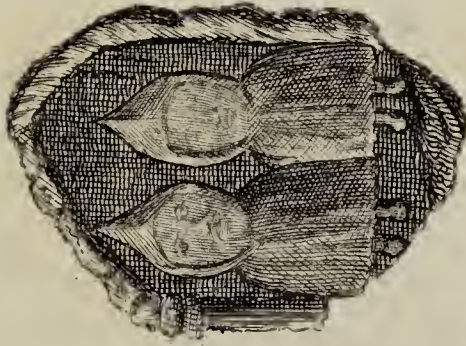


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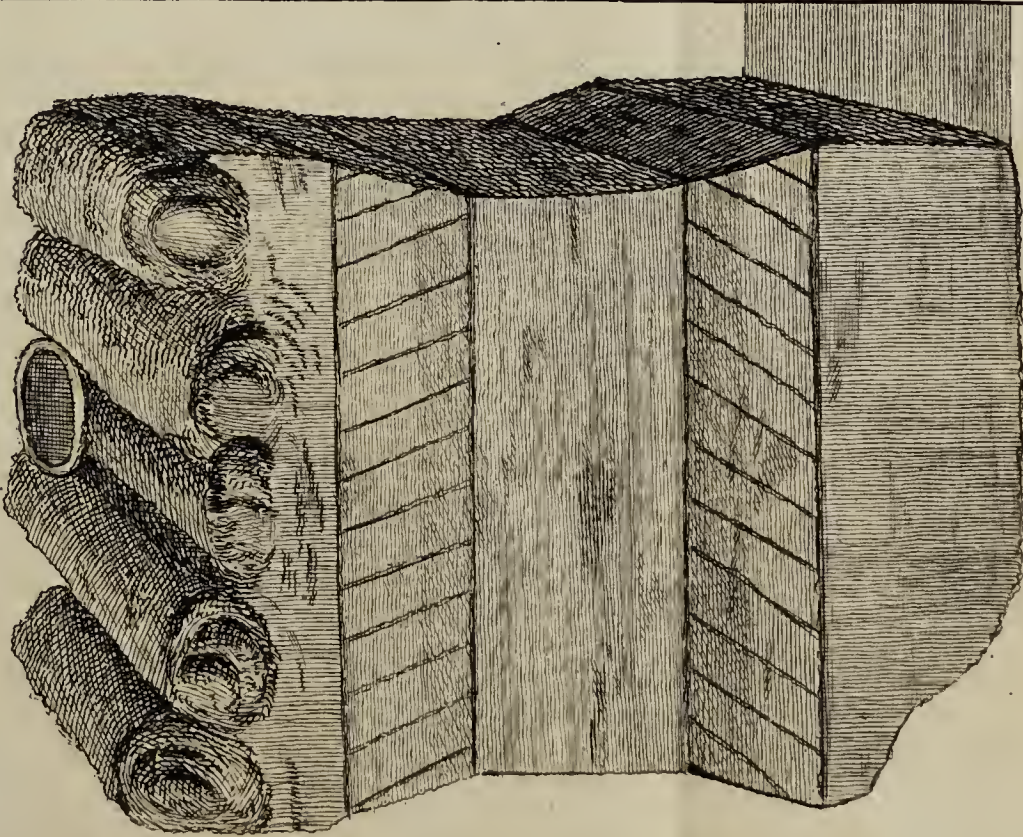


Reproduced from the original in the British Museum

5



4



H. Roote del.

The little portable altar, Fig. 4. is only remarkable for being the smallest yet discovered; the size is exactly represented by the drawing. There is no appearance of an inscription, though possibly there might have been one on the other side, which is now much mutilated. It was found in making those elegant improvements which surround the house at Netherby, and is in the possession of Sir James Graham.

Fig. 5. represents two very singular dwarf figures with whiskers, and wrapped in hoods and *mantles*, which resemble the gowns worn by the Roman augurs; with which they covered their heads when they observed the flight of birds. Dwarfs were much esteemed by the Romans, and means were used to prevent the growth of boys and girls; therefore it is not improbable, that some of these might have been dignified with the high office of augur, and represented here as such. This stone was found in digging a foundation for a pigsty in the Castle-yard at Carlisle, and is in the possession of Col. Senhouse at Nether hall, as are all the following antiquities.

Fig. 6. is a stone with the figure of a Roman soldier on horseback, who seems to be directing his spear towards a man under the horse's feet. The inscription is almost obliterated, it may be read,

Milites Manipulares Legionis victricis (posuerunt).

But I am more inclined to think it is the name of a person who had distinguished himself in action, for whom this sepulchral monument was erected. The figure is greatly defaced, and the sculpture in many parts appears to be very indifferent, the shape of the man under the horse's feet is quite out of proportion. This monument was found in the wall of the parish church at Stanwix, and sent to Col. Senhouse in the year 1787.

Fig. 1. in PLXV. is a stone with three disproportioned female figures in rude sculpture, probably intended for the *Deæ Matres*. The number three was a favourite number among the Romans, their deities were frequently grouped in threes, and the gods were supposed to have a particular pleasure in that number.

This stone was found in the *castrum*, or fort, near Netherhall, which according to Camden's conjecture was called *Volantium*, but by Horsley *Virofidum* and *Elenfoat*.

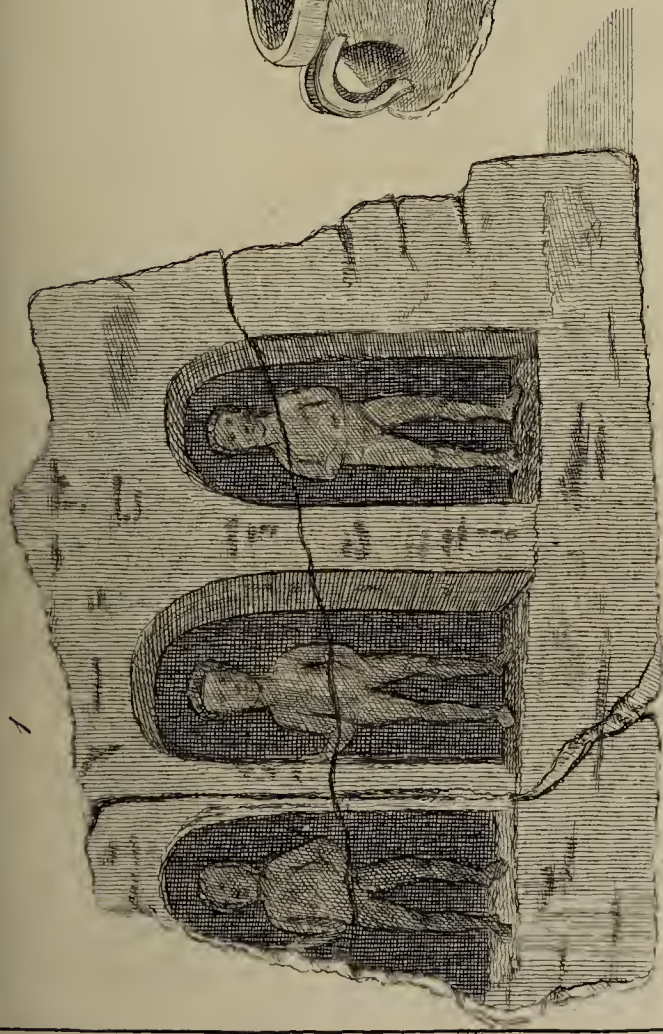
The stone, Fig. 8. was found in the above fort in the year 1779, and is the only inscription discovered in this station that mentions the Legions; it appears plainly to be

Vexillarii Legionis secundæ Augustæ et Vicesimæ Valentis Victricis fecerunt.

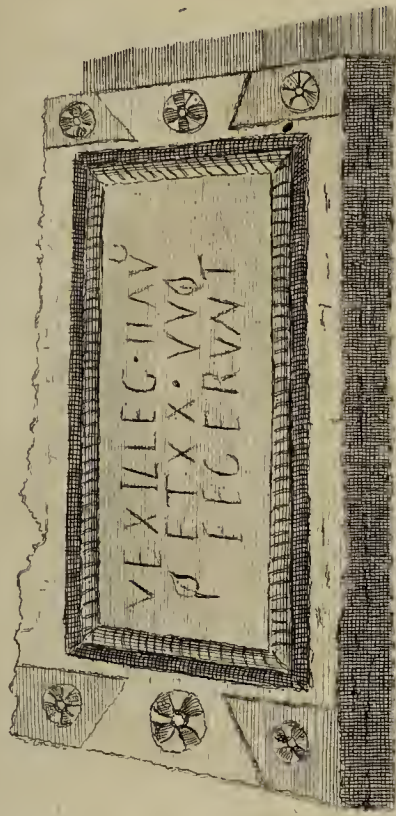
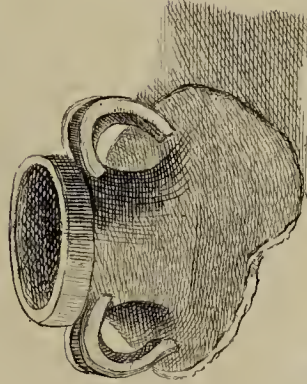
It was probably placed in some building erected by the Vexillarii of those legions. The cohorts only are mentioned in inscriptions found here, and those are *Cohors prima Hispanorum*, *Cohors prima Dalmatarum*, and *Cohors prima Baetasiorum*.

Fig. 3. is the top part of an Amphora [b] of yellow pottery, said to be the only fragment of one ever found in Britain. Col. Senhouse told me that a friend of his assured him that this top was exactly the same size, shape, and colour, as those he had seen in Italy, which were found in an ancient villa near Pompeii.

[b] The Amphora as a liquid measure held forty eight Sextarii, i. e. about seven gallons and one pint; as a dry measure it contained three bushels.

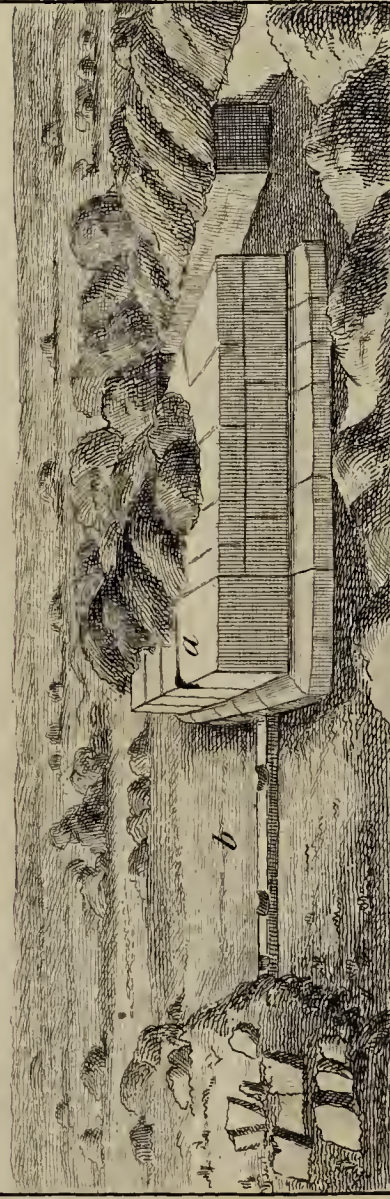


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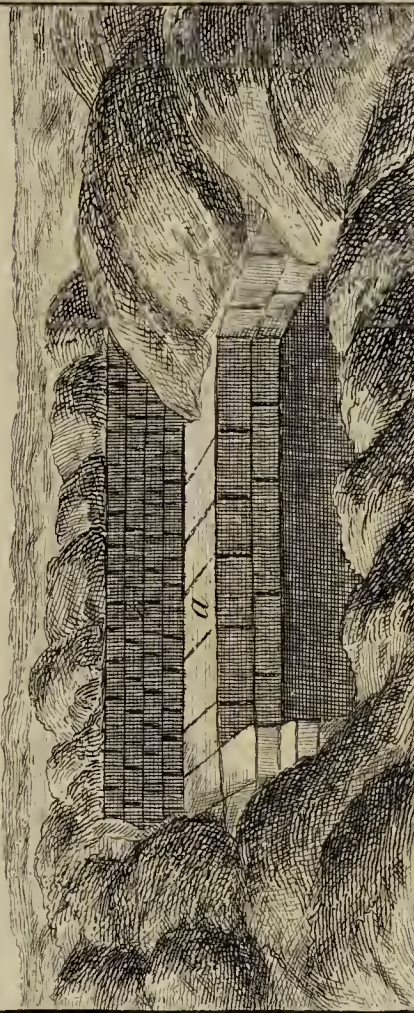


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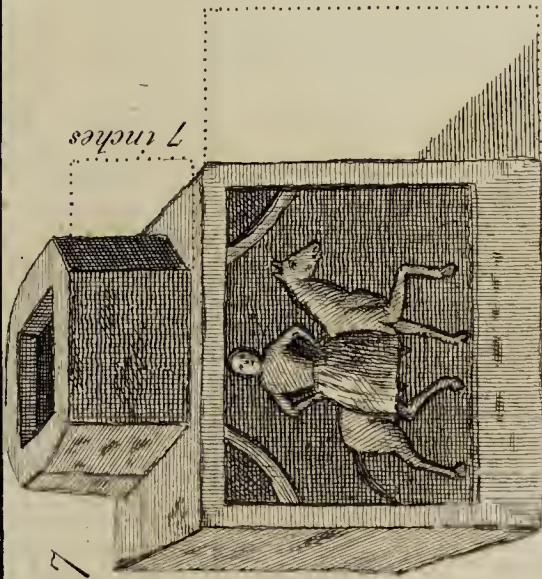
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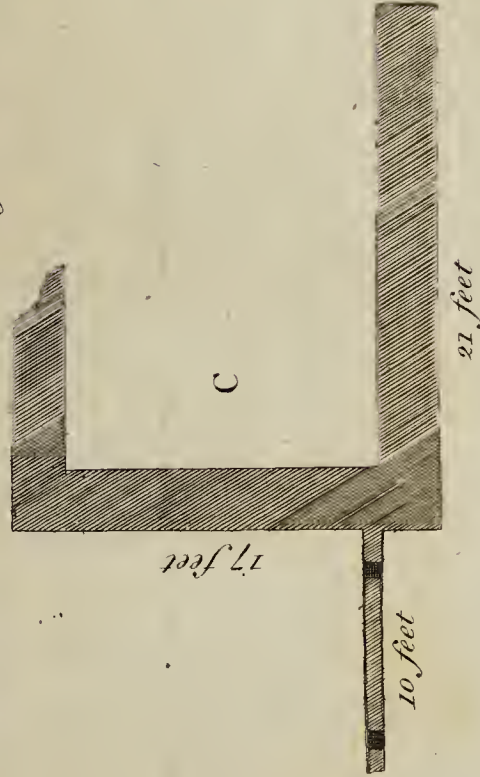
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6



7 feet

10 feet

21 feet

1 foot 4 inches

7 inches

Fig. 10. is a perspective view of the remains of the Roman gateway at the north entrance of the fort, discovered in 1787. From what remains of this building, which was probably the guard-room, it must have been a very elegant structure. The stones, which are shaped and dressed, fit close to each other without cement. In the little hole marked (*a*), at the end of the corner stone, was an iron stanchion, on which it is supposed the gate was hung, and from whence, at the bottom, the stone threshold (*b*) was carried across to the length of near ten feet. On the top are two hollows, which people imagine were worn by wheels, but (as they are near eight feet asunder) no carriage could have been of that width; and they evidently appear to have been scooped out with a tool.

Not long after this discovery, in digging in the front of the gateway, they found the arch entire which had covered the gate; but Col. Senhouse being unfortunately from home at that time, the arch was destroyed, and the stones carried away for the repair of walls. From this gate a Roman road goes, in almost a straight line, to Carlisle. See a plan of the remains of the gate way at (*c*).

5 Fig. 11. is a perspective view of the remains of an elegant Roman bath, discovered within the fort in the year 1788. There appears to have been a paved walk, two feet wide, as at (*a*), carried round, from whence some of the steps that went into the bath remain. The height of the upper wall (*b*) is two feet ten inches, the length of the bath sixteen feet.

Walls of several buildings have been laid open to a considerable length; and, if one may judge from their thickness, they must have inclosed spacious apartments. Col. Senhouse
keeps

keeps a man daily at work in searching, and clearing the walls within the fort; and he will doubtless be well rewarded for his pains, by the acquisition of many curious Roman monuments. These, fortunately for the lovers of antiquities, are sure to be well preserved, for which this gentleman is no less commendable than for his politeness and hospitality to those whose curiosity lead them to Nether hall.

Fig. 7. Pl. XVII. was found in the year 1785, by some of Col. Senhouse's labourers in digging near the Prætorium in the fort at *Elenborough*. From its singular shape, and the square hole on the top, I should suppose it had been the base of a small obelisk, probably used as a gnomon to point out the hours on a horizontal ground dial.

I do not recollect ever seeing, among the many specimens of Roman sculpture that have been published, a woman on a horse without a bridle. It may possibly be emblematical; and I have some idea of having seen a woman in this position on a Roman coin [c]; but as I have no series of coins to examine, I will not hazard another conjecture upon it.

[c] The only two instances on coins it is believed are on those of *Heliopolis* under Commodus. Patin, Imp. p. 211, which he supposes to represent Minerva Equestris, mentioned by Pausanias, Attic. B. I. A coin of *Phææ* in Dr. Hunter's Collection, Pl. XLIII. 14. p. 234, has a woman sitting aside on a galloping horse, and holding in both hands a blazing torch. R. G.

XVI. *Observations on the late continuance of the use of Torture in Great Britain. In a Letter from George Chalmers, Esq. F.R. and A.SS. to John Topham, Esq.*

Read March 3, 1791.

Office for Trade, Whitehall, March 1791.

DEAR SIR,

I presumed to think, that whatever had a tendency to trace the modes of our government, or to mark the improvement of our freedom, would not be deemed by you altogether unworthy of your learned curiosity. And I was thus induced to communicate to you a copy of a warrant of the privy council, as late as 1620, for *using torture* on a person, who was suspected of treason; which, as a link connecting former practice with subsequent disuse, may be regarded as an instructive document.

The following is an authentic copy from the Record:

“ To the Lieutenant of the Tower of London.

“ Whereas Samuel Peacock was heretofore committed prisoner
 “ to the Marshalsea, and that now it is thought fit upon vehement suspicion of high treason against his majesty’s sacred person to remove him thence, and to commit him to the Tower;
 “ these shall be therefore to will and require you to repair to
 “ the prison of the Marshalsea, and there to receive from the
 “ keeper of that house the person of the said Samuel Peacock,
 “ and him safely to convey under your custody unto the Tower

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“ of

“ of London, where you are to keep him close prisoner until
 “ further order. And whereas we have thought meet to no-
 “ minate and appoint Sir Henry Montagu, Knt. Lord Chief
 “ Justice of the King’s Bench, Sir Thomas Coventry, Knt.
 “ his majesty’s Solicitor General, and yourself, to examine the
 “ said Peacock, for the better discovery of the truth of this
 “ treason; this shall be likewise to authorize you, or any two
 “ of you, whereof yourself to be one, to examine the said
 “ Peacock from time to time, and to put him, as there shall
 “ be cause, for the better manifestation of the truth, to the
 “ torture, either of the manacles, or the rack; for which this
 “ shall be your warrant. And so, &c. The 19th of February,
 “ 1619.”

Allow me to subjoin a few observations. The Lieutenant of the Tower, who was thus entrusted, was Sir Allan Apfley. The Privy Counsellors, who directed that measure, and signed that warrant, were the Lord Chancellor Bacon, the Earl of Worcester, who was then Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Arundell, the Lord Carew, Lord Digby, Mr. Secretary Naunton, and Sir Edward Coke, who, after he had ceased to be Chief Justice, as a Privy Counsellor sometimes sanctioned practices, which he lived to condemn as a writer.

But the silence of the Record does not allow us to suppose, that the king was either present, or knew of this transaction.

When Sir Edward Coke published his second Institute, he gave it as his opinion [a], that torture was prohibited by the following words of the great Charter: “ *Nullus liber homo aliquo modo destruatur nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, aut per legem terrae.*” Nevertheless I fear, that if our criminal proceedings, from that great epoch to the accession of the Tudor family, were searched with malicious diligence, many instances

[a] Page 48.

of torture would be found, though Magna Charta was, meanwhile, confirmed by several statutes. During the reigns of the Tudors, torture was often used upon slight occasions. Lord Bacon relates of Queen Elizabeth, that when she could not be persuaded that a book was really written by the person whose name it bore, she said with great indignation, that she would have him racked, to produce his author. I replied, “Nay, Madam, he is a Doctor, never rack his person, rack his style; let him have pen, ink, and paper, and help of books, and be enjoined to continue his story, and I will undertake by collating the styles, to judge whether he were the author [b].” The rack was shewn to Guy Fawkes on his examination, as King James himself relates [c]. Torture was used on Peacock in 1620, as the warrant beforementioned evinces. When Felton assassinated Buckingham in 1628, and the question was proposed for discovering his accomplices, the judges declared, that consistent with law torture could not be used, as Rushworth has recorded [d].

Such was the former practice; and such the happy disuse of torture in England! Yet, in Scotland, the rack continued to terrify and debase the people for ages afterwards. Sir George Mackenzie has a whole chapter *Of Torture*; shewing that the privy council, or the supreme judges, could only use the rack; how those were punished who inflicted torture unjustly; and who were the persons that the law exempted: and he insists, that all lawyers were of opinion, that even after sentence criminals might be tortured, for knowing their accomplices [e]. Yet, he shews incidentally, that though the practice of torture

[b] Cabala, p. 80.

[c] Works, p. 231.

[d] Collections, Vol. I. p. 638, 639.

[e] Criminal Law, p. 543.

continued in Scotland till the Revolution, yet the privy council refused, in 1666, to order the Covenanters to be racked after condemnation; assigning as a reason: “*Nam post condemnationem, judices functi sunt officio.*” The learned Lord Stair confirms what Sir George Mackenzie had thus laid down before him [f].

It is very remarkable, that when the parliament of Scotland framed their claim of right, in April 1689, they only declared, that the using torture, without evidence, or in ordinary crimes, is contrary to law [g]. It requires no elaborate commentary to prove, that when there was evidence of extraordinary crimes, torture might still be lawfully used in Scotland subsequent to the Revolution. It was the Union, and the salutary spirit which that happy measure brought with it, that freed Scotland from the danger and reproach of using torture in any case. And it was the act of the British parliament which was passed, in 1708, *for improving the union of the two kingdoms*, that put an end to torture, by enacting, among other favourable regulations, that no person accused of any crime in Scotland shall be liable to torture [h].

Such are the observations which hastily occurred to me on perusing the before recited warrant. If you should think that document and those observations would be acceptable to the Society of Antiquaries, you will be so good as to present them, in the manner most respectful to the members, and most agreeable to yourself. Allow me only to add, that I ever am, with sincere kindness,

Your most faithful

and obedient servant,

GEO. CHALMERS.

[f] Institutes, p. 699.

[g] Act 1689, ch. xiii.

[h] 7 Anne, ch. xxi.

XVII. *Observations on Vitriſied Fortifications in Gal-
loway. By Robert Riddell, Eſq. F. A. S. In a
Letter to Mr. Gough.*

Read Nov. 11, 1790.

S I R,

Friars Carſe, Oct. 23, 1790.

THE ingenious Mr. Williams mineral engineer having diſcovered in the Highlands of Scotland ſome ſingular remains which he called *vitriſied forts*, and having deſcribed in a Series of Letters [*a*] thoſe at the hill of *Knockfarrel*, at the hill of *Craig Phadrick*, at the hill of *Dun-Evan*, at *Caſtle Finlay* and at the Caſtle hill of *Fin-avon*, this publication very much engaged the attention of the curious in reſearch. Along with it, was publiſhed a Deſcription of *Craig-Phadrick*, by Mr. Wate, Engineer at Birmingham, and a Letter from Dr. Black, Profeſſor of Chymiſtry, to Mr. Williams.

Many ſenſible enquirers were much puzzled, whether to conſider theſe appearances as the work of man alone, or as volcanic remains, which a rude ferocious people had taken the advantage of to form a ſtrong and permanent place of refuge from an equally barbarous foe. While many judicious antiquaries remained ſceptical upon this curious ſubject, the

[*a*] 1777, 8vo.

learned Alexander Frazer Tytler, Eſq. publiſhed in the ſecond volume of the Edinburgh Philoſophical Tranſactions, a moſt ſatisfactory and elaborate paper on ſome extraordinary ſtructures upon the tops of hills in the Highlands, with remarks on the progreſs of the arts amongſt the antient inhabitants of that country. And in this account, he accurately deſcribed Craig-Phadrick, which he ſeems to have ſurveyed in a very minute manner.

Having now no doubt of the exiſtence of theſe curious remains, and that the probability was greatly in favor of their being the work of man, without the aid of volcanic craters, I began to make many enquiries, whether any ſuch remains exiſted in Galloway: and I very ſoon obtained information of two; *The Moat of the Mark* in the Barony of Barclay, in the pariſh or Colvend; and *Caſtle Gower* in the adjacent pariſh of Baittle.

At my requeſt two different gentlemen went and examined them, from whoſe reports I found them to be very ſimilar to thoſe deſcribed in the Highlands. I then requeſted a neighbouring clergyman to go to the one on Colvend and tranſmit me the beſt account of it he poſſibly could. In conſequence of which he went, and ſent me the following account, along with ſeveral ſpecimens of the vitriſied matter.

“ S I R,

“ With this you will receive ſome ſpecimens of the vi-
 “ triſied fort. It is impoſſible, at preſent, for me to give you
 “ any particular account of it. It is full of rubbiſh, and ſur-
 “ rounded with ſtanding corn. It would take a man one day
 “ at leaſt to clear it, and this cannot be done till after harveſt.

“ It

“ It resembles in form a child’s cradle, and would be worth
“ the trouble of clearing out when the crop is taken off the
“ ground.”

A gentleman in the neighbourhood has also sent me some specimens of the coloured vitrified fort, and informed me that the area was of an oblong form, and that in it was discovered a pile or heap of stones of the form and size of a goose egg each (one of which was sent me) and I apprehend they had been gathered upon the shore, which is contiguous, and piled up here for the purpose of flinging or throwing with a balista, at an approaching enemy. I very much wished that Capt. Grose should have seen these forts when he was in Scotland last summer; but the difficulty of approaching them in a wheel-carriage prevented it. I could wish much that a ground plan, section, and perspective view were taken of each. Galloway would amply repay a judicious antiquary who was a draftsman, for the trouble of investigating the antiquities of this, almost as yet undescript country. Capt. Grose, in his very elegant work now carrying on, has given views of many of its monastic ruins, as well as some of its baronial seats, and he has caused to be engraved that very singular curiosity in the Glen kenns, called the *Laggan* stone; which certainly was a druidical rock idol. This huge rock is situated in the wildest spot almost to be seen; many miles from an house, and the road almost inaccessible. It rests on two points, and the light shines through it, and though a child may make it move, it would require gunpowder to raise it from its seat. I have heard of many more Druidical remains in Galloway, which only want a Borlase to explore them. Mr. Gordon, the steward depute of Galloway, wrote me concerning a fine cromlech, something like that in Kent

150 *Mr. RIDDELL on Vitriſied Fortifications in Galloway.*

Kent mentioned by Dr. Borlaſe. The fine rides and pictureſque ſcenery to be met with, along the margin of Loch Kenn (a freſh water lake, 18 Scots miles in length) would much gratify any perſon of taſte viſiting the Lakes in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, and would afford full compenſation for the additional trouble of continuing their journey ſo far.

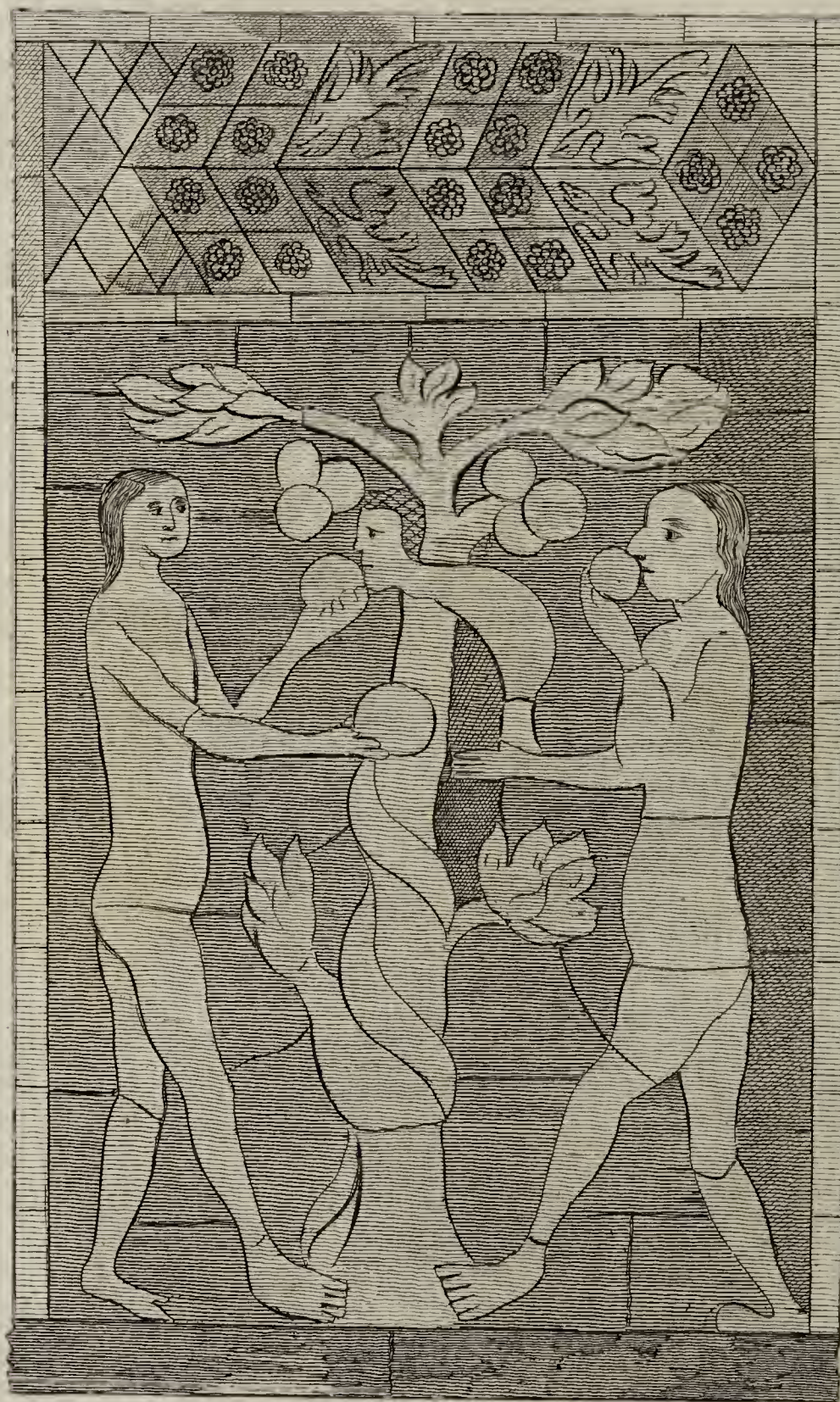
Kenmore Caſtle, formerly the reſidence of the Galwegian Reguli, and afterwards of John Baliol, ſometime King of Scotland, ſtands at the head of Loch Kenn, commanding a moſt extenſive and romantic proſpect: two views of it are engraved in Captain Groſe's Antiquities of Scotland now publiſhing.

If you think this long Letter worthy of the attention of the Society of Antiquaries of London, pleaſe to preſent it to them from me. I ever am,

Sir,

Your moſt obedient Servant,

ROBERT RIDDELL.



Pavement before the Altar of the Prior's Chapel at Ely.

XVIII. *A Mosaic Pavement in the Prior's Chapel at Ely; with a brief Deduction of the Rise and Progress of Mosaic Work since the Introduction of Christianity.* By Richard Gough, Director.

Read Dec. 2, 1790.

THE drawing submitted to the examination of the Society, and engraved Plate XVI. represents a mosaic pavement before the altar of the chapel in the prior's lodgings at ELY, built of stone by John Crawden, or Croudin, prior from 1321 to 1341 [a], now a dwelling house, making part of the Deanery, and lately in the occupation of the Reverend Mr. Lewis Jones, son of the late prebendary of that name. The pavement is 4 feet 10 inches long, and 3 feet 1 inch wide and represents the fall of man; Adam and Eve at the forbidden tree, whose fruit the serpent with a human face, which some persons believed he assumed [b], seems to be recommending to the latter.

The art of inlaying pieces of various coloured marbles, or baked and glazed bricks, was known to the Greeks of Asia Minor. Pliny speaks [c] highly of two specimens of an artist of the name of Sofus at Pergamus; one of them, the doves drinking and dressing themselves on the edge of a vessel, is supposed to have been brought to Rome, and made an ornament

[a] Bentham's Ely, p. 220.

[b] Lyranus in Calmet's Dictionary, art. *Adam*.

[c] Hist. Nat. XXXVI. 25.

of Hadrian's villa at Tivoli, where it was found in 1737, and brought again to Rome and engraved by Furietti in his learned work on Mosaics, p. 27—30. Pl. I. [*d*].

The tessellated pavement of the Temple of Fortune at Præneste is referred to the dictatorship of Sylla, and by the language of the inscriptions in it may be ascribed to Greek artists.

But not to enter into the antiquity of these works, the purpose of the present Memoir is to deduce them from profane to Christian antiquity.

The subjects of the latter kind will determine their dates. It is natural to conclude that Constantine the Great, on his conversion, would transfer the application of the art from Pagan temples to Christian churches. That he did this without changing the subjects, appears from the Mosaics with which the dome of the church of St. Constantia in the Via Nomentana at Rome was decorated by him [*e*], which were probably removed from some Pagan temple.

From the reign of this first Christian Emperor Ciampini passes to several churches erected in Rome and Ravenna in the middle of the sixth century, and adorned with mosaic work [*f*], and to others in Italy in succeeding centuries down to the ninth, with which his second part concludes [*g*].

It is observed by Furietti [*h*], that though the arts were much on the decline in Italy in the eighteenth century, we are by no means to look upon them as entirely lost, notwithstanding we read that in the eleventh century Desiderius, abbot of Casino,

[*d*] I have seen a very beautiful copy of this in modern Mosaic at the earl of Bute's at Luton.

[*e*] Ciampini *Vetera Ædificia*, Part II. p. 1—5. Rom. 1599.

[*f*] *Ib.* c. 7.

[*g*] See also Furietti de *Musivis*, c. v. p. 65—68.

[*h*] *Ib.* p. 87.

sent for workers in mosaic from Constantinople. His motive was rather to get the best artists than to revive the art [i], many fine specimens of which were applied to his abbey church. The Venetian artists in this line were employed on the church of Treviso in 1239. William II. or the Good, king of Sicily, adorned the church of Monte Reggio with mosaics, and Ciampini [k] has given us several set up by the Greek Emperors in the Holy Land. Pope Innocent III, in the beginning of the 13th century, repaired and added to the Mosaics at St. Peter's altar in the Vatican. His successor, Honorius III. repaired those in the dome of St. Paul's church, and the portraits of both these pontiffs were added in the same work. John XXII. about 1328 laid with it the pavements of many churches at Pavia and Ticino [l].

It would be as endless as unnecessary to recite the many specimens of this art in Italy, from whence, as from a fountain of science as well from a scene of constant resort to the Papal court, it soon found its way over the Continent and into our island.

Giotto has been accounted the inventor of the art. His birth is dated 1276, and his death 1336. But how truly this merit has been ascribed to him may be judged from what has been already said. All that can be allowed him must be that of executing elegant figures in it.

Andrea Taffi, and Gaddo Gaddi, both of Florence, are not less celebrated in the end of the 13th and beginning of the 14th century. Pietro Cavallini, who worked in this art at Rome, and died and was buried there 1364, at the age of 85, is generally believed to have made the shrine of Edward the Confessor at

[i] Ib. p. 88. Muratori, *Antiq. med. ævi.* tom. II. diss. 24. p. 364.

[k] C. 24. p. 150, &c. 58. p. 182. in *parerg. de sac. ædific.* Furietti, p. 92.

[l] Anonymus de *Laudibus Papiæ*, c. 2. ap. Muratori *Rer. Italic.* II. p. 19. Furietti, p. 96.

Westminster, the pavement before the high altar there, and not improbably the monument of Henry III. [m], the latest specimen of Mosaic work in that church, and indeed of any size in any other among us.

The prior who erected this chapel at Ely was contemporary with the sub-prior Alan de Walsingham, who laid the first stone of the beautiful Lady Chapel on the North side of the choir there, and was appointed sacrist 1321, the same year that Crouden was elected prior: "He was a man every way qualified for that station, especially as among his other accomplishments he was eminently skilled in architecture and other mechanical arts. He had not been quite two months in his office before he had a favourable opportunity of exhibiting a specimen of his talents and abilities that way [n]" by rebuilding the centre tower which had fallen down and demolished the choir under it. He rebuilt it in the octagon form, with the dome and lantern over it. By this form he in a great measure guarded against future accidents of the same kind. He also embellished the choir with a most elegant set of stalls, now effectually repaired and placed in the new choir [o]. Bishop Hotham took upon himself to complete the presbytery, or old work, eastward from the dome [p]. The prior kept pace with his brethren, and built a very handsome chapel of stone, covered with lead, and a new hall and study adjoining to his lodgings. The Convent, with the bishop, and his successor, and the prior, seemed to have vied with each other in skill and liberality. Crouden was a great encourager of learning, and may be considered as the first founder of Trinity-hall at Cambridge, which was built a few

[m] Sepulchral Monuments, l. p. 4, 5. Henry III. died 1272.

[n] Bentham, ubi sup. p. 156.

[o] lb. p. 283.

[p] lb. 220.

years after on the site of an house which he had purchased for the residence of some of his monks, in order to their better improvement in University learning [q]. He was unanimously elected by the monks of his convent to succeed Bishop Hotham, 1337; but the Pope's recommendation prevailed in favour of Montacute, who was translated from Worcester [r]. Our prior died Sept. 25, 1341, and was buried in the presbytery, at the feet of Bishop Hotham, but the brass on his monument has been long since gone. Walsingham the sacrist succeeded him in his office of Prior [s].

Among other specimens of Mosaic work in England which deserve to be noticed is the pavement in Trinity chapel in Canterbury cathedral, which "has many circular stones in it, with figures very rudely designed and executed, of the signs of the Zodiac and other fancies of the workman, and besides those a curious and beautiful Mosaic, which has suffered much by the superstition of some and the destructive curiosity of others, but has very lately been in part repaired. It shews evident marks of the shrine of Becket having been visited by multitudes of people." Whether this pavement was coeval with the building of this chapel, presently after the great fire of 1174, we are not told. Mr. Carter has an accurate drawing of it.

[q] Bentham, p. 159.

[r] Ib. 220, 221.

[s] Gostling's Walk, 2d Ed. p. 261.

XIX. *On the Hunting of the Ancient Inhabitants of our Island, Britons and Saxons. By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, F. A. S. In a Letter to Richard Gough, Esq. Director.*

Read Dec. 2, 1790.

DEAR SIR,

IN regard to your question concerning the hunting of the ancient inhabitants of the Island of Great Britain, the *Britons* and *Saxons*, the genuine and authentic notices which have come down to us relative to the customs and manners of those two nations, are indeed but very few, so that much cannot reasonably be expected to have reached us on the subject proposed. However, for the amusement of yourself and friend, I shall endeavour to bring together such passages as have occurred to me in authors concerning this matter, with some necessary remarks and observations, premising and noting here, once for all, that the writers alluded to deal so much in generals, that they afford us not many *particulars*, respecting the modes of proceeding of our ancestors in those early times in the great and important *business*, as I may call it, of the chase.

The predominant passion of the Northern nations was war, as they wished for no greater pleasure than to drink and carouse

rouse out of the skulls of their enemies, as appears both from the poems of *Ossian*, if I may be allowed to cite that author, and from Monsieur Mallet [a]. Now the very best school for war in those remote ages, when discipline was but little understood, was *hunting*, as we learn from Xenophon [b], and has been repeated by many authors since his time; yet was it more peculiarly so, in regard to those people we are here speaking of. The *Greeks* used hunting as a pastime or diversion, and had arrived at great perfection in the sport, as we find by the author last mentioned; the *Romans* did the same, as appears from their minor poets [c]. But Monsieur Mallet will tell you that hunting in the North was the constant and daily exercise of the *men*, while the *women* had the care of every thing else. It will appear too hereafter, when we come to mention the species of beasts which they commonly pursued, creatures wild and ferocious, that that employment required, in its very nature, the utmost activity and dexterity, courage and conduct, qualifications all extremely requisite for the advantageous meeting of their enemies in the field of battle. Xenophon has accordingly made his hero, the young Cyrus, a great hunter [d].

But apart from the consideration of hunting as an useful preparative for the labours of war, our progenitors had a kind of necessity for it. They lived much, Cæsar tells us, upon

[a] Northern Antiq. translated by the Bishop of Dromore.

[b] Xenophon Cyrop. p. 13, 567, ed. Hutchinson, et de Venatione, p. 160. 171. Edit. Wells. See also Cæsar de B. G. VI. c. 21, where *hunting* and *studium rei militaris* are joined as relatives.

[c] Poetæ Latini Minores. Edit. Burman, 2 vol. 4to.

[d] Xenophon, Cyropædia, p. 157. Ed. Hutch.

flesh [e]. And thus, the boar, the wild bull, the hart and hind, and the goat, all which will be mentioned hereafter, came to the table; and as to the venison, Mr. Macpherson has given us their manner of baking, or cooking it, with hot stones [f]. The wild beasts again, the bear, the wolf, and the fox, they would be desirous of destroying, for the sake of preserving their useful cattle, or domestic animals from their ravages and devastations.

The Northern parts of this isle are often so fast bound and hardened by frost, or so deeply covered with snow, for several months together, that one cannot suppose the natives could at such times either hunt the ferocious or the timid animal, whence one is compelled to imagine, that they, as in other countries, had some method of preserving the flesh of their eatable game caught at other times by drying, salting, or otherwise, against the hard and inclement season.

I observe next, that the country throughout was then extremely woody, in comparison of what it is now, when so much of it is assarted, tilled, or fed. What an immense tract of wood was the *Saltus Caledonius* of the *Coritani*, and the two others of the same denomination, to name no others [g]? This is a circumstance so very unfavourable to men's hunting on horseback, that one is in a manner forced to conclude, that, in those times, the greatest men pursued their game, whatever it was, on foot. And this it seems was the manner of hunting the fox by our kings in the 13th century, where one horse only is employed for the purpose, not of riding but to

[e] Cæsar de B. G. Lib. V. c. 14.

[f] Macpherson on Ossian. l. p. 22. Edit. 1765.

[g] Dissert. on the Coritani, annexed to Essay on Coins of Cunobelin, p. 123.

carry the toil [b]. It is my firm opinion, that the heroes of Antiquity proceeded no otherwise in the field sports, and that from thence *swiftness of foot* became a quality of excellence and admiration. All will remember the Πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς of Homer. It seems, however, to have been otherwise in the great and magnificent huntings of the old Persians [i].

To go now on the sport itself; the *Britons*, I am of opinion made use both of dogs and nets. Strabo informs us, that the *British* dogs were excellent for hunting and war, and were exported for those purposes into other countries [k]. And amongst the coins of *Cunobelin* there appears a dog strong and tall enough to carry a lady upon him [l]. Mr. Thoresby also, in his Museum, registers a *British* coin exhibiting a dog under a man on horseback [m], whence I suspect, that Strabo's *British* dogs, which were an article of commerce, and purchased by the *Celtæ* as well to be used in war as for the chase, were of this bold and robust kind; such as would assault a stag when at bay, or attack a bear, a boar, or a bull, upon occasion; though I do not observe that Dr. Caius has mentioned this of fierce and valorous dogs, in his treatise *de Canibus Britannicis*, and yet they were bought up by the *Romans*, as Mr. Camden shews, for the sports of the amphitheatre [n]. So far in regard to the interpretation of the passage in Strabo. It appears, however, from the express testimony of Nemesianus,

[b] Gent. Mag. 1790, p. 789.

[i] Xenophon, Cyrop. p. 567. Ed. Hutch.

[k] Strabo, IV. p. 192. Ed. Almeloveen.

[l] Essay on Coins of Cunob. Class IV. N° 5. See p. 75. there.

[m] Thoresby, p. 338.

[n] Camden, Brit. col. 139.

that

that our *Britons* were anciently famous for dogs of the swift and fleet kind, as well as for the pugnacious and warlike sort for the combat; the words are,

*Sed non Spartanos tantum, tantumve Molossos
Pascendum catulos: divisa Britannia mittit
Veloces, nostrique orbis [o] venatibus aptos.*

Nemesian. Cyneget. 123.

And indeed I have formely seen a strong, and yet swift, kind of grey-hound, which they termed a *wolf-dog*, or *lyciscus*. There was one at Lambeth palace, and another at Wentworth house; and if the breed be not now quite worn out, perhaps it may be found in Ireland [p] or Scotland.

I return now, Sir, to what I conceive to have been the common mode of hunting among the ancient *Britons*. When the chase was roused from his lair or den, which was done, I presume, more by beating than questing, it was pursued into the foil, and the hunters came up with their cry of dogs and arms, with their *venabula*, or hunting spears, and their bows and arrows. A method of proceeding not much unlike, to compare small things with great, the grand scenes of ancient [q] and modern huntings amongst the oriental monarchs, attended by little armies in the field of sport. The whole is finely expressed by Virgil, in that apposite simile of the 12th Book, where Æneas presses upon Turnus when hemm'd in, as it were, on all sides.

[o] Meaning Italy, or the Continent, Britain being sometimes termed *Alter Orbis*.

[p] See Camden, III. 470. 484. Pennant's Brit. Zool. I. 54, 4to.

[q] Xenophon, Cyrop. II. p. 157, 158. Ed. Hutch.

*Inclusum veluti siquando in flumine nactus
Cervum, aut puniceæ septum formidine pennæ,
Venator cursu canis, et latratibus instat.*

Æn. XII. 349.

The *river* here and the *red feathers* correspond to the *toil*. I have no evidence or authority, 'tis true, for the *Britons* using *toils*, and therefore only introduce them from analogy, all nations, as I observe, using them anciently in hunting, of wild beasts especially, and Xenophon minutely describing them even in hare-hunting; and that they were usually applied here in fox-hunting, we have seen above from the Wardrobe account of the 13th century.

The arms of the hunters, which I mentioned, were absolutely necessary; for the savage beasts, fierce enough by nature, when once exasperated, and fighting in their own defence, and for their lives, were often very furious and dangerous to the assailants. Adonis is reported by most authors to have been slain by a wild boar. I need not take any further notice of the *venabulum*, or spear; but as to the bows and arrows, the huntress Diana has her bow, and Virgil in the IVth Æneid beautifully compares the love-sick queen to a hind stricken with an arrow; and what is more to our present purpose, King William Rufus, of Northern extraction, was killed by an arrow in hunting, very soon after the Conquest.

As one may be allowed, I presume, to argue from the customs and practices of the *Germans* to those of the old Northern inhabitants of our island, I beg leave to observe, that the *Germans* had a method, as appears from Cæsar, of taking the larger wild animals by the *fovea*, or pit-fall [*r*], an artifice, probably,

[*r*] Cæsar, de B. G. VI. c. 28.

not unknown here, and still used abroad in regard to those unweildy beasts the elephant and the rhinoceros.

The objects of the *British* sportsmen were either the savage and noxious animals, the bear, the boar, the wolf, the fox, and the bull; or those of a more timid and harmless nature, the hart and hind, the roe-buck, and the goat.

The Bear.

For what relates to this animal, as existing once in *Britain*, I shall refer you, Sir, to Camden [s], and the Dissertation on the *Coritani* [t]; only thereto you may add Archbishop Usher's Antiquities [u], Dugdale's Warwickshire [x], and Mr. Pennant's Zoology [y].

The Boar.

See the Essay on the Coins of *Cunobelin* [z].

The Wolf.

I have nothing to add to what Dr. Caius [a], and Mr. Pennant [b], have said on this noxious beast, but that after the

[s] Camden, Brit. col. 1227. Dissertation annexed to the Essay on the Coins of *Cunobelin*, p. 126.

[t] P. 349.

[u] P. 23. 53. 91.

[x] P. 298.

[y] Vol. I. p. 63.

[z] Plate II. Class IV. p. 98.

[a] De Canibus Brit. p. 499. Ed. Burman.

[b] Zoology, Vol. I. p. 61.

general slaughter of him in the reign of King Edgar, there remain some traces of his continuance here, and that the Saxons called January the *wolf month*, from their great fierceness at that season [c].

The Fox.

This animal is an inmate of all the cold Northern climates, and was every where an object of the chase; but as he is now so well known, nothing needs be said of him here in particular.

The Wild Bull.

For this creature, see the Coins of Cunobelin, Class III. N° 5, and Class V. N° 1. Mr. Pennant in the Zoology, Vol. I. p. 18, seems to think this animal to be extinct; but the late Marmaduke Cuthbert Tunstall of Wycliffe, Esq. whose death I most sincerely lament, sent me a print, not long since, of the wild bull of the ancient *Caledonian* breed, now ranging in the park at Chillingham castle, in Northumberland. Mr. Tunstall was no contemptible judge of these matters, but, perhaps, not so perfect or accurate a connoisseur as Mr. Pennant. See, however, this last gentleman's Second Tour to Scotland, p. 109, to whom I shall only add, that Fitz-Stephen reports, that in his time, the 12th century, the immense forest of *Middlesex* afforded the wild bull [d]; and of his horns we may well suppose the curious ancient drinking-horns were composed, for which see Cæsar [e] and your Archæologia [f].

[c] Verstegan, p. 89.

[d] Fitz-Stephen, Description of London, p. 26. Ed. 1772, 4°.

[e] B. G. Lib. VI. c. 28.

[f] Vol. III. p. 7. seq.

You will wonder, Sir, perhaps, that the *wild cat* is not recorded here amongst the savage beasts, as an object of the *Britons* chase, as it is undoubtedly true that, two or three centuries ago, we were wont to hunt it [g]. But Mr. Pennant having given us some valid reasons for thinking it is not an indigenous animal here [h], one knows not how to assign it a *British* antiquity in the island. One does not hear of any Cat-hunting now, except in America.

The hart and hind [i], the roebuck, and goat, were the harmless and inoffensive objects of the *British* chase; but the case here is so plain, that it is sufficient to name them. But then you will say, why do you not mention the hare? Was not that creature to afford them diversion? I answer; we are told by Cæsar, that the *Britons* did not eat this animal [k], and therefore as it was harmless and innocent, they had no inducement to take any pains to destroy it. Let us now visit

The SAXONS.

Imagining then, that this people had the same motives for destroying the noxious animals as their predecessors the *Britons* had, as also the same objects of amusement and diversion, only adding to them the hare; we shall have little more to do here on our subject, than to shew good and sufficient authority, that this Northern nation was fond of hunting after they were once well settled in the island.

[g] I remember seeing above 60 years ago three or four very large pictures of cat-hunting hanging in the hall of the *Oaks*, a seat of the *Gills* in the parish of Norton, co. Derby.

[h] Ibid. p. 46.

[i] We had then no fallow-deer. Pennant, Zool. I. p. 37.

[k] B. G. Lib. V. c. 12.

In the reign of Wulfere, King of Mercia, about A. D. 660, Wulfade and Rufine, the King's sons, are said to be chasing a hart when they first approached the cell of St. Chad, had converse with him, and were converted by him to the Christian faith [1]. This probably, and what follows of Wulfer's slaying both his sons with his own hand, are no better than legendary stories; but nevertheless, they may go so far as to shew what kind of diversions young princes in those times were accustomed to.

After Menevenfis represents hunting as a laudable and princely art, when he mentions it as one of the accomplishments of the young Alfred. "In omni venatoria arte industrius venator
"incessabiliter laborat [f. laborabat] non in vanum: nam in-
"comparabilis omnibus peritia et felicitate in illa arte, sicut et
"in cæteris omnibus Dei donis fuit [m]."

That lascivious prince, King Edgar, who acceded to the throne A. D. 957, wanting to detect the fraud and treachery of Earl Ethelwold, his favorite and confident, in an affair of love, projected a match of hunting in those parts where the lady resided, as if such rendezvous were not uncommon, and took that opportunity to slay him [n]. Edgar, moreover, ordered a general hunting, or massacre of the wolves in his kingdom, as related above.

And by a law of King Cnut every man might hunt in his own wood and grounds, but not to interfere with the royal demesnes [o].

In a MS. Saxon Calendar in the Cotton Library, Tiber. B. V. the month of *September* is characterised by a wild boar hunting. See Mr. Strutt's *Horda Angel-cýnnan*, Vol. I. p. 44, Pl. XI.

[1] Gunton, Hist. of Peterborough, p. 2.

[m] After. Menev. de rebus Ælfredi, p. 16, Ed. Wife.

[n] Gul. Malmesb. p. 59.

[o] Wilkins, Legg. Sax. p. 146.

The above, Sir, are all the particulars I can at present recollect concerning the matter in hand, and I fear will prove little satisfactory. One observation, however, I will subjoin for a conclusion, that I find nothing either of the *park* or *forest* in this period. The word *pauc* indeed occurs among the *Saxons* as an inclosure, but not as particularly appropriated to deer, though that be the sense of it now, and *England* is famous for the great number of them [*p*]; but as to the other, the *forest*, I find it not in the dictionary, and in fact, I believe both the word, and the *forest law*, and all the terms and expressions relative to those privileged districts, were entirely the introduction of the *Normans*. Consequently, if the monkish historians, writing posterior to the Conquest, should at any time be found to drop an expression allusive to the forest, or the peculiar terms thereof, when speaking of the Britons or Saxons, it must be by a *Prolepsis*, and not to be understood strictly, but with latitude and according to analogy; just as Mr. Macpherson uses the word *forest* in Fingal [*q*].

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

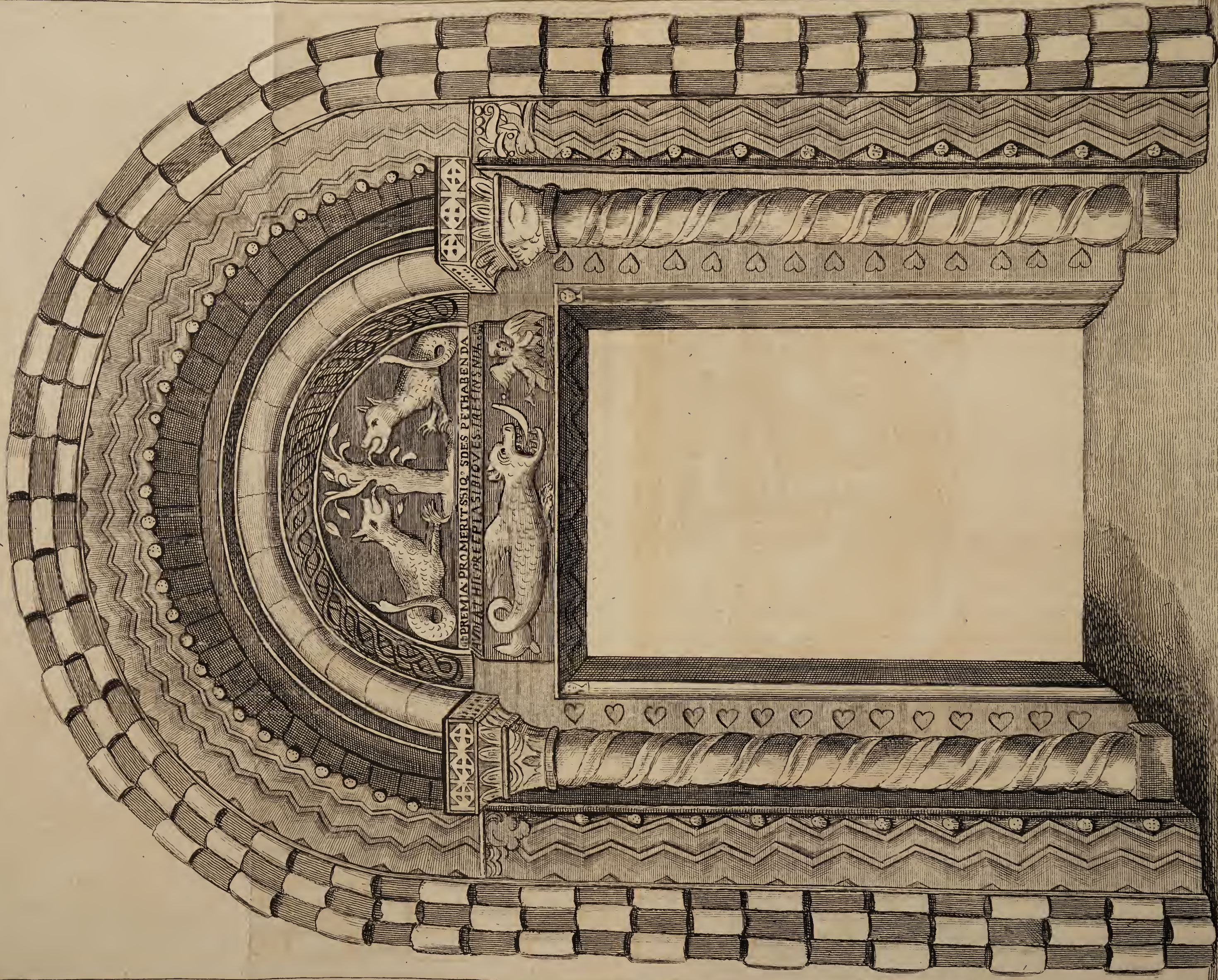
Whittington, Nov. 18, 1790.

SAMUEL PEGGE.

[*p*] Pennant's Zoology, Vol. I. p. 37.

[*q*] Ossian, p. 24.

South Door of Dinton Church.



APREMIAPROMERITSSIQ'SDESPE THABENDA
AVDIA THICPREPTASIBIOVESITRETINSNDA. *

XXI. *Description of a Saxon Arch, with an Inscription in Dinton Church, Buckinghamshire, and of sundry Antiquities found in that Parish. In a Letter to the Rev. Mr. Brand, Secretary to the Society of Antiquaries, from John Claxton, Esq. F. A. S.*

Read March 10, 1785.

SIR,

BEING on a visit in Buckinghamshire, near Aylesbury, at the latter end of last year, I was informed that there was a remarkable antient arch at *Dinton* church in that neighbourhood. I took the first opportunity of going to see it; and finding it to correspond with the report I had heard, I employed an artist at Aylesbury to take a drawing of the arch, which I now take the liberty of requesting you to lay before the Society.

DINTON church is situated four miles from Aylesbury, a little to the left of the turnpike road leading from thence to Thame in Oxfordshire. It consists of a nave and south aisle leaded and embattled, and a chancel tiled, with a square bell tower at the West end.

The door-way represented in the drawing, N^o 1. [a], opens into the South aisle, and is the usual entrance into the church.

[a] Pl. XVII.

Under

Under the arch are carved two sea monsters tearing a tree between them, and under the inscription is a winged dragon with a fishes tail opening its mouth at an angel.

The height from the top or center of the arch to the base or floor is 11 feet 6 inches, breadth from out to out 15 feet, height of the door-way 6 feet 1 inch, and width 4 feet one inch. The columns from the top of the capitals to the base or floor are in height 7 feet 2 inches.

The circular arch, the capitals of the pillars, accompanied with billet and zig-zag ornaments, plainly point out the architecture to be Saxon, or what is usually called so; both the Saxons and Normans having copied the Roman manner of building. The door-way at the West end is a pointed arch with receding mouldings; the windows are also pointed; circumstances that shew the church not to be of very high antiquity, as the pointed or Gothic arch is generally thought not to have been introduced before the end of the reign of Henry the First, or the beginning of that of Henry the Second. There are two Latin lines over the door, which I read as follows:

*Premia pro meritis si quis desperet habenda
Audiat hic precepta sibi que sunt retinenda.*

The last line is not visible, except the spectator be raised about three feet from the ground, being engraved on a stone that stands farther back than those above and below it, by the projection of which it is hid.

The letters are in relief; the under line inclined from the eye upon the projection of the door-case, so as to be nearly concealed from observation.

Though the *T* in *Despet* is rather removed from the former letters, it seems merely accidental, as the distance barely exceeds that between any other two letters; nor is any mark of abbreviation



Heads of Spears found near the Castle.

Part of a Broad-bowd.

Brett del.

Bailey sc.

A glass vessel the same size of the original, Spear-heads, &c. dug up in the Parish of Dinton, 1700.

breviation inserted. The errors in *præpta*, *fit*, and *retinenda* are faithful copies of the original, which is every where remarkably perfect, except the final *A* and the top of the cross.

At Pedmore church in Worcestershire and at Hales Owen in Shropshire are arches in a similar style, as may be seen in Bishop Lyttelton's collection of drawings of Saxon Architecture in the Society's Library, whence they were engraved by Dr. Nash in his History of Worcestershire, Vol. I. p. 598. The doorway at Barfreston church in Kent is of the same kind, but richer in sculpture, and of more elegant workmanship. Mr. Grose has published a good engraving of it in his valuable work, the Antiquities of England. See the preface, p. 66.

The Dinton arch is built of stone of the grit kind, and is in fine preservation. It stands within a porch, which no doubt has contributed to defend it from the injuries of the weather. The sculpture was formerly obscured by a thick white-wash, which was very carefully and skilfully scraped off about three years ago, by direction of Sir John Vanhattem, the Lord of the Manor, who resides in the manor house, situate near the church, formerly the seat of Mayne the Regicide. The Maynes were possessed of the manor of Dinton many years. The family of the Ingoldsbys also resided in this parish; and several of them, as well as the Maynes, lie buried in the church.

In the church-yard on the South-side are the remains of a small cross.

The glass vessel and the spear-heads, represented in the other drawing [b], were dug up in an arable field, in sinking a trench for the foundation of a building in the castle style, which Sir John Vanhattem erected in the year 1769. It is now surrounded with a small plantation inclosed with pales, and

[b] Pl. XVIII:

VOL. X.

Z

adjoins

adjoins the turnpike road leading from Dinton to Thame. At the same time were found many human bones; one of the skulls was coated with clay, which on taking up the skull parted from it. The bones were collected together, and afterwards deposited in a coffin in the earth near the place where they were originally interred. The glass vessel and the spear heads are now in the possession of Sir John Vanhattem of Dinton Hall, who is very studious to preserve such remains of antiquity as fall in his way. He very liberally made me a present of the drawing, in which they are accurately delineated by the same artist (Mr. Brett of Aylesbury) who made the drawing of the arch.

The vessel found at Dinton is of thin green glass, and, from its make and the small lines in relief with which it is ornamented, is by no means contemptible as a work of art. To what nation it is to be attributed, I shall not presume to determine; but must observe, that it appears very improbable to me, that the manufacture of glass should have existed amongst a rude and barbarous people. Vessels of glass, though much rarer than those of earth, are sometimes found, as I am informed, in graves near Roman stations, with pieces of armour, ornaments, and coins of the Lower Empire. Fragments of weapons, variety of glass beads and glass vessels, the latter very rarely, have been met with in *barrows* in various parts of the kingdom. I have been favoured with a sight of two such glass vessels in perfect preservation, by Mr. Douglas, who is possessed of a very curious and ample collection of sepulchral antiquities. Mr. Douglas's glasses differ totally in shape from the Dinton glass, being broad and shallow; the latter seems adapted for drinking, and in its form exactly resembles the drinking-cups now in use in many parts of Germany. It seems likely that, as some of the most antient cups were made of the horns of animals,

animals, the conical figure, in vessels destined to that use, might remain long after other materials had been substituted in the stead of horn.

I will trespass no further on the patience of the Society, than just to mention that at the distance of about two miles from Aylesbury (going towards Thame) there is a lane called *Port-lane*, one end of which points towards Aylesbury, the other towards Dinton southward, where it is terminated by a very broad elevated road lying between the village of Stone (about a mile from Dinton) and the hamlet of Bishopstone. At the entrance of this lane, the turnpike road suddenly bends to the right round Sir William Lee's pales. The words *port way* or *lane* are usually applied to roads leading to Roman towns, stations, or camps; but I have not heard of any Roman coins being found in that neighbourhood; nor does the elevated road mentioned above appear to have been paved.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

JOHN CLAXTON.

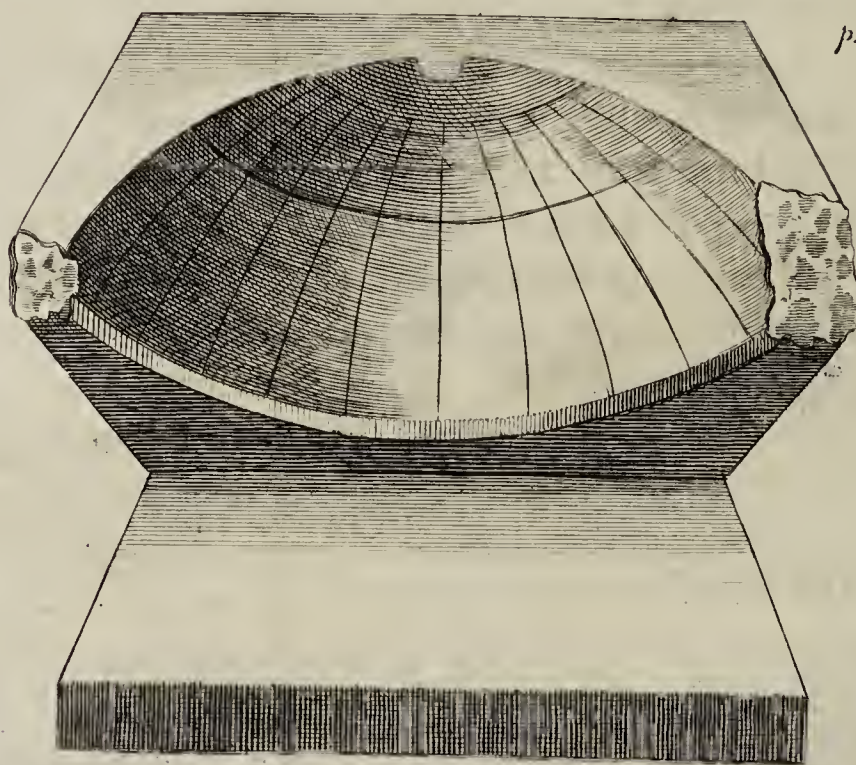
Shirley, March 9, 1785.

P. S. There is a manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford containing an account of Dinton parish by Browne Willis. Sir John Vanhattem has a transcript of it copied into a folio volume, which he has embellished with many paintings in water colours, chiefly relative to natural history, and has also added some particulars respecting the general history of that parish.

* * Sir John Vanhatten died Dec. 4, 1789.

XXII. *Observations on a Roman Horologium, found in Italy.* By Richard Gough, *Director.*

Read Dec. 16, 1790.



IT cannot but be in the recollection of this learned Society, that an account of a Roman *Horologium*, the only one then supposed to be existing, was given in a Letter from the late Beaupré Bell, Esq. to the late Roger Gale, Esq. and published in the *Archæologia*, Vol. VI. p. 133. It appears to have been a solar dial fixed at some station near

near Taloire or Annecy, protected by a building, and that building guarded by a fence or palisade, and attended by an officer, or servant, to give notice of the hours [a]. Mr. Gale has collected, and this inscription furnishes, many curious particulars respecting this instrument for measuring time; compared to which the simplest and rudest modern clock, or even the first contrived clock, would be a wonderful machine.

This *Horologium* was used in one of the provinces of the Roman empire. The oldest at Rome were in some of their Temples [b]. The first in the forum was that set up by M. Valerius, who brought it, A. U. 491, from Sicily; but, as it was calculated for the meridian of that island, L. Philippus when Censor, placed another near it adapted to that of Rome [c]. Scipio Nasica contrived and placed the first hour-glass A. U. 595. whereby the hours both of day and night were equally divided. *Tamdiu Populo Romano indiscreta lux fuit*; says Pliny [d].

These measures of time may be supposed to answer to the public clocks among us at the Royal Exchange, St. Paul's Cathedral, and the Horseguards; or, instead of the last, we may suppose one on the West front of Westminster-hall, near which on a tower it seems there actually was a clock or dial from the reign of Edward III. to that of Elizabeth [e].

[a] Compare Athenæus, IX. c. 17. Plin. N. H. VII. 53. Martial VII. 67. Juvenal, Sat. X. 216. Seneca de Brevit. Vit. c. 12. Sueton. Domit. c. 16. Sid. Apollin. II. Epist. 9. The servant who announced the hour among the Greeks was called *παρηγορεύς*. Hesychius in voce.

[b] Censorinus, c. 23.

[c] Ib.

[d] Nat. Hist. VII. c. 60.

[e] Archæol. V. 417.

Cicero [*f*] speaks of a tired inattentive judge, sending a person to know what was the hour, in order to tell the time when some advocate was pleading.

Varro [*g*] describes a dial, within which two stars, the morning and evening, described the hours of the day and night; by moving round a hemisphere or half circle, in and round the centre of which was a circle or border of the eight winds as on the Temple of the Winds at Athens built by Cyrrhestes, and still remaining with the lines of a sun-dial on its several fronts [*h*].

This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind-dial at Rome, as perhaps the Temple of the Winds was in Greece.

We learn from Capitolinus, in his life of Pertinax [*i*], that in that emperor's time they had attained to the construction of more complicated machinery for measuring the sun's course, and pointing out the winds. The passage is so obscure, I shall give it in the original without attempting a translation :

*“ Vebicula arte fabricæ nova perplexis diversisque rotarum orbibus
 “ & exquisitis sedilibus, nunc ad solem declinandum, nunc ad spiritûs
 “ opportunitatem per vertiginem, & alia iter metientia, horasque
 “ monstrantia.”*

The last of these descriptions would seem to indicate a modern way-wiser or measuring wheel.

[*f*] *Mittentem ad horas.* De Claris Oratoribus § 200. Ed. Delph.

[*g*] De Re Rustica. III. c. 5.

[*h*] Stuart's Antiq. of Athens, I.

[*i*] C. 8.

Lucian [k] speaks of a water clock that *struck* the hours :
 Ωρων δε διτλος δηλωσεις, την μεν δι' υδατος και ΜΥΚΗΜΑΤΟΣ, την δε
 δι' ηλιον επιδεικνυμενον.

The hours were announced in the temples, as we learn from Martial [l], Apuleius [m], and Seneca [n]; the latter says it was by sound of trumpet, which is confirmed by Propertius [o].

Berosus the Chaldæan [p] is said to have invented the concave semicircular dial. “*Hemicyclium excavatum ex quadrato ad enclimaque succisum Berosus Chaldæus dicitur invenisse* [q].” One somewhat of this sort in the Valle Palace at Rome is exhibited in Simeoni’s *Illustrazione degli Epitaffi*, p. 46, and another at Ravenna (ib.); a third may be seen in an ancient MS. of the third century in the Imperial Library at Vienna [r]; a fourth was dug up 1741, in the ruins of a villa on the Tusculan Mount, about a mile from Frascati, and about as far from the ancient Tusculum. This was illustrated by a Dissertation by Giovanne Luca Zuzzeri, a learned Jesuit, printed at Venice 1746, 4to, from whence the drawing which accompanies this Memoir is copied.

Twelve divisions are marked on this stone, expressing the hours of the day, the division of which Censorinus inclines to think was not made at Rome till after the invention of Dials [s].

[k] Hippias in fine.

[l] X. Ep. 48.

[m] Metam. XI.

[n] Fragm. in Lipfii Elect. XXII. 18. Controv. III. Theyestes, l. 798.

[o] IV. 4. l. 63.

[p] Supposed to have been contemporary with Alexander the Great.

[q] Vitruvius, IX. c. 9.

[r] Lambecius, Commentar. III. p. 10.

[s] De Die Nat. c. 10.

I shall not enter into the mathematical discussions of the learned Jesuit on occasion of this discovery. Suffice it, that it confirms the opinion of Mr. Gale on the inscription referring to a Roman Dial found about five years before it in a different part of the Roman empire, and at the same time illustrates the various passages of antient writers referring to the same subject.

XXIII. *Observations on an antient Font at Burnham Deepdale, in Norfolk. By the Rev. Samuel Pegge, F. A. S. In a Letter to the Hon. Daines Barrington.*

Read Nov. 18, 1790.

SIR,

Whittington, Sept. 25, 1790.

AS the Society of Antiquaries formerly thought proper to present to the public a print of the very elegant marble *font* in St. James's church, Westminster [a], and another of the famous Bridekirk font [b], to which many more of the like kind have been added by various authors [c]; I beg leave to bring forward for your inspection and amusement, a drawing *, which I believe to be very accurately made, by a young gentleman, of a most curious and singular antient laver, ap-

[a] *Vetusta Monum.* I. No. III.

[b] *Archæologia*, II. p. 131. This has been illustrated by Bishop Lyttelton; and before by Bishop Nicolson in Lowthorp's *Abridgement of Philos. Trans.* III. p. 435. See also Mr. Gough's noble Edition of Camden's *Britannia*, III. p. 183.

[c] Gostling, *Walk about Canterbury*, p. 204, 2d. Edit. Carter, *Antiq.* I. p. 30. *Gent. Mag.* 1786, p. 650; 1787, p. 565, &c. No. LII. of Mr. Nichols's *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*.

* Pl. XIX.

pearing now in the parish church of Burnham-Deepdale in Norfolk.

The embellishments on three sides of this font, (the fourth side being placed against a pillar never had any decoration, but only a foliage resembling that on the other side) were till lately totally incrufted by frequent whitewashings, and consequently obliterated [*d*], but fortunately a small portion of the coat or incrustation breaking off by some means, the present worthy and sagacious Rector of Burnham, the Rev. Henry Crowe instantly perceived that certain effigies in relief were carved on its sides, and being a gentleman of an inquisitive disposition, very laudably gave himself the trouble of denuding and exoriating the whole; so that it is entirely owing to his attention and care, that this truly venerable monument, for such I conceive you will undoubtedly esteem it, has now regained its pristine state and appearance.

The sculpture of the figures is so mean and rude as unquestionably to bespeak a very remote antiquity; but whether the performance can be thought to rise higher than the *Norman* aera may, perhaps, be justly doubted; for though the steeple of this church be *round*, and built, as Mr. Crowe informs me, in a very rude manner, so as to be evidently older than the present fabric of the church or chancel, which seems to imply that there was once a church here as old as the steeple, and probably of the same style of building, to which consequently the font in question may have originally belonged: and though these round steeples are but rare, seldom, I think, found out of Norfolk and Suffolk [*e*], and that the late Sir James Burrough

[*d*] See some instances of the like sort in Mr. Gough's splendid work, *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. xcvi.

[*e*] See Sir John Cullum, in *Antiquarian Repertory*, Vol. II. p. 137.

was of opinion they were *Danish* [*f*], and the *Danes*, we know, much and long flourished in those eastern counties, yet certain reasons occur which induce me to assign, both to this church and its font, a later date, and to bring them down to the *post-Norman* times. First, it weighs much with me, that there was no church at *Burnham* when Domesday Book was made; and then, that though a *round tower* might be a Danish mode of building originally, yet it is very obvious to imagine, that in those parts, the same form of structure might be followed and continued after the Conquest by the architects of the day, just as we are sure that many semicircular arches were made here after the introduction of the mitred Norman one. The inference then seems to be, that our font was coeval with the first and oldest church erected at this place, but that neither this, nor its steeple, were prior to the Conquest; though probably constructed soon after; an opinion which appears not to be a little confirmed by the font's being adapted to the place it stood in, as having its fourth side blank, because adjoining to a *pillar*; pillars being unknown, as I judge, here, in parish churches, either in the Saxon or Danish times. The whole, however, of this reasoning I willingly submit, Sir, to your better judgement, and so shall proceed in the last place to consider the argument or subject matter of these antique pourtraitures.

The compartments you will perceive at first sight to be all agricultural, and that, probably, as they are twelve in number, they were intended to represent the several works or employments correspondent to the months of the year. You, Sir, are so conversant with old books and MSS. that I can

[*f*] Sir James Burrough, cited by Sir John Cullum, *ubi sup.*

venture to assert, you must have seen many an old Kalendar embellished and ornamented in the margin with verses concerning the festivals and saints of the month, by abbreviating their names [g], or with metrical observations and rules about diet and medicine [b]; or lastly, with directions for the manual works of husbandry peculiar to each month, just as is emblematically done here in this font, and as we now meet with them at this day in some publications respecting horticulture. But to enable you the better to decide on this point, you will here, not only have the drawing before you, but also the conjectures of Mr. Crowe, with some additions of mine of small consequence included within crochets.

1. January. A figure seated, with a drinking horn in his hand.
[The chair is old and rude, and the man's carousing in *January* corresponds with the lines under that month in the Kalendar prefixed to "*Hore Christofere Virginis Marie secundum usum Romanum*," by Simon Vostre [i].

[g] In a Pfalter of mine printed A. D. 1500 on vellum, in *January* we have these lines, which I give here to explain my meaning, and to shew the nature of these abbreviations;

Cir ge. Janus. *Epi* fibi. *guil*. come hil. fa. mau. mar. an.
Prisca. *fab*. ag. vin. eme. *paul* conver. ag. *julian*.

which mean Circumcisio. Epiphania. Guillermus. Commemoratio Episcoporum et Abbatum Ordinis. Hilarius. Felix. Maurus. Marcellus. Antonius. In the Pentameter, Prisca. Fabianus. Agnes. Vincentius. Emerentiana. Pauli Conversio. Agnes secundo. Julianus. Those in Italics are in red ink. We must not expect quantity in Monkish verses.

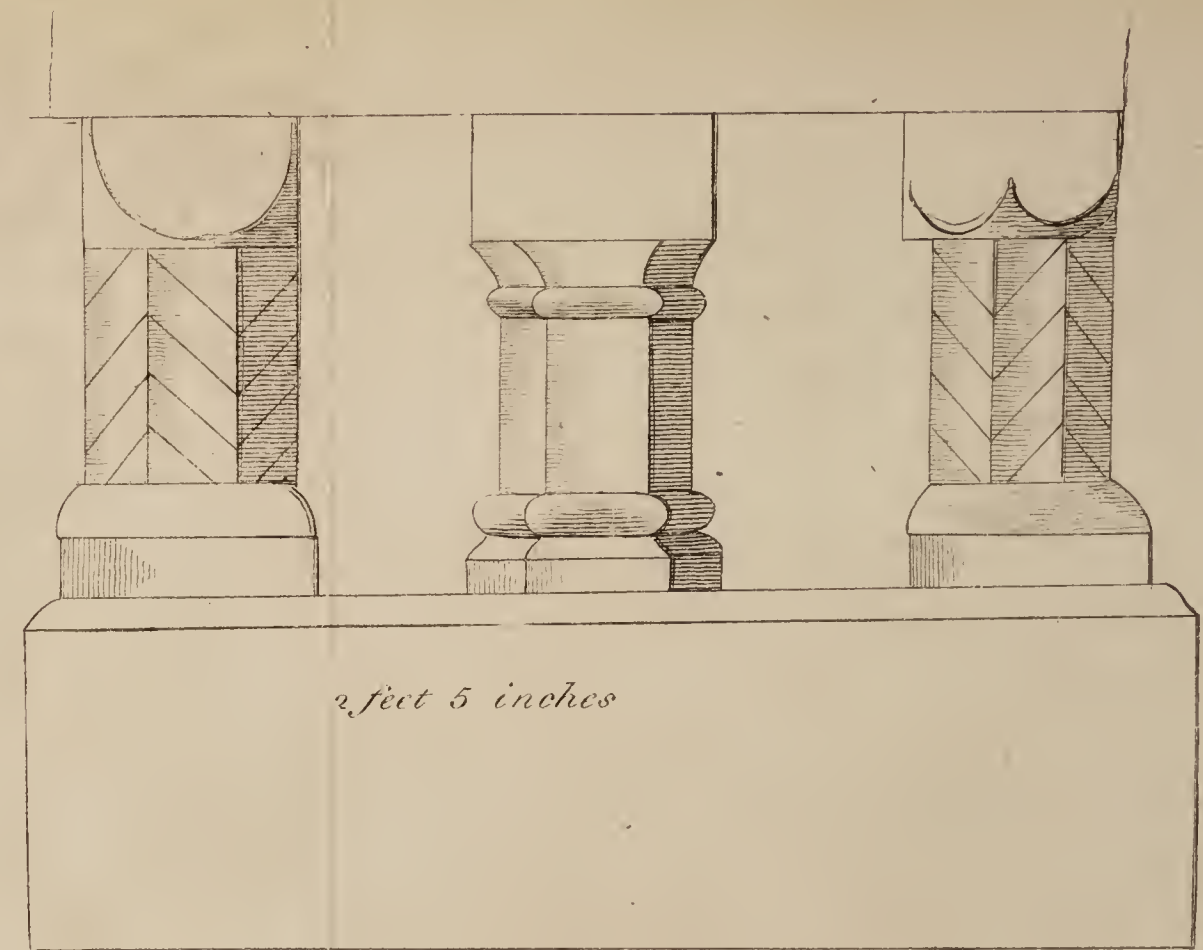
[b] See what is said under *January* below.

[i] He was a bookseller at Paris A. D. 1508, at least his Almanack for 21 years begins then. There is no Colophon, but he is mentioned in Ames, p. 485.

In



North Side



West



South Side

Font, in the Parish Church of Burnham Deepdale, Norfolk.

*In Jano claris calidisque cibis potiaris,
Atque decens potus post fercula sit tibi notus,
Ledit enim medo [k] tunc potatus bene credo,
Balnea tutius intres, et venam findere cures [l].*

2. February. A figure in a quiescent posture, representing the inactivity of this month. [The chair here is more rude and uncouth than the former.]
3. March. An husbandman digging. [Implying that the business of the field begins.]
4. April. An husbandman having a pruning hook by his side (or in his hand); in his left hand a leaf of a tree. [A hedging bill appears to be in his right hand, and behind him a branch of a tree.]
5. May. A female figure with long hair, having a banner in her hand. Before her a tree in full foliage, an emblem of this month. May it not allude to the perambulation? [I much think it does, as the Rogation Days generally, if not always, fall in this month.]
6. June. Very uncouth. The implement on which his hands rests most resembles a plough. [If it be a plough it must denote the stirring of a fallow, as they had no field turneps then. But it is difficult, on this supposition, to account for what seems to be a stump or branch between the hilts of the plough. Quære, therefore, if not intended to signify weeding corn, and that which I called a stump or branch above, be not

[k] *Medo*, *nif.* mead. Spelm. Gloss.

[l] The same four lines occur in my Psalter of 1500, cited in note [g].

a thistle,

a thistle, or other weed. The weeding-hook, indeed is singular, and yet I think I have seen some like it.]

7. July. A husbandman mowing. [Most assuredly.]
 8. August. A husbandman binding up a sheaf of corn. [Most probably, as he is apparently stooping.]
 9. Sept. A husbandman thrashing. [Certainly.]
 10. Oct. A Vintner putting wine into a cask, holding a bladder or skin containing the liquor in his right hand; in his left, a funnel. [This is well explained, only one would rather call him a *Vintager* (which see in Johnson's Dictionary) to avoid ambiguity. Does not this shew that at this time they made wine in England, in Norfolk at least ?]
 11. Nov. A man carrying a log of wood; another conjecture is, that it bears some resemblance to a pig carrying to the slaughter. [One can hardly doubt but this was intended to represent the sticking of a pig].
 12. Dec. A merry-making at Christmas. On the table are several utensils, only two legs belonging to all the company. [The legs, I am of opinion, belong to the table, and not to the company.]

My remarks, you observe, Sir, concur very much with those of Mr. Crowe, and I shall be happy if jointly they may meet with your sanction.

I am, Sir,

Your truly affectionate,

and most obedient servant,

SAMUEL PEGGE.

XXIV. De-



Font in East Meon Church, Hampshire.

XXIV. *Description of the old Font in the Church of East Meon, Hampshire, 1789: with some Observations on Fonts.* By Richard Gough, Director.

Read Dec. 23, 1790.

THE two drawings which accompany this paper represent the general view and four sides of a singular and very antient font in the church of *East Meon* in Hampshire *.

The two villages of the name of *Meon* now distinguished by *East* and *West*, were in the Confessor and Conqueror's time, known by the general name of *Mene* or *Menes*, and gave their name to this hundred [a].

They are entered in that antient record: *Domesday* as the property of the bishop of Winchester.

In Mene Hundredo.

Ipse Episcopus tenet in Mene 6 bidas & unam virgatam cum æcclesia. Terra est 4 carucata. In dominio est una carucata & dim. et 11 villani & 8 bordarii cum 3 carucatis. Ibi 2 servi & unus molinus de 30 denariis & 4 acræ prati. T. R. E. et postea valebat 4 libras. modo 100 solidos.

* See Plates XX. XXI.

[a] In *Mene* hundred. *Domesday* puts only *Mene* (Meon) and *Stoches*, () In *Menestoches* hundred *Menes* (perhaps West Meon) and *Menestoches* (Meonstoke). *Drocheneforde* (Droxford) is in a hundred of its own name with *Benevde*.

Whatever

Whatever construction may be put upon the silence of this record concerning *churches* in many places where there is sufficient evidence to prove their actual existence at the time it was compiled [*b*], it leaves no room to doubt that a *church* actually existed at *Mene* or *Meon* [*c*], and from the style of architecture and other circumstances there is no reason to doubt that *East Meon* is the place here intended.

Among these circumstances the Font here represented is of no little weight in this argument. Its resemblance to that in Winchester Cathedral, engraved in Pl. XXXIX. and XL. of the second volume of *Vetusta Monumenta* of this Society, and in the description accompanying these Plates referred to the time of Birinus, first bishop of Winchester, about the beginning of the seventh century, would induce no little probability of conjecture that they are both of an age; both monuments of the same event, the introduction of Christianity into this province; and perhaps both the work of the same artist and the gift of the same bishop.

The font is of black marble [*d*], or touch, a square block excavated into a basin, placed on a circular shaft of three large single stones, with four circular pillars at the corners without bases, and having capitals of plain upright leaves. The basin is surrounded with a wreath of foliage, and at two of the angles are birds, perhaps doves, putting their beaks into a vessel, like a stone bottle, surmounted by a cross: at the other two corners are foliage: these four corners are ornamented exactly as the Winchester font.

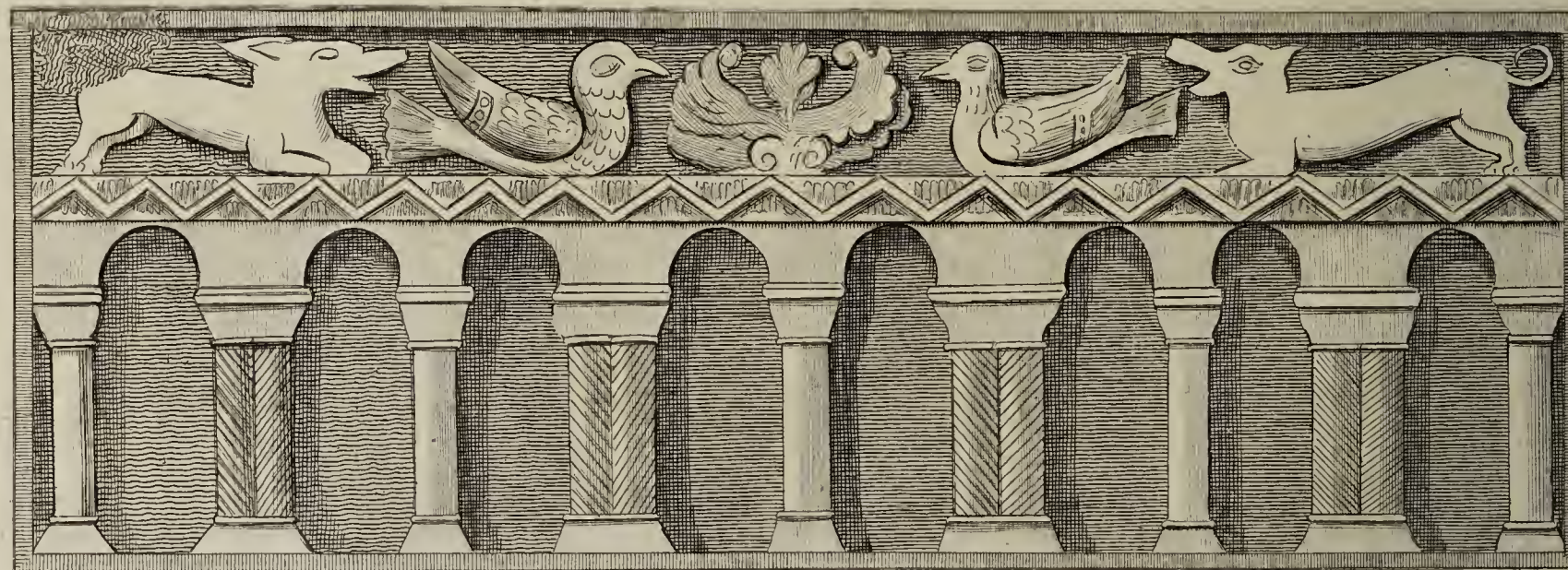
[*b*] See Mr. Denne's Paper, *Archæol.* VIII. 218—220, & seq.

[*c*] As also at *Meneſtoche* or Meonſtoke.

[*d*] So is the upper part of the font at Islip, Oxfordshire.

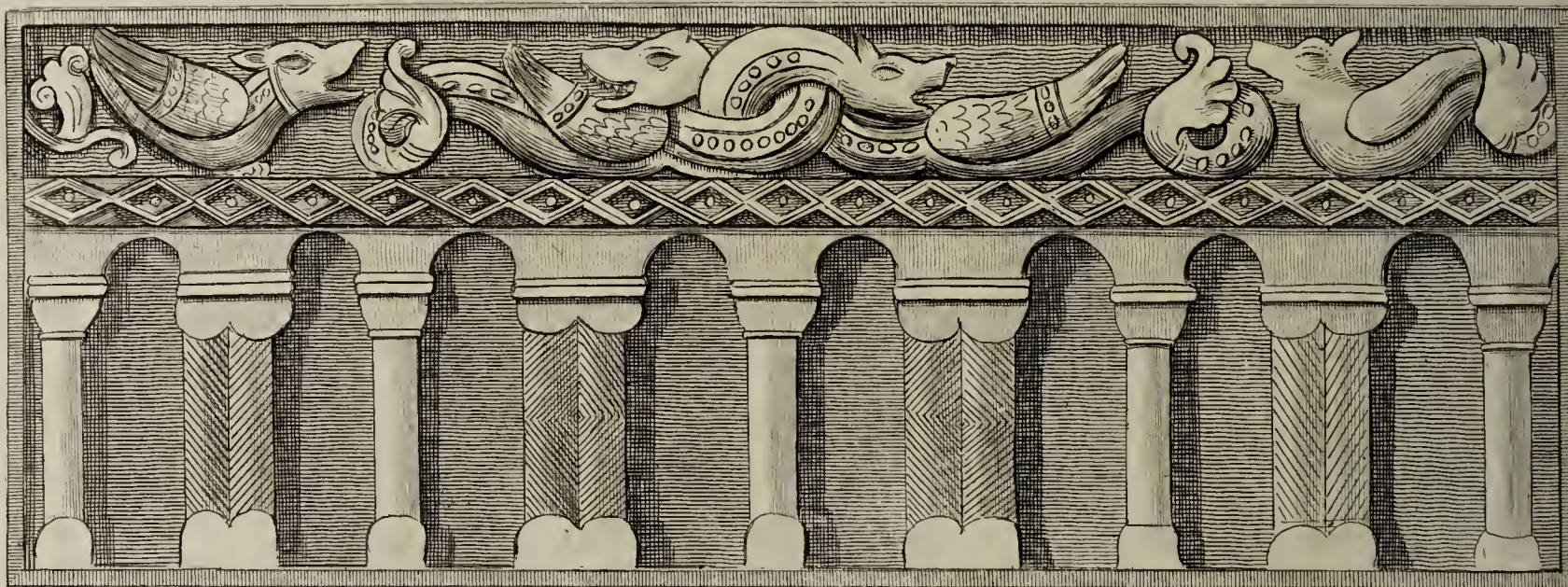


Two sides of the Font in East Meon Church Hampshire.





Two sides of the Font in East. Neon Church, Hampshire.



On two of the sides of the square are carved in the rudest style of relief, on one the history of the creation of Man, the formation of Eve from Adam's side, and the eating of the forbidden fruit by them both; and on the other, the expulsion of Adam and Eve from Paradise is represented by the angel with a drawn sword driving them from a magnificent gate or portal; and then with a spade in his hands seeming to instruct Adam in the employment he was henceforth doomed to follow, while Eve, who, as well as her husband, is here represented as decently apparelled, is exercising her distaff.

The other two sides are ornamented with arches supported by single and double columns, and the frieze over them charged with dragons, beasts, and birds.

The general conformation of this font, as well as the material and dimension of it, agrees with that at Winchester; but the angular columns of the latter have bases, and some are striated or wreathed, and all stand, as the workmen term it, *battering*, or sloping inward. Three of its sides have historical reliefs, and only one is charged with birds. But these varieties do not affect the correspondence between the two fonts, or with the third at Lincoln; or the strong probability there is that as the font at Winchester commemorated the conversion of the West Saxons, and the establishment of the see, so that at Lincoln had a relation to the foundation of that see, which rose out of that of Dorchester; and it is not at all extraordinary, that a church like this at East Meon, which was a peculiar of the see of Winchester from the earliest period, should be honoured with a font resembling the other two.

Since this Paper was written, their learned and worthy member Mr. Pegge has communicated to this Society a drawing and illustration of the font at Burnham Deepdale in Norfolk [e], which, if not of the same high antiquity with the three here touched on, is a specimen of a very early date [f], and only paralleled by one at Fincham in the same county, which Mr. Schnebbelie met with and drew the last summer [g]. I am speak-

[e] See the preceding Memoir.

[f] All that is said of it in Blomefield's Norfolk, III. 729, is "that it is an old font standing on five pilasters."

[g] See Pl. XXVII.

ing now of such antient fonts as have historical bas reliefs on them: for the font at Sharnborne in Norfolk [b] and many more are sculptured in a style of rude antiquity, though the ornaments are only grotesque and fanciful. Perhaps such fonts as that at Presbute near Marlborough in Wiltshire, a plain basin of dark grey marble, or as Mr. Camden [i] calls it *Lapis Obsidianus*, or Touchstone, two feet and an half diameter at top, ending in an inverted cone, in which the inhabitants pretended to Camden some princes had been baptised [k], or that in Beverleyminster, a large basin of agate stone [l] on pilasters, or that in the church of Rotherfield Grays, Oxfordshire, an oblong vessel with pilasters at the corners and hollowed in a round basin [m], and a fourth at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire [n], are of the earliest antiquity. The font at Ambresbury is a large vessel with a lip pannelled, and set on a shaft with niches. That at Stoke Poges is not unlike it, but plain and without a lip. That at Harbledon is a kind of cup on (I think) four pillars, like that at Hempsted in Gloucestershire [o]. That at Sedgbrook, Lin-

[b] See Pl. XXIII.

[i] Britannia, I. 93.

[k] The pillars of Presbute church have Saxon capitals. Ib. p. 119.

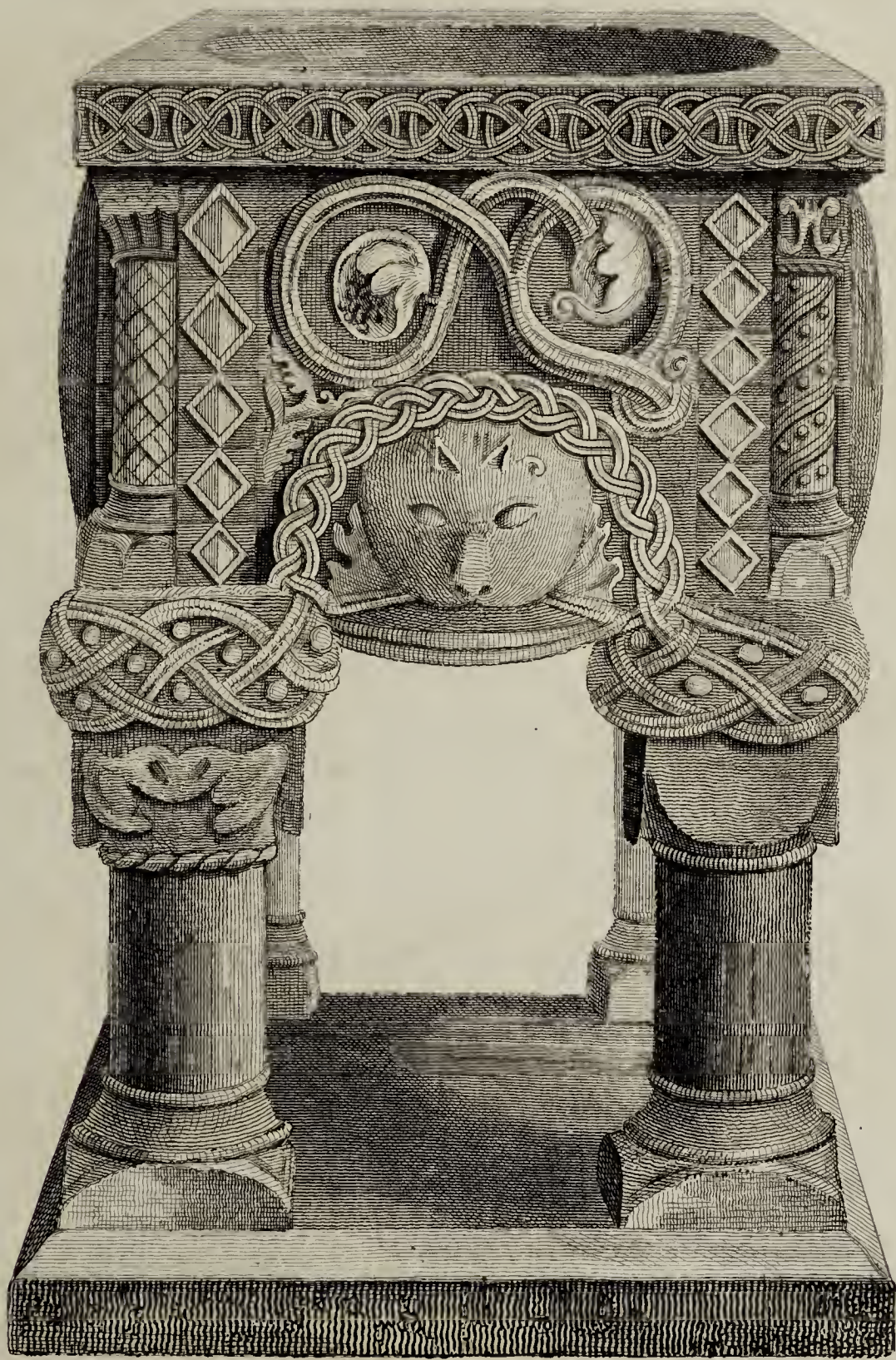
[l] Ib. III. 73, from Bishop Gibson.

[m] See Pl. XXIV.

On this font Sir H. C. Englefield observes, that "it is different in its form from any which he had ever seen; and appears to be of very high antiquity; its whole appearance is very much that of a sarcophagus; and it probably was taken from some vase of that kind. We find that when baptism ceased to be administered by immersion, and of course the baptisteria, built with great magnificence about the time of Constantine and his immediate successors, became useless, cinerary vases were frequently converted into fonts in Italy; and many such now remain applied to this day to the same use. Probably therefore, when the converted Saxons sent (as we know they did) for plans and workmen to Italy, they would often take their ideas of fonts from the vases they had seen applied to that use. The fonts of Winchester and Lincoln seem evidently to bear a sort of resemblance to such models; and the font here drawn has, in my opinion, a very striking resemblance to vases of that description. This however is merely given as conjecture. This most antient and venerable seat now belongs to the family of Stapylton, to whom the title of Le Despencer devolved on the decease of Lord Francis; but was the chief mansion of the great and opulent family of Knollys, who had vast possessions in the neighbourhood. The church contains several most costly monuments to their memory."

[n] See Pl. XXIV.

[o] See Pl. XXV.

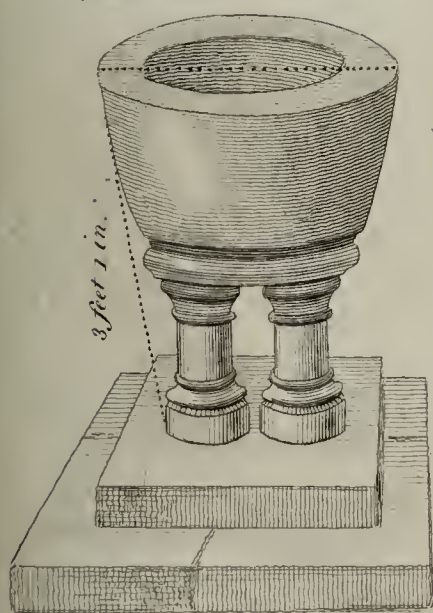


Font in Sharnbourn Church, Norfolk.

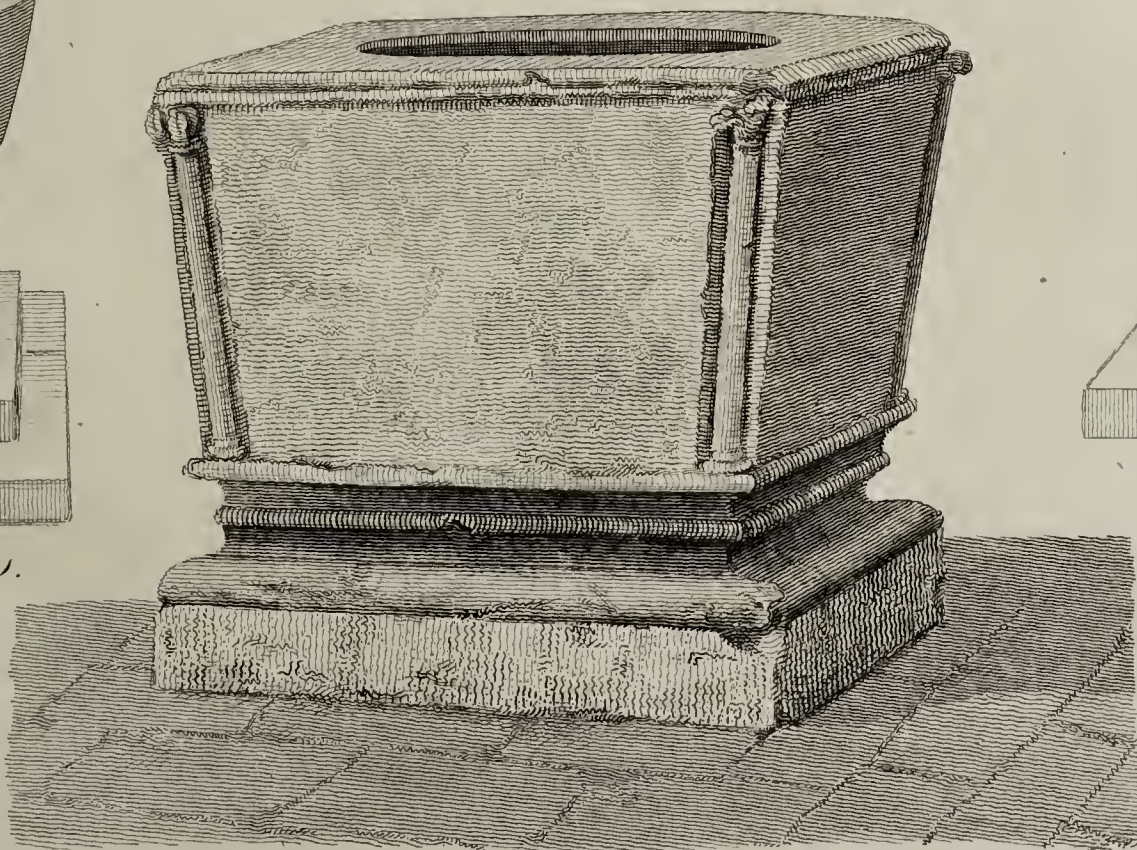


2 feet 3 in.

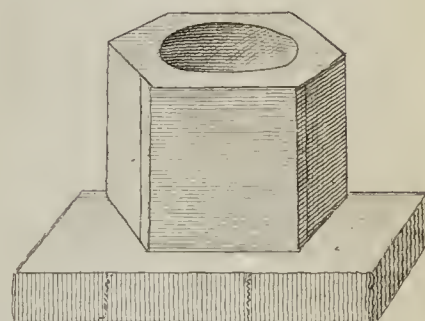
Neswick.



Waddon, Bucks.



Rotherfield, Grays.



Wimpole.

Fountains.

colnshire, another on a round shaft. Vessels of this shape and size may be seen in Ciampini's *Vetera Monumenta*, Part II. c. iv. Pl. II. III. IV.

Fonts made of *lead*, of which we have four instances; at Brookland in Kent, Dorchester [*p*] in Oxfordshire, Wareham [*q*] in Dorsetshire, and Walmsford in Northamptonshire, are supposed to be of high antiquity. This may be true as far as rarity is a proof of antiquity, and the first of these instances may have relation to the time of Birinus himself. To what circumstance the others are to be referred, or from what older church brought, does not appear.

The font at Kiddington removed from the chapel at Islip where Edward the Confessor was baptised is justly doubted by Mr. Warton [*r*] as to its being of that antiquity. Dr. Plott's engraving of it [*s*] is not correct, but represents it charged with the Twelve Apostles, the common ornaments of such vessels.

The form as well as ornaments of the font in St. Martin's church at Canterbury, pleads strongly in favour of its antiquity. It resembles a tub, as if intended for Immersion, which Lyndwood says is required in a font [*t*]. Mr. Bigland [*u*] says, the old font at Barnwood, Gloucestershire, which is preserved, was lined with lead, and is of considerable dimensions. Some escocheons and rude sculpture remain, but the arms are destroyed. In proof of the great antiquity of these fonts it has

[*p*] The leaden font is small, and set on a large shaft of stone.

The figures of the Apostles on the stone font at Ashover in Derbyshire are of *lead*. Topog. II. 60.

[*q*] Hutchins, I. 34.

[*r*] Hist. of Kiddington.

[*s*] Oxfordsh. p. 364, c. x. § 124. Pl.

[*t*] "Quod baptizandus possit in eo *mergi*." Gibson's Codex, I. 435. See Blomefield, I. 472. The missal of 1528 directs three immersions. Gent. Mag. LV. 161, 162.

[*u*] Collections for Gloucestershire, p. 130.

been observed, that fonts of the earliest date were capacious enough to admit of total immersion, according to the canon of the church. There is a similar one at Denton, Suffex, engraved in the Appendix to Mr. Grose's views. Another in Stukely church, Bucks [x], of the age of Henry I. And a third in Hempstead church, Gloucestershire. This last is somewhat similar in shape to that at Brighthelmston, which is ornamented with the figures of Christ and the Twelve Apostles at the institution of the Eucharist, which figures have been new carved and white-washed [y]: That at Ashover with the Apostles [z]. Another at Bakewell is also adorned with Apostles and Saints [a]. The font at St. Peter's in Oxford, now removed into the churchyard, had the Twelve Apostles, and Hearne [b] supposed it coeval with that at Winchester. That at Little Maplested, Effex, the church of which is round, and belonged to the Knights Templars, is still simpler [c]. One in the upper church at Lewes is shaped like a barrel, the body adorned with fretwork, and an upper and lower band or fascia of rounds and quatrefoils, and set against a pillar. One at Digswell in Hertfordshire is rudely ornamented with scroll-work. One at Ancaster with interlaced arches on long pillarets, like another at Neswick in Yorkshire [d]. At Everingham in the East Riding of Yorkshire is a very old font ornamented with Saxon carving and lately turned out of the church [e]. At Alphinston in Devon-

[x] See Pl. XXV.

[y] Camden's Brit. I. 200. Antiquarian Rep. III. 56.

[z] Topographer, I. 61.

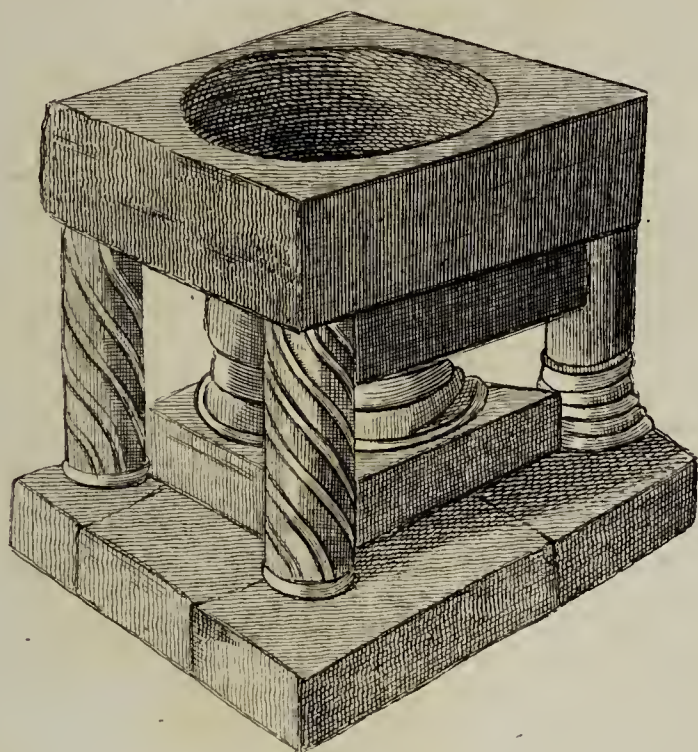
[a] Engraved by Mr. Carter, No. VI.

[b] Pref. to Leland's Collect. p. xxxix

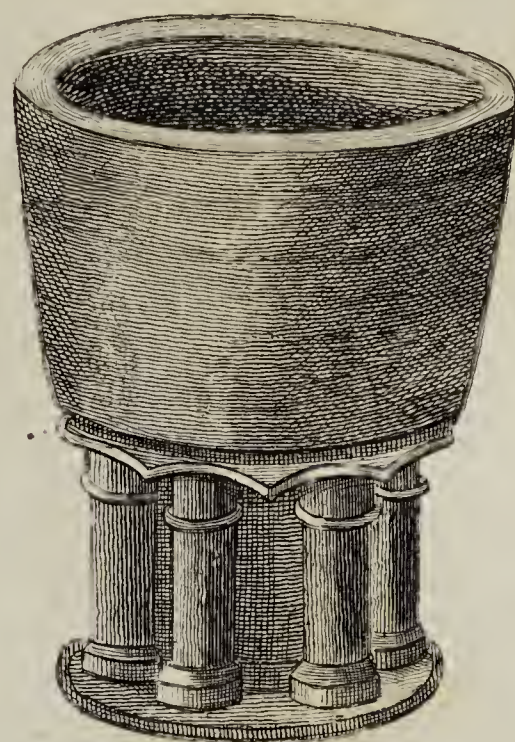
[c] Hist. of Effex, II. 80, 8vo. where it is engraved. Mr. Morant takes no notice of it, I. 282.

[d] See Pl. XXIV.

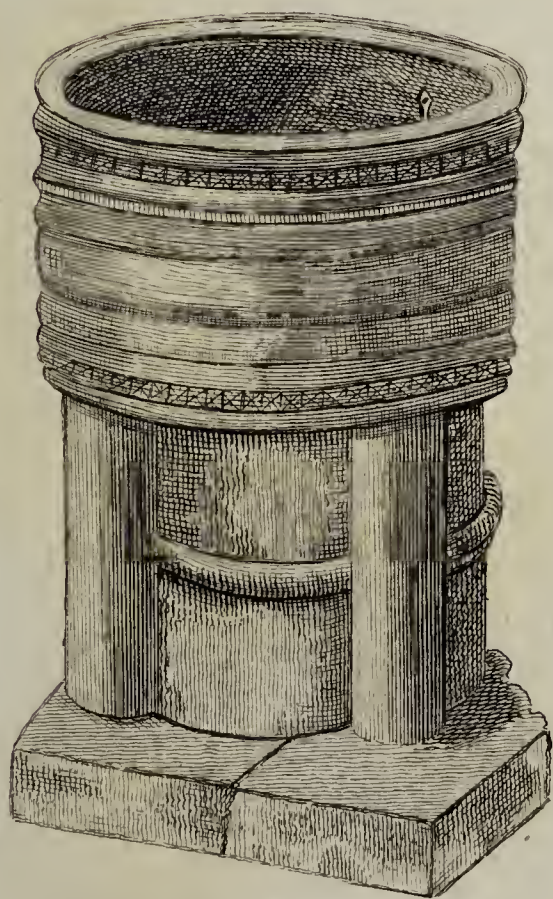
[e] Camden, Brit. III. 71.



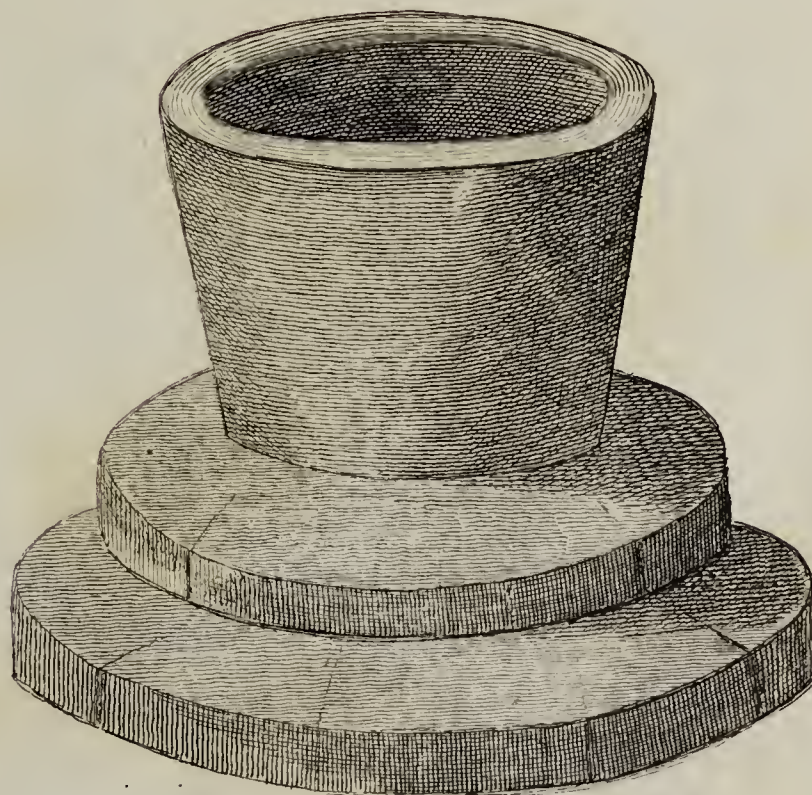
Wey.



Hemsted, Gloucestershire.

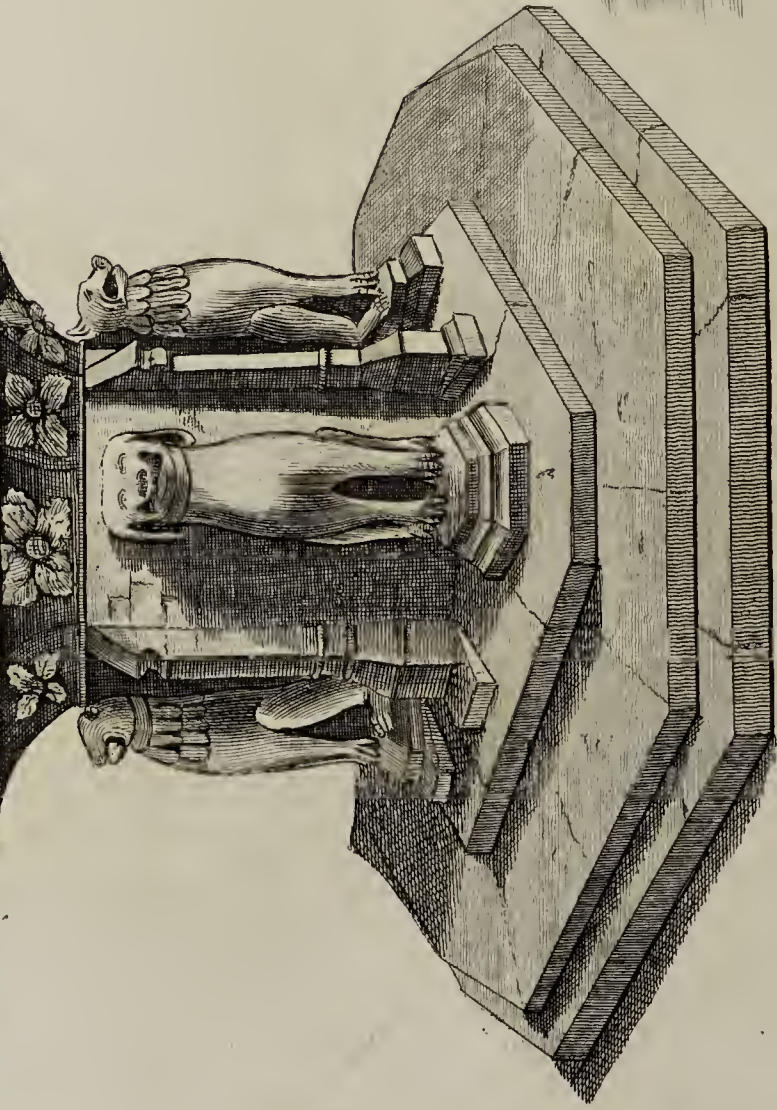
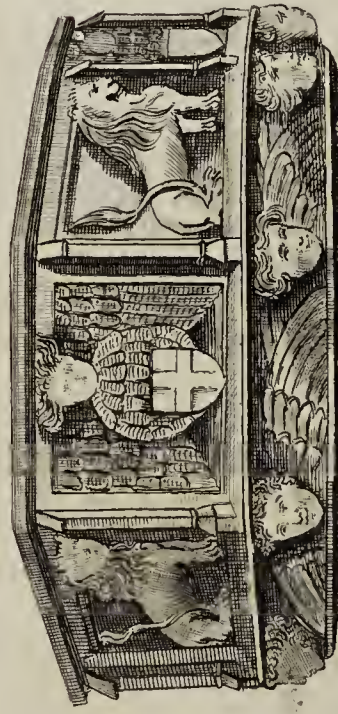


Ozleworth, Gloucestershire.



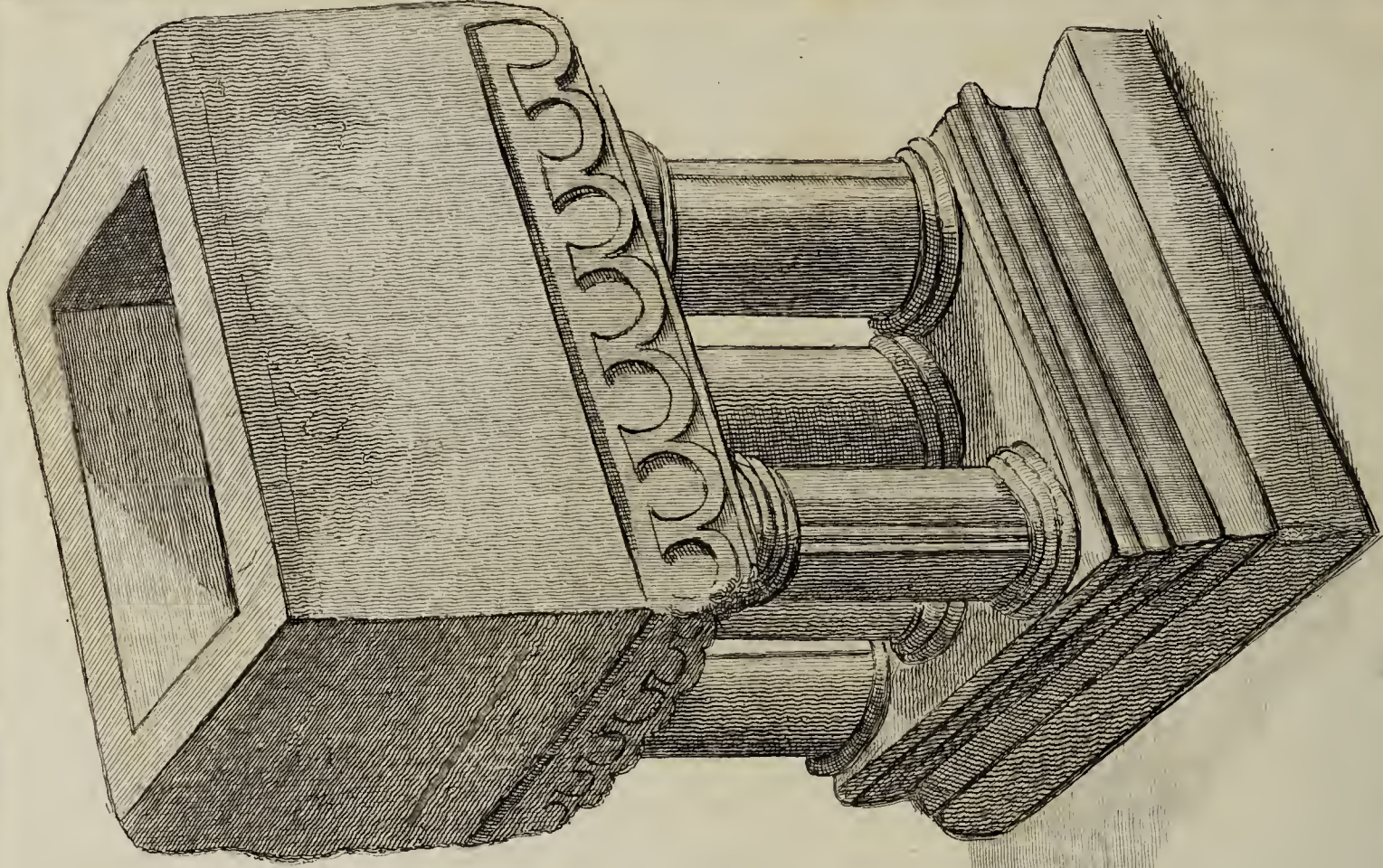
Stukeley, Bucks.

Fonts.



Letheringham.

Johnson del.



Fonts. Berkeley, Gloucestershire.

Lysens del.

Bagire, sc.

shire is another instance, charged with interlaced arches and a fascia of birds, beasts, and hunters, in grotesque [*f*]. Another at Eastbourne, Suffex, more rude and singular [*g*]. That at Darent in Kent has the same rude arches and reliefs [*b*], and is of large capacity; and the chancel there, as at Compton in Surry, is vaulted with stone. The font at Hitchin is round, adorned with figures in niches. That at Colehill in Warwickshire is also round on a round shaft, and adorned with a relief of the Crucifixion. That at Easby in Yorkshire is circular, on a shaft of arches. That at Bowes is round on three pillars. Those at Stansted, Essex, and at Arrington, Cambridgeshire, are shaped like the frustum of a pillar on a base. That at Lockington in Leicestershire is round, with a fascia of interlaced arches, on a round shaft and sloping base. A circular one with all the five pillars may be seen in Dr. Nash's plate of Saxon architecture [*i*], and at Ozleworth in Gloucestershire [*k*]; another on two pillars in Whaddon church, Bucks [*l*]. In Kingsbury church, Middlesex, was 1751 a very antient font like a rock on a pedestal [*m*].

Except the instances before mentioned, adorned with grotesque work and interlaced arches, and of a circular shape, resting on the base or pavement, what I apprehend to be the oldest fonts are square, placed on a single round shaft in the centre, with round pillars at each angle, like those at Winchester, Lincoln, East Meon, Berkeley [*n*] in Gloucestershire,

[*f*] Ib. II. 8. It is engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory.

[*g*] Antiq. Rep. IV. 162.

[*b*] Thorpe's Antiquities in Kent, p. 94. Pl. XI. The font at Hardres in Kent is square and plain. Ducarel, MS.

[*i*] I. 598.

[*k*] Pl. XXV.

[*l*] Pl. XXIV.

[*m*] Ducarel, MS.

[*n*] Pl. XXVI.

Uffly in Oxfordshire [o], and the three in Norfolk. Such are the fonts at Broxborne in Hertfordshire, Hendon in Middlesex [p], Roydon in Essex, Albury and Stevenage in Hertfordshire, Sadburn in Suffolk; only on four pillars. Some instances occur with only the angular pillars, as at Denham by Uxbridge. That at Tickencote is square, adorned with interlaced arches, on a plain square base: and many others might be added.

The font at Fincham in Norfolk is thus described by Mr. Blomefield [q]:

“At the West end of the nave stands a large stone font; with a four-square basin about a yard square. On the South side or square are the figures of three men under three arches of stone in a very rude and antique dress. On the West side something resembling a crib or manger and a child therein: over that two heads (like oxen) but broke; also above them something like a star, to set forth the birth of our Saviour, and the wise men with their offerings. On this square are also two figures, one much broken, the other like an antient Druid, probably to represent John the Baptist. On the North side is the figure of a bishop in his robes, and with a mitre and crozier staff, and is likely to represent St. Augustine, the Apostle of the English: the second figure is like that of a priest in a pulpit or desk, and the third figure is obscure. On the East side is Adam and Eve, and another figure not to be seen, the font here joining to a pillar. This Gothic font with its rude arches, figures, &c. in basso relievo, is undoubtedly a piece of great antiquity [r].”

Thus Mr. Blomefield. But this description is erroneous. The figures on the South side may not be easily explained, unless

[o] Pl. XXV.

[p] Gent. Mag. LVI. 193. LVII. 565, in which last it is engraved.

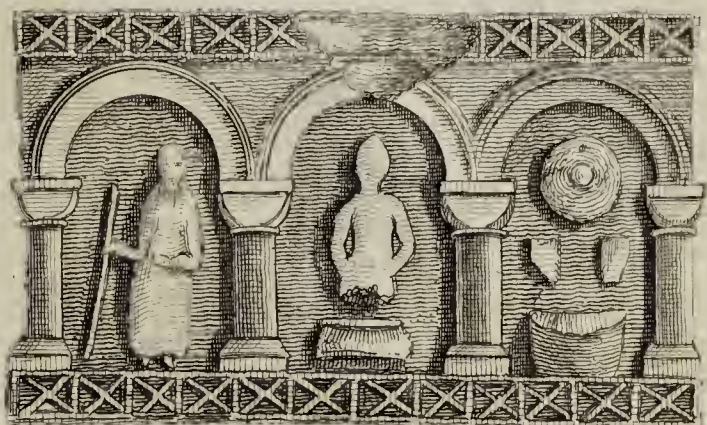
[q] IV. 105.

[r] See it engraved, Pl. XXVII.

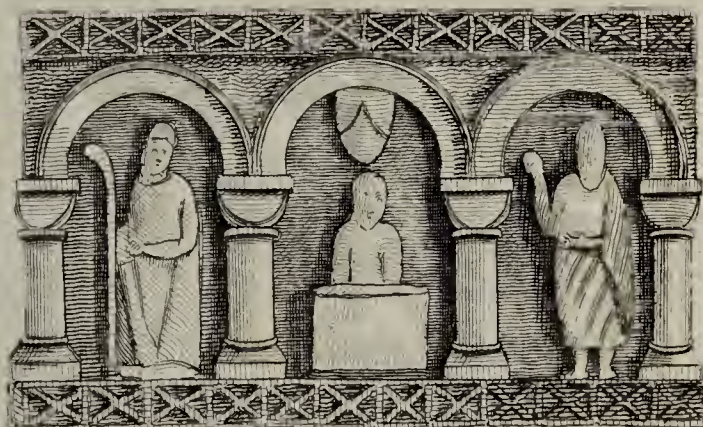
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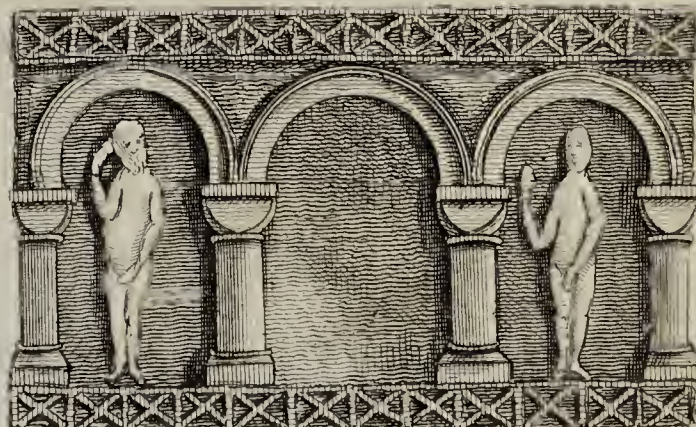
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N



E



Font in Fincham Church, Norfolk.

we suppose the middle one on the West represents Christ's resurrection, and then these three figures will be the foldiers guarding the sepulchre. What Mr. Blomefield takes for the manger and oxens head and star is now too indistinct; but it is not improbable that the history of our Saviour's birth, baptism, and resurrection[s], might be introduced on this font, in contrast with the Fall exhibited on the East side, where the blank space may have contained the tree and serpent. The North face clearly exhibits the baptism of Christ, and the descent of the dove over him. The bishop at one side may be St. Nicholas, the patron of children[t], and the figure on the other side St. John the Baptist. This font has evidently been raised on a more modern pedestal.

The next variation I take to be the hexangular or octangular form on a shaft of the like shape, the upper part divided into compartments adorned with quatrefoils filled with coats of arms, initials, roses, emblems of the Trinity, instruments of the Passion, merchants' marks, busts of Angels, symbols of the Evangelists or other devices: and the lower part or shaft with Apostles or Saints in niches.

The font at Lechiot Maltravers in Dorset bears the devices of the Maltravers family, lords of the manor from the reign of Henry III. [u].

The font at Barnard-Castle has in the upper part merchants' marks and these initials, A. E. M. T. [x]. Those at Southfleet,

[s] Part of the ceremonial of baptism; putting on white garments, had reference to the resurrection, of which that of Christ was an earnest. Durand Rituale, p. cxxvi.

[t] See Gent. Mag. XLVII. 131. 157. 208. See also the Seal found at Glaffenbury, Ib. XXII. 410, explained 459, without attending to the legend of St. Nicholas, to whom it doubtless refers.

[u] Hutchins II. 116.

[x] Hutchinson's Excursion to the Lakes, 366, 367. Camden's Brit. III. 111. Farmingham,

Farmingham, and Shorne, all in Kent, have in the upper compartments the Seven Sacraments, or singly that of Baptism, the Resurrection of Christ, the initials of the name of Jesus, St. Michael weighing souls, St. Peter, the Agnus Dei, the chalice and wafer, and a bishop, probably St. Nicholas. The shafts of these last fonts have only empty niches, and the base is charged with roses in quatrefoils.

That at Felixstow has the instruments of the Passion [y].

On the hexagon font at Stratford on the South side of the Tees are the initials R. B. E. That in Carlisle cathedral, hexagon, has a cross on a shield (the arms of the see) and a rude face. That in St. Clement's at Hastings octagon, adorned with the instruments of the passion on shields in quatrefoils [z]. That at Penhurst is octagon, with a crowned *M. xpe* and *ibs* (each twice) a cross, the archbishop's pall, and the instruments of the Passion. That at Cobham in Kent is octagon, on four round painted pillars, and an octagon shaft. That at Sittingborn is octagon, charged with two roses, a cluster of acorns, Canterbury impaling in a border ingrailed a lion rampant quartering cheque, instruments of the Passion, a cross flory, and a modern inscription.

The Seven Sacraments are the common ornament of the upper part of the fonts in the churches in the Eastern part of Suffolk; the designs vary, and the execution is good: particularly at Woodbridge, Melton [a], Baddingham, Laxford; the same designs are sculptured on the font at Grantham [b].

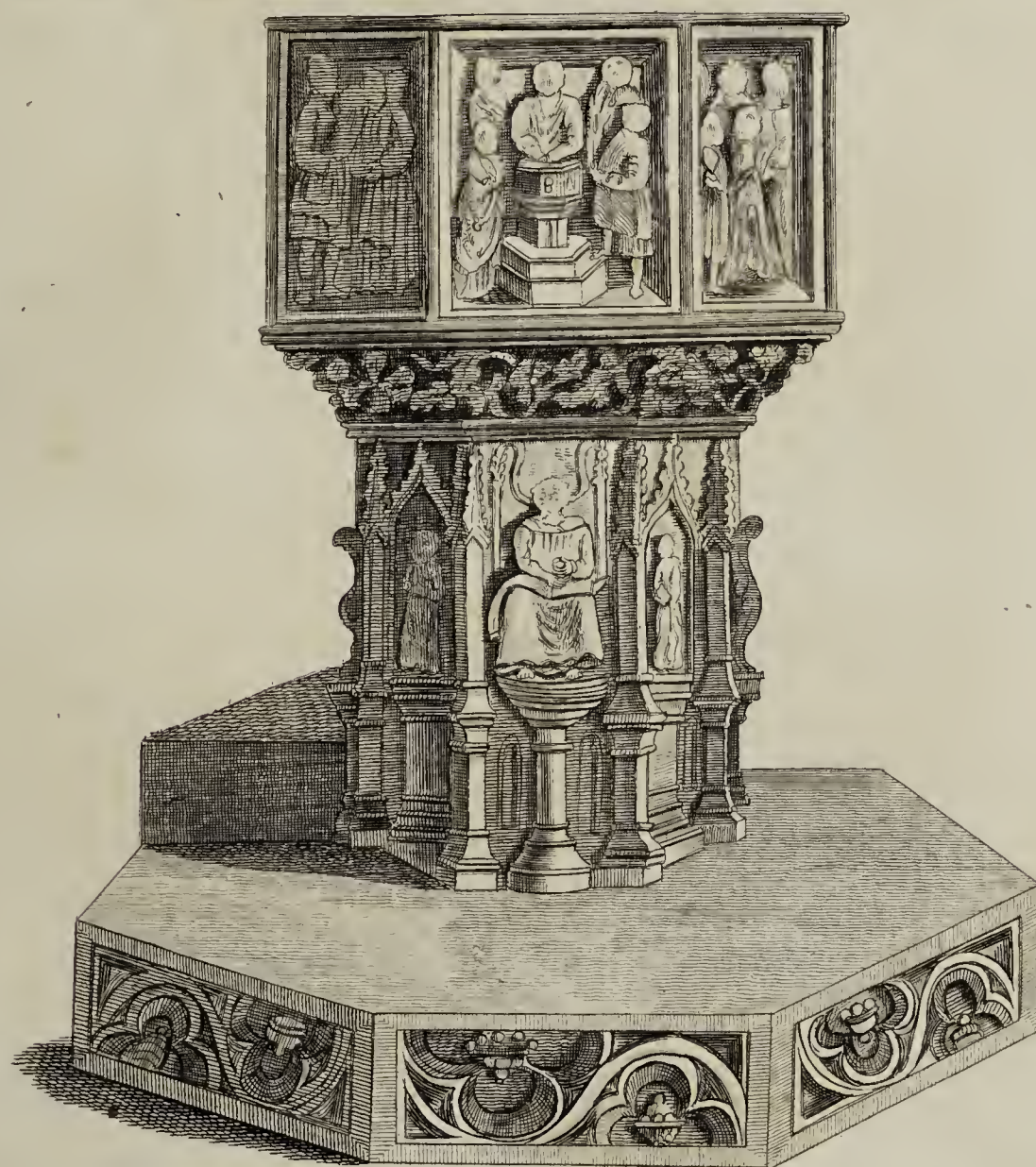
The font at Binham abbey, Norfolk, is octagon adorned with Saints and the Seven Sacraments. That at Walsingham is adorned with the Seven Sacraments and the Crucifixion, and the shaft

[y] Grose.

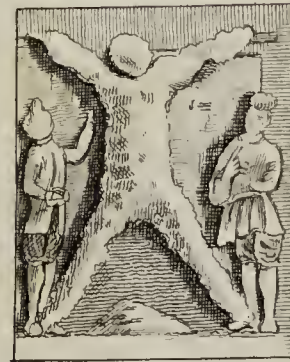
[z] Gent. Mag. LVI. 650, and plate.

[a] See Pl. XXVII.

[b] See Pl. XXIX.



Font in Melton Church, Suffolk.



The Compartments of Font, in Melton Church, Suffolk.



Font in Grantham Church, Lincolnshire.

with Apostles defaced in the civil war. It stands on a high octangular base, and the cover is a cupola with four pillars. That at Kettlestone is adorned with the arms of France and England quarterly, and others. That at Fakenham with the emblems of the Trinity, Passion, and Evangelists, and in the lower compartments an *N* ducally crowned. That in Chichester cathedral is octagon against a pillar. That at Tickhill, Yorkshire, hexagon, with the initials of Mary, Jesus, a third, and a cross. That at Doncaster square, on four round pillars under each side.

The font at Farringdon, Berks, is hexagon, with two rows of arches on a hexagon base.

That at Leverton in Lincolnshire is octagon, the sides adorned with niches and a border of quatrefoils in rounds, and the shaft has niches.

That at Wrange in the same county is octagon, with plain square compartments on a fluted shaft, and the three steps with the raised one at the West side as at East Dereham.

That at Bennington in the same county is also octagon, adorned with the figure of the Deity holding the crucifix between his knees and souls in his hands, two Angels censuring him; and the Twelve Apostles on each side of him; the shaft also octagon has eight Apostles.

The font at Wellesborne is also octagon, with roses in quatrefoils, on a shaft of quatrefoils.

The shaft at All Saints, Stamford, is octagon, and has in it a plinth to raise the basin. The font has eight shields in quatrefoils.

That at Hackington stands on three steps, is octagon, with arches very deeply cut at bottom, which seem to have been painted, and have flowered pediments, capitals, and fascia.

Among the fonts in Leicestershire, that at Muston is square, with roses in the sides and under the angles, and stands on a round base.

That at Kegworth hexagon, on a bracket base richly moulded.

On Bredon font, which is also hexagon, are these arms:

1. A chevron between three garbs; 2. A chevron between three spread eagles; 3. and 5. Seven mascles conjoined, 3. 3. 1. 3.
6. a bend [c].

Burbach font is octagon; on three sides are the arms of Hastings, Stafford, and Chawell; on the others, Gothic tracery [d].

That at Great Shepey is also octagon, and contained similar shields. It has been removed out of the church in a late repair, and is now perishing in the church-yard.

On "the font stone" at Whitwick, Burton mentions these three escutcheons: "1. three garbs; 2. three chevrons; 3. semé de crofs crofslets, three fleurs-de lis [e]."

The font at Ufford in Suffolk has the arms of the family of that name, single and quarterly, and roses [f].

That at Elmeswell in the same county is septagon, having on it the word *WEDLE* deeply engraven in large letters, and three shells in an escutcheon [g].

The font at Winterborne Whitchurch, Dorset, is of a very singular form, standing on a carved shaft with four pillars at the corners adorned with pursled finials, and with shields charged with arms and inscriptions alternately [h].

[c] Nichols's Leicestershire Collections, p. 1318.

[d] Engraved in the same Collections, p. 261. Pl. V.

[e] Description of Leicestershire, p. 306.

[f] Camden, II. p. 86. Staveley, Hist. of Churches, p. 220.

[g] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° LII. p. 17.

[h] Hutchins's Dorset, I. 68.

The font at which the venerable Latimer officiated at Thurcaston is circular and shallow on a hexagon base with niches.

That at Kirkby Belers is hexagon, on a shaft and two pillars, the other side supported by a block.

That at Market Bosworth engraved in Mr. Nichols' Leicestershire Collections [i] is of a very singular construction: an hexagon vase adorned with shields of arms under purpled canopies, and supported on eight short round pillars with capitals and bases.

That at St. Osyth, Essex, is octagon, having two plain shields, four with roses, one with a plain cross, and one with a cross fleurs; the shaft has four little buttresses.

That at Northaw, Herts, is octagon, with shields of arms, &c.

That at Ware is octagon, charged with whole length figures of the Salutation, St. John the Baptist, St. James the Less, St. Catharine, St. George, St. Christopher, St. Margaret and the dragon; and between the compartments busts of angels hold the instruments of the passion and of music.

The font at Luton is octagonal on steps, having over it an octagonal stone canopy, supported by eight pillars, about 25 feet high, and making a small freestone chapel round the font capable of containing seven or eight people with great ease. It may very properly be called a Baptistry, and is the only one of the kind perhaps in England [k]. In the centre of the roof is a lion O. and a griffin V. rampant. Mr. Blomefield calls this a vine, a dragon, and the holy lamb, which last defends the vine from the injury of the dragon, signifying that baptism

[i] Pl. LXI. p. 1184.

[k] Ducarel's MS. penes me. It was engraved at his expence by J. Bayley 1768, given to Gent. Mag. 1778, XLVIII. and to Hist. of Luton, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. VIII. p. 651.

defends us from the devil, and that, by the assistance of the Lamb of God, the evil one should have no power to hurt the church, of which the vine is an emblem. On the top of all is a large basin, where the consecrated water used to be kept, which was let down out of it by a pipe at the priest's pleasure into the font [1].

The font at East Dereham in Norfolk has on its eight faces the Seven Sacraments and the Crucifixion: on the shaft eight of the Apostles at full length, and at the eight corners between them the other eight sitting, and the symbols of the four Evangelists between them. The ascent to the font is by a double octagon step, the upper octagon curiously worked in the Gothic taste. This font was erected 1468, and by the following extract from the church accounts appears to have cost £.12 13s. 9d.

Costs of the new Funte.

	£.	s.	d.
" Imprimis, payd to the mason quan he toke the said funte in arnest, — — —			iiii
" Item, payd for makyng of an oblegaceon in the which he was bound for the feyd work,			iiii
" Item, payd for lying of the frestone, that was for the feyd funte atte Lynne,			xxii
" Item, payd for carryng of the feyd stone,		ii	viii
" Item, payd for carrying iiii lods of the feyd fre stone fro Lynne to Est Derham per i lod caryng iis. vid. — — — summa,		x	
" Item, payd to Thomas Platfote for carrying of iii lodes of frestone be feyd space takyng for a lode, iiis. — — — summa,		ix	

[1] Blomefield's Collect. Cantab. Part II. p. 21. Hist. of Luton, ubi sup. p. 40.

	£.	s.	d.
" Item, payd for di. chalder of lyme xxd. and cc tyle bowt at Norwich xvid. summa,		iii	
" Item, payd to Robert Crane, for carrying of the feyd lyme and tyle, — — —			xx
" Item, payd to Ric. Westhave, for iron work to the feyd funte, — — —			xi
" Item, in expens upon help quan the funte was in the reeping, — — —			ii
" Item, payd to the mason for workmanship of the feyd funte, — — —	x		
" Item, to his reward, — — —		xx	
" Item, payd to Will. Plomer for ledyng of the new funte, — — —		ii	v
" Item, payd Will. Pylche for makyng of the stole to the funte and keveryng of the same,			xx
" Item, payd for making of aquetance betwixt our mason and us, — — —			ii
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	xii	xiv	ii

Of this money 50s. and 10d. was raised by a voluntary subscription of the inhabitants and rent of the church lands (at that time very small) and Sunday gatherings, and the legacies or *questword* of the deceased supplied the rest, and were the funds from which the church was repaired and ornamented. To this stone font in the year 1678 was added a Gothic top ornamented in the taste of the time, and supported by four fluted pillars [m].

[m] Blomefield, V. 1186-7. The font was drawn and engraved by Mr. Carter in his XVth Number with a description by Sir John Fenn, who thinks the tiles in the account were glazed ones for the pavement.

The

The *stole* charged in the last article but one is the higher step to the principal front of this vessel, on which face the Crucifixion is represented, for the priest to stand on during the administration of the rite of baptism.

Among the fonts at Suffolk, that at Stradbroke is octagon, adorned with angels holding shields whited over; lions squatted and wild men standing on the shaft.

Wilby has the four Evangelists sitting, and resting on their respective symbols before their knees.

Laxford deserves a particular description and drawing, and stands on two steps with four intervals.

Ubbeston is octagon, adorned with roses in quatrefoils divided by pairs of niches, and the shaft is divided into niches.

Heveningham has angels and symbols of the Evangelists, and on the shaft pillars and lions.

That at Earls Soham is similar, except that the angels hold shields.

Playford is hexagon on a shaft hollowed into niches: Culpho has the same form with roses in the compartments.

Grundisborough is octagon, with lions sitting, and angels holding shields alternately, and on the shaft lions sitting alternately at the angles: a border of roses and lilies between.

Burgh is remarkably low, octagon, charged with symbols of the Evangelists, an angel, another with a scroll, a third with a crown, a figure sitting at a desk.

Halkerton octagon, has four angels holding on shields a lion double tailed rampant between ten crosses crosslets, the arms of *Bruce*, two single, and one impaling *Payton*, a cross ingrailed and one plain and four roses, and a lion rampant, and a chevron between three crosses crosslets fitchè. It has been taken off the pedestal, and lowered.

Bradfield

Bradfield square, on a round pillar.

Dadlington hexagon.

Charsfield has had animals squatting on the shaft, and on the vase symbols of the Evangelists and angels alternately.

Letheringham has the same on it, and on the shaft a dog, wolf, and lions supporting it. See Pl. XXV.

Brandeston is hexagon in four stories, and on its wooden dome cover the arms of Revett with quarterings 1711.

That at Lantwardine in Hertfordshire is very rude.

That at Wigmore in the same county octagon, and placed in the middle of the nave.

At Harewood, Yorkshire, a cup on a rude base.

The *octagonal* form is thus recommended in these lines of St. Ambrose at Milan over the font of St. Tecla, before it was adorned by more modern magnificence:

Octachorum sanctos templum surrexit in usus.

Octagonus fons est, munere dignus eo.

Hoc numero decuit sacri baptismatis aulam

Surgere, quo populis vera salus rediit

Luce resurgentis Christi, qui claustra resolvit

Mortis, & a tumulis fuscitet examines.

Gruter, p. 1166, Ciampini, P. II. p. 22.

The last lines explain the appearance of *Christ's resurrection* on fonts. Ciampini, lb. Pl. VIII.

The baptistery at Pisa is octagon; and that of Constantine at Rome.

Instances of this form and the hexagon are most numerous. Other varieties will present themselves to an attentive observer.

The

The font at Newark has a circular upper part, and on the shaft the Twelve Apostles, and on the base the inscription incorrectly engraved in the new edition of the *Britannia*, II. Pl. I. p. 291, which should be read,

Carne in nati sunt hac fonte renati.

That at Orford in Suffolk has an inscription cut in and blacked, to John and Katherine Cockerell who caused it to be made [n].

✠ *Orate pro animabus Johannis Cokerel & Katherine uxoris ejus qui istam fontem in honore Dei fieri fecerunt.*

At the sides are the symbols of the Evangelists, the Deity and Christ, the Virgin and dead Christ, angels holding instruments of the passion and emblems of the Trinity. On the shaft are alternately woodmen and beasts sitting.

On the pedestal of the font in the beautiful church at Kirkton, in Lincolnshire is this inscription :

Orate pro a'i'a Alani Burton qui fontem istam fieri fec. A. D. MCCCCV. [o].

Mr. Hutchins gives an instance of a font serving for a funeral monument. On the pedestal of that at Brianston is this inscription :

Hic jacet cor Radulphi d ham,

[n] Camden, Ib 87. Account and print of it in *Antiquarian Repertory*, I 181.

[o] Camden, II. 242.

Which he supplies *scopham*, one of the antient lords of the manor [*p*].

THE term *Font* is of antient use among the early fathers of the church, originally applied to the fountain or pool wherein persons were immerfed or baptised [*q*]. Afterwards to the vessel capable of admitting adults, and at last to the vessel of the present form to contain only the water. Infant baptism obtained in the two first centuries [*r*]. Whether it was adopted in the conversion of this kingdom to Christianity, or gradually introduced, the Baptistry at Canterbury Cathedral and the font in St. Martin's church in that city would equally answer the purpose of baptizing infants or adults. If it be true that there was no font in this cathedral before Bishop Warner gave one 1636 [*s*], Mr. Gostling's [*t*] conjecture concerning the use of the baptistry there will stand uncontroverted, however singular this building be in this country, this perhaps being the only instance of the kind, though common in foreign cathedrals [*u*]. Mr. Denne has suggested a conjecture, that as no font is mentioned in Dugdale's Description of St. Paul's cathedral, there might possibly be none [*x*]. The same learned Antiquary conceives "there were few cathedrals ornamented with fixed fonts at a much earlier period than that of Canterbury, unless they had likewise parochial altars for the use of the lay people of some contiguous

[*p*] Hutchins, I. 88. Mr. Hutchins, I. 47. 101. says, the fonts at Bere Regis and Pimperm are very ancient but does not describe them.

[*q*] Bingham, B. VIII. c. vii. Vol. III. 217.

[*r*] Ib. B. XI. c. iv.

[*s*] So Mr. Somner conjectured; at which Mr. Gostling expresses surprize.

[*t*] Walk, p. 185. He seems, however, to give it up in his Appendix, p. 398. Mr. Denne thinks it a *Lavatory*.

[*u*] Du Fresne in voce. Gent. Mag. XLVI. 58.

[*x*] Gent. Mag. Ib.

districts [y].” But can we account for the fonts in Winchester and Lincoln cathedrals on this principle; to mention no more? Some learned men have supposed that antiently there was but one baptistery in a city, and that at the bishop’s church. In after ages baptisteries, by which we are to understand *fonts*, were set up in country parishes; for the council of Auxerre speaks of baptising at Easter in villages by allowance. Edmund archbishop of Canterbury, in his Constitutions published about 1236, directs that a stone font (*baptisterium lapideum*) be provided in every *baptismal* church, which Lyndwood interprets a church having the people, i. e. the laity, connected with it (*in qualibet ecclesia baptismali, tali*, adds Lyndwood, *quæ habet populum, sive cathedrali sive conventuali*) [z]. Agreeable to this idea, Dufresne [a] considers “*ecclesia baptismalis & parochialis*,” as synonymous. He even finds *baptisterium* used by Sidonius and others for a baptismal or parochial church.

Perhaps the strongest proof of the existence of a font in a *conventual* church is to be found in the monastery of Sherborn in Dorset. By an ordination made between the abbot and convent and the parishioners it appears that the monks complained that though there had been in the body of the church of the monastery, from its foundation, a baptismal font, in which the infants of Sherborn parish were commonly baptised; yet certain of the inhabitants erected another new

[y] Gent. Mag. *ibid.*

[z] *Ib.* XLIV. 508.

[a] *Vos. Baptisterium.* The parishioners of what was afterwards St. Nicholas’ church in Rochester resorted to the cathedral before their parish church was built. There was also a parochial altar in Salisbury cathedral. Gent. Mag. XLVI. 59.

The present font in the latter church is octagon, having on four sides quatrefoils and shields, and standing on an octagon shaft and base.

font.

font in the lower part of the church, where the inhabitants used to hear divine service, on pretence of the bells ringing to mattins, and the straitness of the entrance of the door in the wall between the place of the parishioners and the body of the church. At the procession to the font at Easter and Whitsuntide a contention arose between the abbot and monks and the townsmen. The monks desiring that the font might be removed to the antient place, no one opposed it; and proclamation being made for that purpose, the bishop ordered the bell to be rung to mattins after the 6th hour according to the abbey clock, the font to be replaced in the antient place, and the door and entrance for the procession of the parishioners to the font to be enlarged, a partition to be made to the nave near the choir, that there might be a distinct separation between the monks and the parishioners. Dated 1436, Jan. 8, 14 H. VI. [b]. Leland [c] confirms this account, and adds, that upon the defacing the font wherein the townsmen took the privilege to use the Sacrament of baptism in the chapel of Allhallows, such a variance and sedition arose, that a priest of Allhallows shot a shaft with fire into the top or roof of that part of St. Mary's church that divided the East part that the monks used from that the townsmen used; and this partition chancing at that time to be thatched, the roof was set on fire, and the whole church defaced. The abbot obliged the town's people to contribute towards the rebuilding of it. But after this time Allhallows church, and not St. Mary's, was used as the parish church [d].

I know

[b] Reg. Nevil epi Sarum. f. 108.

[c] Itin. III. 93.

[d] Hutchins's Dorset II. 379. 380.

“ The body of the abbay church dedicated to our Lady served untill a hundredth yeres fyns or more for the chiefe parochie church of the town. This was

I know not whether it may not be deemed too bold a conjecture, if I should suggest that the part of the nave in St. Alban's abbey church separated towards the East by a handsome screen of niches for an altar, and inclosing the font, may not have been partitioned off for a similar reason as at Sherborne. The conjecture is, I acknowledge, not supported by any record, and must stand or fall on its own merits. This abbey was of the Benedictine order, and the objection made to the baptistery at Canterbury might apply here.

Mr. Staveley [*e*] (on what authority does not appear) observes that the first fonts were set up in private houses, and then after Christians recovered from persecution in safe and peaceful times then drew nearer, and placed their fonts a little distance from the church or oratory. Afterwards they were placed in the *church porch* [*f*], and lastly in the *church* itself as they now stand, but near the entrance, because this is the sacrament of initiation, or admittance into the church, and hath ever since retained the name of *font* or fountain, from the primitive use of baptising in rivers and fountains. And antiently there was but one font in a city, and that in or near the principal church, which use is still continued at Pisa, Florence, Bologna, Parma, and other cities in Italy, as Durandus tells us. These fonts

the cause of the abolition of the paroch church there. The monkes and the townsmen fell at variance, because the towsmen took privilege, &c. Allhallow's chapel or church were one and the same building; a paroch church pulled down a late and the paroch church made in our lady church at the abbey." Leland, Itin. III. 90.

[*e*] Hist. of Churches, c. xiii. p. 217. 2d Edit.

[*f*] Gregory Turonens. VI. c. ii.

They were probably succeeded there by holy water basons to be seen in every porch, or at the arch of the door within or without. See also Le Bœuf, l. 21.

also

also were antiently adorned with the pictures or images of Saints and Holy Men, to the end that such as were baptised might afterwards have before their eyes, the representations of those persons eminent for holiness and virtue, whose actions they were to imitate [g].

The church of *St. Jean le Rond* at Paris, taken down 1748, was the baptistery of the cathedral of that city. The original or primitive baptistery of Paris, near the house of St. Genevieve was known by the name of the Chapel of St. John Baptist in 881. The church of St. John le Rond took its name from the *round* form of the oratory in which was the vessel or basin for the administration of baptism [h].

By the constitutions of archbishop Edmund, before cited, the font was to be of stone, or of some competent material (*lapideum vel aliud competens*) [i]. And to these refer the constitutions made by the bishop of London, president in the room of the archbishop of Canterbury 1603, 1 Ja. I. [k].

The rage for whitewashing every thing in our churches has concealed many a handsome stone wrought into a font. One in Suffolk is still of grey marble, that at Basing of purplebeck.

Though there was an express canon against making patens of *tin* there was none against the use of *lead* in any ecclesiastical vessel. We see therefore all the fonts before the Reformation lined with that metal [l]: I suppose to prevent the porosity of the

[g] Camden Brit. Cumberland, III. 170. ex Paulini Epist. 12.

[h] Le Bœuf, Hist. de la ville & diocese de Paris, I. 20. 437.

[i] Wilkins, Concilia, I. 636.

[k] Ib. IV. 394.

[l] So in the account of East Dereham font there is a charge of 2s. 5d. by William the plumber for *ledyng* the new font. See before p. 197.

stone from absorbing the water. For before that period there was provided in all a hole or channel at the bottom of the upper part through the shaft to convey away the water that was left after the administration of the rite [m]. This hole, while the water was in, was secured by a stopple, as the holy water basons at the sides of altars [n].

A cover was provided for the generality of fonts; but more costly in some parish churches than in others. Very few are now retained, because the water is brought in a small bason in proportion as the occasion requires. Instances of costly and laboured covers, finished in a rich Gothic style of wood-work may be found at Luton in Bedfordshire [o], Ufford, Worlingworth, and St. Gregory's at Sudbury in Suffolk [p]; the latter supposed of the time of Richard II. and of oak Gothic work, reaching to the top of the church, and suspended by a pulley. Mr. Vertue, in a letter to Dr. Ducarel, in my possession, mentions having seen several stone fonts with very high pinnacle wooden spires, richly adorned and carved in Norfolk; but none with seats as at Luton. I have seen some plainer fonts with proportionably plainer covers.

The cover was required to be kept fast with a lock for fear of forcery: “Fontes baptismales sub *sera* clausi teneantur,

[m] Blomefield's Norfolk, I. 472.

[n] The consecrated baptismal water used to be kept in the font. Archbishop Edmund 1236, ordained that it should not remain there more than seven days after the baptism of an infant. 2 E. VI. it was to be changed every month at least. Cullum's Hawsted, p. 46.

[o] Antiquities of Luton, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. VIII.

[p] See the print of the last by Vertue. It is adorned with four rams for sacrifice or Agni Dei, over them the symbols of the Evangelists, and between them angels with coats of arms. That at Ufford is superior, being elaborately executed and diminishing pyramidically to the very roof. Britannia, II. 86.

“*propter sortilegia.*” Archbishop Edmund’s Constitutions before cited. “The forcery here guarded against,” says Lyndwood, “was some vulgar superstition better understood than explained:” The remains of the iron fastenings for locking the cover of the font at Hawsted are still to be seen [q]. A cover was bought for Brockdish font so late as 1553 [r].

The last circumstance to be noticed is the pew or inclosure in which some fonts are placed; as at Luton.

The result of all these different observations is a proof that when the baptism of infants became an established custom, which Mr. Robinson, of Cambridge, in his elaborate and learned History of Baptism just published, shews was not till the 14th century [s], it was unnecessary for the administrators to go into the water, and they contrived cisterns which they called *fonts*, in which they dipped the children. In the first baptisteries, both administrators and candidates went down steps into the bath. In after ages the administrators went up steps to a platform on which stood a small bath called a *font*. In modern practice the font remains; but a basin of water set into the font serves the purpose, because it is not supposed necessary either that the administrator should go into the water, or that the candidate should be immersed. This in England was custom, not law; for, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, the governors of the Episcopal church in effect expressly prohibited sprinkling, forbidding the use of basins in public baptism.

[q] Cullum’s Hawsted, p. 46.

[r] Blomefield, III. 228.

[s] Basnage, Thes. Mon. Eccles. & Hist. Canisii lectiones antiq. digest. I. c. 5. de ritibus de immersione quæ per 13 secula perseveravit dictum.

“ Last of all (the churchwardens) shall see, that in every
 “ church there be a holy founte, not a *basin*, wherein baptism
 “ may be ministered, and it be kept comely and clean [*t*].”
 “ Item, that the font be not removed, nor that the curate
 “ do baptise in *parish churches* in any *basins*, not in any other
 “ form than is already prescribed [*u*].” Sprinkling therefore
 was not allowed, except as in the church of Rome, in cases of
 necessity at home. Damasus, afterwards pope, constructed a
 baptismal font in the old Vatican church at Rome [*x*]. The font
 at Notre Dame, in which Clovis was baptised, stood without
 the church. Richard earl of Warwick, 1381, is represented
 as baptised by immersion in an hexagon font supported on six
 pillars round a central shaft; king Richard II. his godfather
 holding his hand on his head [*y*].

Immersion is enjoined by the canons [*z*]; and it was thrice
 repeated, in reference to the Trinity and the three days during
 which our Saviour remained in the grave. Mr. Robinson [*a*]
 suggests that the bath near one end of the church of East
 Dereham in Norfolk was a baptistery; and if the bishop of Co-
 ventry granted to Haghmon abbey an officer whose province it
 was to baptise Jews as well as infants, it is natural to infer
 that there were at that time Jews resident in Shropshire, and
 one baptistery at or near the abbey for the baptising men and

[*t*] Book of certaine canons, &c. printed by Day, 1571, p. 19.

[*u*] Advertisement for due Order in the Public Administration of Common
 Prayer, &c. 1584.

[*x*] Ciampini de sacr. edific. Vaticani, c. iv. § 4.

[*y*] Strutt's View of Manners, &c. II. Pl. VIII. 121. from Ross' MS.
 Lives of the Earls of Warwick.

[*z*] See Lyndwood, lib. iii. tit. 24. *de Baptismo*. 25. *Immersio*.

[*a*] P. 130.

women.

women [b]. The compartment on the font at Brighthelmstone representing baptism exhibits the parties under arches, perhaps of the baptistery. Mr. Robinson offers other ingenious conjectures on the reliefs on fonts, which I forbear to enlarge on here, thinking it is time to conclude this paper, after observing how little attention has been paid to the subject by the best and most inquisitive describers of our churches.

[b] Gent. Mag. XLIV. p. 500; and XLV. p. 13.

XXV. *Three Letters from Mr. Samuel Carte to Dr. Ducarel, and one to Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. concerning Fonts.*

Read Jan. 20, 1791.

I.

SIR,

I SEND herewith an abstract of what I take to be the most material passages in my collections heretofore concerning fonts. Indeed I am almost ashamed to lay them before you; but either the subject is very barren, or I have been very unfortunate in my searches, particularly I have not met with any authentic account of the pedestal or foundation of the font, and very little concerning the cover or superstructure. Mr. Newcourt, in his account of Allhallows, Barking, (I. 249.) mentions a cross over the font, and some images or pictures over the canopy thereof, a petition to the bishop, and hearing concerning them before his chancellor Dr. Duck, and an order for taking them down, and setting up other ornaments in their stead. Perhaps the records in this proceeding may afford you greater light than the tedious narrative in the inclosed. I shall be glad to hear the result of your maturer thoughts on this subject; shall hope to see you in a short time. In the mean while, I continue,

Sir, your most humble servant,

SAMUEL CARTE.

Southampton Court, July 30, 1753.

Perhaps

Perhaps this might be the controversy mentioned by Mr. Vertue; at least I never heard of any other about fonts, I mean in an authoritative court or assembly. There was a Puritan pamphlet, intituled, "A Dialogue between a Poor Man and his Wife," which I once saw, and I remember this expression on mentioning the parish priest laying the Common Prayer Book over the font, viz. "laying one idol over another." I had it not in my hand above a quarter of an hour, and cannot recollect the name of any author, or give any further information concerning it.

If I remember aright, there was in my time a cross *pattée fitchée* over the cover of a font in Leicester: it was (in no long time) altered, and a carved dove fixed at the top of the cover instead of the cross.

II.

July 30, 1753.

IN respect to Fonts, the subject of your last letter to me, I have little to offer that can be thought worthy your notice. Perhaps I may be able to suggest a hint or two for your consideration, and in that way "*fungi vice cotis*." At least from your candour I shall hope to avoid any censure on account of my attempt for your information, and shall therefore observe to you: that the most early instance of fonts, within my observation, is delivered by Du Pin in his Ecclesiastical History of the 4th century, in his Account of the Life and Writings of St. Athanasius; in which, viz. in the English Translation thereof, I find these two following short hints concerning fonts; "As to what concerns discipline in his time, one may observe in his works that there were fonts in churches, and that oil and wine and bread for offerings were kept for the font." Indeed the historian has not pointed out any parti-

cular passages for the support of his averments thus quoted from him. Perhaps you may, by inquiry, be able to discover them, and if so, it may not be difficult to distinguish at least whether they relate to the exedra, or edifice in which the baptism was actually administered; or to the reservoir or cavity, wherein the water, intended for use in that solemnity, was contained or holden; a distinction which must be nicely adverted to in all your observations concerning this subject. This will appear in some degree necessary from what I am going to observe from the same historian in respect to the writings of St. Cyril of Jerusalem, "that the Cathecumens were uncloathed;" and afterwards, "conducted to the laver;" and when "they had made profession of their faith plunged three times into the water, and that they returned out of it three different times." (Du Pin, IV. p. 113.) From this latter quotation it appears that the laver is expressly distinguished from the water, and the place where the catechumens were uncloathed and conducted from thence to the laver must be considered as the baptistery, and a regard to this distinction seems to have been one occasion for introducing the word *fons* or *fontes* into our canons and rubricks, instances of which may be seen in two of the canons of archbishop Edmund, A. D. 1223; and yet, if I may be allowed to judge, the word *baptisterium* is, in the first of those canons, used promiscuously, to signify the place or station for performing or solemnizing the baptism, and also the reservoir for holding or containing the water. Which of the two significations is the most proper I shall leave to your consideration. But I cannot avoid observing, that, in the formula of consecrating the chapel on Ridgway Heath near Southampton (as delivered at the end of Sparrow's Canons), the word is expressly applied
and

and limited to the font [a]; and in the prayer for consecrating it, the font is significantly styled the Laver of Regeneration [b]. Give me leave to add, that the historian Socrates mentions, Κολυμβηθρα τε Βαπτιστηριον. See Orig. Eccles. L. VIII. cap. vii. sect. iv. vol. III. p. 217.

I do not find any one canon during the first six centuries which so much as mentions a font, unless it be the Council of Lerida, as delivered in the *Decretum*, Part III. *De Consecr' Distinct.* IV. C. 106. *Omnis Presbyter*. According to which, the font ought to be of stone, "*lapideus*." And what will more particularly deserve your regard in respect to the subject of your enquiry, is, that the canon supposed not only a *fons*, but in some instances at least a vessel, *vas*, and that the *vas* was capable of being removed from or carried out of the church, *extra ecclesiam deportari*; which circumstance, I suppose, was not applicable to the font. Fonts are mentioned also in the Council of Toledo, A. D. 694. The second canon of our Council required the Bishop to shut up the font in the beginning of Lent, and seal it with his ring till Maundy Thursday. Whether the pool, or Κολυμβηθρα, was lined or faced with stone does not appear, unless you can infer it from a quotation by Du Fresne, vol. II. col. 479 [c], which quotation seems to me to be the only passage in all my reading that leads to explain the configuration of a font. I shall for that reason exhibit it at large: "*Idem Præsul à fundamentis ipsum Baptisterium in*
"*rotundum ampla largitate construens in meliorem statum, atque*
"*sacrum fontem in medio largiori spatio fundavit.*" The words are quoted from Pope Leo III. who according to Du Pin was

[a] *Font*, Sparrow, p. 383, Ep'us Baptisterium adit, atque impositâ manu ait.

[b] "Baptised in this laver of the new birth."

[c] *Voc. Fons*.

elected Pope 28 Jan. A. D. 795, and died May 23, A. D. 816. I have not as yet seen any account of the Temple of Sancta Sophia at Constantinople, other than the extracts concerning it by Du Fresne and Mr. Bingham, neither of which afford any light to the purpose inquired after. As to fonts in England, I do not remember to have observed the word. In Bede's History, L. II. c. xiv. it is stated indeed that king Edwin received *Lavacrum Sanctæ Regenerationis*. In another place *Major Exercitus recens de Lavacro*; and afterwards L. V. c. vii. A. D. 689 it is narrated of king Cadwalla, *Venit Romam ut ad limina beatorum apostolorum fonte baptismali ablueretur*. I have above referred to the canon of archbishop Edmund. It cannot be improper to observe specifically that the word *cooperiatur* is in that canon applied to the font. Bishop Ridley's Visitation Articles (n. 23, as I compute) inquire whether any useth to hallow the font on Easter Even. See Sparrow, p. 37. The same author mentions them in his *Rationalia*, p. 260—365, and refers to Cyril and Anastasius A. D. 1564. Some directions were published by authority, the 9th of which, viz. of those under the second head or title, provides, "That the font be not removed, and forbids to baptize (in the church) in basins; and the same direction appears in the canons of 1571, under the title or head of *Æditui*, p. 235.

How far these directions were consistent with the usage at Twyford chapel in Middlesex I know not. From the account of that chapel, as the oldest in the record quoted by Newcourt, I incline to believe that there was not any font there. Please to enquire how the case is there at the present. Mr. Somner in his *Antiquities of Canterbury* mentions that the Metropolitan Church there was, at the time of his writing, "newly graced with what before it never had, though much

“ wanted, a fixed font.” See Survey, p. 99. In Newcourt’s Effex, on mentioning Bacon’s Portion, it is said that a pension of 4*l.* yearly is made by the Rector of Denge to the portionary; the payment to be made on the font stone. In Newcourt’s account of the church of St. Katherine Cree, it appears that, upon the visitation of the conventual church of the priory of Christ Church by Bishop Clifford, A. D. 1414, an order was made, that the font for the baptism of children should be again erected for their own parish church or chapel. Whether any alteration was made concerning it at the time of the consecration by archbishop Laud does not appear. Give me leave to observe, that antiently at least the font was large enough to admit of an adult person being dipped or immersed therein. Montgomery was originally a chapel of ease to Chirbury, in the diocese of Hereford, and afterwards advanced to the dignity of a church. See Formulars N. S. L. ii. on which occasion it was ordered, *quod ipsa ecclesia fontes haberet*, viz. in the plural number. Q. Whether two fonts, one for adults, the other for infants? Or, one for publick, the other for private baptism? If I remember right, the font for Lincoln Cathedral is on the outside square, but the inside or cavity is round. Q. Which of these is the subject of your enquiry? But it is time to put an end to this scroll, the contents of which are submitted absolutely to your correction by,

Sir, your most humble servant,

S A M U E L C A R T E.

III.

S I R,

HEREWITH I return your Antiquities of Winchester, with my hearty thanks for the loan thereof. The account of the font may be considered as without a similar or parallel instance : it might be wished to have been more particular in the dimensions and contents, which may yet be supplied ; but I fear it will hardly be practicable to decypher the carving, without some account of which there can be small hopes of determining with any certainty the age of raising it, or the nature of the church for which it was originally prepared : indeed, I can hardly think it intended for (what Mr. Gale calls) the old monastery. The monks do not seem to have been interested in baptism of any sort, but in burials chiefly, to which the font has no relation. Give me leave on this occasion to observe to you, that, among other things in the book, I have considered Mr. Gale's list of the Chancellors and Vicars General and can (from the *Fasti Oxonienses* at the end of the first volume of Wood's *Ath. Oxon.*) add one at least, E. 9. That author in col. 21, says that " in July and Nov. 1513, 5 Hen. III. John " Infent, alias Innocent, supplicated for his degree," and then adds, that, " in a writing dated the same year, he is written " thus, *John Infent, L. L. Bac. Episcopi Winton Cam'rius* " *et ejusdem consistorii episcopalis Præfidentis*:" after which Mr. Wood expressly owns, that " he was Vicar General to Bishop " Fox." I the rather choose to lay this before you, as you did some time ago declare an intention to draw up a History of Doctors Commons, and a List of Chancellors and Vicars General throughout England may not be an useless or unacceptable appendage to it. I am next to observe, that Wood, in col. 51, mentions one Dr. Robert Reynold, Commissary under Dr.

Edmund

Edmund Steward, Chancellor under Bishop Gardiner, and says that Reynold suspended Thomas Hancock, “*a celebratione divi-
“ norum,*” for preaching a sermon, &c. and for proof refers to the Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, Lib. ii. ch. vii. p. 173, 174, and both these persons, Reynolds and Steward, appear in Mr. Gale’s List; and although I think Mr. Wood’s account of their two characters, or yours, may be consistent together, yet quære. Give me leave to add, that your brethren at the Commons may probably not only ascertain the truth of the facts in these two instances, but also furnish lists of their predecessors in the other jurisdiction which they are now invested with, and by your obtaining from them such lists you might furnish great light to some of our local antiquities. I some time ago attempted such lists, so far as Mr. Wood’s book would enable me to proceed in it, all which I am ready to furnish if desired: but of this more when we meet, which I hope will be in no very long time, and the rather so, as I propose to visit Leicester about the end of this month. In the mean time, I continue,

Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Southampton Court, Aug. 8, 1753. SAMUEL CARTE.

A. D. 1295. P. de Barthon, Official. Winton.

A. D. 1322. Joh. Langhorne Henrici Wint. Epi’ commissar.
et sequestrator generalis.

IV.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Carte, to the late Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.

O Christi Genetrix Petri Cave sis Miseratrix
 Et succurre tuæ de poenis Margeri Servae
 At fuit ille Pater Thomae Cave. Haec sua mater.
 Funde preces domino pro nobis semper in alto.

SIR THOMAS,

ABOVE is a transcript of (what I take to be) the true reading of the inscription upon the brass plate which you sent to me. It favours of the superstition of the age in which it was formed, or engraved; indeed there are no figures or marks for pointing out the time of the inscription, nor do I find any person in the history of your family (as published in the Baronetage) to whom the inscription is applicable, unless I may be allowed to suppose the genealogist mistaken in the Christian name of the lady, described in the pedigree as the wife of Peter, the same who is distinguished by the number, or figures 513. The genealogist states her name to be Mary, and represents her as the daughter of Burdett of Rothwell, co. Northampton. An error of this sort is very frequent, and may seem to have been occasioned by the great affinity between the Saxon characters of g. and y. Thus the town of Bentley, where King Charles II. was concealed after the Battle of Worcester, is in several Latin charters written Bentlega. I could mention many other similar cases in respect to towns, but I rather choose to take notice upon a different subject, and what may be of use to you in your study of antiquities, viz. in respect to Berry and Berg alias

alias Burg; both which words, though seemingly of very different significations or meanings, will, I believe, appear upon examination to be the same or identic word. Perhaps this may, at the first sight, seem strange to you; but I flatter myself with the expectation of your attending to my sentiments, if you will please to observe their construction and use as opportunity serves, in perusing the antient memorials relating to the county now under your consideration, or indeed to any other county. Whether the character of the letters of the inscription upon the plate of Thomas Cave on his monument may not serve to confirm my sentiments in respect to the Father and Son, described in the plate now before me, I must submit to your observation, otherwise I am not able at the present to give any further account of it; I shall therefore dismiss this subject with this notification, that I am ready to return your plate in such way and manner as you shall direct.

My next will be relative to *Fonts*; and I take this opportunity to express my satisfaction at observing the notice which you take of them, and particularly at your describing their models and ornaments as proper subjects of learning; and the rather so, as you give me hopes of seeing a draught of the font at Brighthelmstone in Suffex. Give me leave to request the favour of you at the same to enquire into the history and age of erecting it, the name of the workman, the artificer, the expence, the materials of which it is composed, and the several dimensions of it, and of the cover thereto. As you seem now to relish the subject, you may, from these heads of enquiry, be enabled to illustrate some expressions in a narrative of the ceremonials as observed in England, or elsewhere, in relation to the administration of that sacrament; and indeed an attempt of this sort

seems to be the rather necessary, as the use of fonts has been decreasing ever since the Reformation, and consequently the doctrine concerning them has been dwindling in proportion. My sentiments may seem to be in some degree confirmed by the articles of visitation quoted in one of my letters heretofore, in respect to the dimensions of fonts, and their capacity to hold or receive the body of an infant, and they are further confirmed by the following words of a Canon made A. D. 1571, "*Æditui curabunt ut in singulis ecclesiis sit sacer fons* (a consecrated font) *non pelvis in quo baptismus ministretur*. See Sparrow, p. 235. Perhaps it may seem strange that this disuse of fonts should prevail so much immediately after the Reformation, but it may be easy to account for it from the offence taken at the very great multitude of ceremonies used in the Church of Rome, particularly in relation to fonts, two of which are hinted in Sparrow, p. 37, (N^o 28 as I compute) in these words: "Whether any useth to hallow the font on Easter Even;" and "Whether the water in the font be changed every month." And to these evidences, from the publick acts of the church, I shall take the liberty to subjoin one other from an old pamphlet, which I remember to have seen heretofore in my father's study, entituled, "A Dialogue between a Poor Man and his Wife," a bitter puritanical libel upon the Church of England, one passage of which I still remember to be delivered, concerning the parish ministers laying the Common Prayer Book on the font at the time and upon the occasion of administering baptism, which the Pamphleteer styles *the laying one idol upon another*. A further reason to believe the increase of the disuse of fonts in general may be deduced from the delay in providing one for the cathedral of Peterburgh, which cathedral, before the Reformation, was no more than
a mere

a mere abbey church, without any right to the usage of the publick service of the church therein: their devotions were, many of them, proper only for monks under a vow or profession; as may appear from some of those prepared for, and established by Archbishop Lanfranc for the use of the monks of Christ Church, Canterbury, and still preserved in the Concilia, Vol. I. Indeed the monks were forbidden to permit any of the laity to be present at these services, and accordingly we find early mention of a parish church in the town of Peterburgh, which to this day is distinct from and independent upon the Cathedral, otherwise than as the rest of the parish churches of the diocese are considered to be subordinate to the Cathedral. It is now many years since I saw Patrick's edition of Mr. Gunton's History of Peterburgh. But that book doth, as I believe, exhibit a pretty full and particular account of the occasion and manner of introducing and setting up the font therein, and besides this, I do not remember any history of such an affair, other than as mentioned cursorily in the late forms of consecrating churches, one of which may be seen at the end of Bishop Sparrow's Collections of Canons. Mr. Somner does not so much as once mention the font in Canterbury Cathedral. And though Mr. Battely delivers an account of the present font erected by, and at the cost of Dr. Warner, late Bishop of Rochester, and calls it, as indeed it is, *a curious and beautiful piece of work*, yet he delivers no cut or representation of it, nor does he mention any account of the form or ornaments thereof. Indeed I have been informed that there is in Luton church a noble and antique structure for this purpose, but of this I cannot give any particular account.

A further instance and evidence that the usage of fonts in churches is still declining may be deduced from the fashion of

our modern utensils or furniture for that purpose, which, so far as I have observed, are still all of them in the form of meer basons, set in a stand of wood, and are generally of marble. I would not be thought averse to a decent or costly ornament for the use of divine service. But then it ought to be proportioned, or fitted for the use to which it is designed, and not so curtailed or abridged as to render it impracticable to comply with the positive or express direction of the church. In respect to the manner of administering this sacrament, let it be large and capacious enough to allow of an immersion of the infant, and I shall think the benefactor in earnest to serve his God, and honour him with his substance, otherwise he cannot be considered as a chearfull giver. Perhaps the coldness of our climate may have been one reason for promoting the decline of this use of fonts, and introducing of basons in their stead. The tender mother may be afraid that the infant should suffer in its health by immersion; but Sir John Floyer, late of Lichfield, will teach her the benefit of immersion, in respect to the bodily health of the infant. A further particular observable in respect to fonts is that upon the abolishing the use of the Liturgy by the ordinance of the Houses of Parliament, and the setting up the Directory, all fonts were ordered to be removed out of churches, and basons to be used in their places. The fonts were in many places sold, and turned to horse troughs, and (what is matter of wonder) when, upon or after the Restoration, they were purchased again, and set up in the churches to which they formerly had been belonging, they were immediately put to their former use, without any solemnity or dedication, although the reconciliation, as the Canonists term it, of churches after blood shed therein or other defilement, is expressly required to be made with solemn form of Prayer, and
although

although the History of the Maccabees exhibits a very different practice in respect to the Temple at Jerusalem after its defilement under Antiochus, and even that was not thought sufficient of itself, but was attended with a successive yearly thanksgiving in memorial of the new dedication; at one of which anniversaries, although no more than a human institution, our Blessed Saviour attended in person. I the rather choose to mention this practice of removing fonts out of our churches at the time abovementioned as in my papers concerning Leicester I have some memorial of the sale of the font in the church of St. Martin, and also of the purchase of it again for the use of the parish.

Another particular observable in fonts, is the making a *foramen* or hole in the center or middle of the hollow part or receptacle of the water, and the sticking a wooden peg therein; which seems, in my opinion, to have been intended purposely to prevent and render it impracticable to immerge a child in the font, but at the present serves only for an opening to receive the water out of the font, and pass it through a canal, and let it sink into the ground under the font.

But to return now to the occasions of the disuse of fonts since the Reformation, and herein I ought not to forget the affectation of having the solemnity performed in a private house. This, as Dr. Nichols has observed, is, in some degree, inconsistent with the declaration of the minister during the solemnity, "Ye have brought
" this child hither to be baptised." Perhaps the original of this usage might begin in extraparochial places; but the frequency of it at the present is now too just a ground for complaint. A family in the Newark at Leicester, I am loth to say out of ostentation, used to have the water put into a silver basin, which occasioned a remark by a worthy clergyman since
dead,

dead, that the Canons prohibited the using it afterwards to a common or profane purpose. The censers of Dathan and Abiram and their adherents being hallowed, they were converted into a covering for the altar. It was suggested that the silver basin ought to have been appropriated for the use of private baptism, or turned into a salver for holding the bread at the time of administering the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper; but I know not how the advice was received. A due reinforcement of these Canons might be one method for restraining or preventing many of these irregularities.

Another usage in respect to the font was that of locking it up during the whole season of Lent, I speak here from my memory, till Holy Thursday and Maundy Thursday, on which day it was usually opened, preparatory to the solemnity of Easter, which was one of the seasons for a general baptism, which usage or practice of general baptism, and a stated time, the late Dr. Nathanael Marshall was desirous to have restored it in the Church of England. See his Pænitential Discipline of the Primitive Church. But, besides the general reason for locking up the font, there seems to have been one other or further reason for this usage, but of a very different nature, viz. the preventing the growth of a superstitious usage of taking the water in which a child or other person had been immersed, and carrying it to the house of a diseased person, and either drinking it, or washing a sore therewith, in order to cure or heal the distemper or sores. I cannot at the present recollect any particular authority to this purpose; but still I remember a narrative of the Emperor Constantine being cured of a leprosy by such an ablution. The story indeed is fabulous like the fiction in Pseudo Damascus, concerning the baptistery and the magnificent font of porphyry within it, both of them pretended to have been given by the same Emperor to the church in
which

which he was baptised. The mention of which leads me to observe, that in the cathedral of Lincoln there is now a very noble and large font of porphyry, standing on the side of one of the pillars in the row between the middle and south ailes, but by whom provided, or why placed in such a manner I have not yet been informed; perhaps Mr. Gabriel Newton of Leicester may enquire out these and other particulars from Mr. archdeacon Trimnell, or his official Dr. Grey.

Another head for our consideration as to fonts may be deduced in respect to their number, "Whether more than one in a church." Indeed I know not so much as one instance of a plurality in one church, but quære. The Formular, N^o lii. exhibits a composition between the prior of Cherbury, and the parson of a fourth part of the church of that place, in which composition there is a clause in the following words: viz. "*Ipſa Eccleſia fontes habeat et ſepulturam.*" Whether this clause is intended only for a liberty to provide a ſecond font in the room of the firſt, in caſe it ſhould happen to be deſtroyed or broken, I cannot pretend to ſay. I ſhall only obſerve, that the general ſenſe of antiquity runs for one biſhop and one altar, and yet, by means of the uſage of the Church of Rome, a multiplicity of altars in one church was grown ſo frequent, that I hardly remember any one mother church in which there are not apparent marks or tokens of more than one.

As to the ornaments of fonts, I have but little to ſay. Indeed in the church of St. Martin in Leicester there is an octagonal cover of oak of different ledges, raiſed one above the other, and riſing gradually in height, decreaſing in their dimensions towards the center, and terminating in or upon a pyramid of wood, at the top of which was erected or ſet a coſs pattée

fitchée

fitchée gilt, but this was afterwards taken away, and instead thereof a carved pigeon placed and painted white, by whose order or advice I know not, but I incline to believe that my father was not acquainted with it; and indeed I well remember that Dr. Scott discoursing concerning the descent of the Holy Ghost upon our Saviour immediately after his baptism, declares expressly, that the Evangelist's description is to be applied, not to the figure or form in which he manifested himself, but to the manner of the descent or hovering over the body of our Saviour. I shall only add, that a carved figure may, in process of time, give occasion if not to a sort of idolatry, yet at least to a jest of a ludicrous, or perhaps if a worse nature, of which sort I have heard one instance, by a gentleman of Leicestershire, now deceased; but I am ready to acquaint you with his name, if you desire it. In the mean time I observe to you, that it appeared to me to have been affectedly borrowed from some of our Free Thinkers, during the national madness in relation to the South Sea scheme, A. D. 1720, and was indeed retailed in that year. Besides these particulars I do not remember any ornament to any of our fonts in Leicestershire other than two or three cinquefoils in basso relievo upon the font in St. Martin's. Indeed as the town of Swinford did heretofore belong to the Knights Hospitallers, I was in some expectation that the font there would have exhibited some extraordinary ornaments, either of device or sculpture. Even their dwelling houses used either to be distinguished by a cross erected upon the ridge, or some other place of the roof. See Fleta, Lib. V. c. 35, p. 22. But I did not observe any; which I own to be matter of some surprize to me, as that order had St. John the Baptist for their patron; but then it ought to be observed, that Swinford was not a commandery or præceptory :

whether the case was otherwise at Dalby or Heather I know not, but perhaps this may not be an improper subject for your consideration when you come to enquire or write concerning these places.

I have now gone through my collections in relation to fonts; being willing to offer all that I had to say on this subject at once, and the rather so as the subject, however general or extensive in itself, yet will possibly not afford a great number of distinguishing objects, or materials for consideration. Perhaps many of these heads may not be improper subjects for your intended work; and I apprehend that none of them will be censured as altogether useless or trivial. But I forget the nature of my business or undertaking; I am only to furnish materials to the architect, or master-builder; you are the contriver and modellist. As such, I submit the whole to you, to pick, chuse, or reject, as you shall think fit, being, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

Jan. 21, 1755.

SAMUEL CARTE.


XXVI. *Observations on a Charter in Mr. Astle's Library, which is indorsed, in a hand co-eval with it ;*
"Hæc est Carta Regis Eadgari, de institutione
Abbatie Eliensis, et duplicatus." *Addressed to the*
Earl of Leicester, President, Feb. 16, 1791.

Read Feb. 17, 1791.

BEFORE I enter upon an inquiry into the authenticity of this Charter, it may be proper to premise, that Saint Etheldreda, one of the daughters of king Anna, and wife, first to Tonbert, prince of the southern Gervii [a], and afterwards to Egfrid, king of Northumberland, is reported to have founded at Ely, about the year 673, a religious society both for monks and nuns, who lived together under the government of an abbess. In this state the society continued till the year 870, when it was destroyed by the Danes. Some few years afterwards eight of the religious men that had escaped the massacre repaired part of the buildings; formed themselves into a society, and lived there as secular priests, with their wives and children, under the government of provosts or archpriests; which society continued till 970, when king

[a] The people inhabiting the South of Lincolnshire, Rutland, Northampton, and Huntingdonshire, were antiently called Gervii. These had princes of their own, dependant nevertheless on the Mercian kings.

Edgar restored the monks, under the direction of Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester. Mr. Bentham in his History of Ely, p. 72, informs us, that two foreigners of distinction, having applied to the king for a grant of the principality of Ely, then parcel of the royal demesnes, Wolsten, a privy counsellor and sheriff of Cambridgeshire, who had the custody of the island under the king, dissuaded him from making such a grant; whereupon the king sent for Ethelwold, bishop of Winchester, and told him, that he intended to endow and restore the monastery, and left it to him to conduct the whole as he should think proper. The bishop readily undertook the management of the business, and having provided a number of monks, gave orders for repairing the church, and for erecting several new offices for their accommodation: upon his return, he agreed with the king for the surrender of the whole district of the Isle of Ely, for the use of the intended monastery who gave him this Royal Charter, by which it appears, that the king, in consideration of 60 hides of land, £.100 in money paid down, and one crucifix of gold given to him, and of the bishop's having undertaken to provide a number of monks to supply the antient monastery of St. Etheldreda, did surrender the whole district of the Isle of Ely, 20 hides of land within the same, at that time parcel of the Royal Estate, and subject to his treasury, with all the appurtenances thereto belonging, with the dignity and soke of the two Hundreds within the Isle, and five Hundreds in *Wicklaw*, in the county of Suffolk, at this day called St. Etheldreda's Liberties, and now known by the names of Plomesgate, Wilford, Thredling, Carlesford, Colneis, and Loes, in the Province of the East Angles, with the power and authority of trying all causes; also the fines and forfeitures for transgression of the laws in all secular causes,

within all the lands and manors that did then, or that should thereafter, belong to the monastery, either by purchase, gift, or other lawful acquisition. Also the fourth part of the profits of the county of Grantaceaster (Cambridgeshire), and also the villages of Meldeburn, Earningaford, and Northwold, and 10,000 eels, part of the royal revenues due from the village of Wyllan; for the endowment of the monastery at Ely, for the maintenance and support of the monks, and for supplying them with necessary food and cloathing. The above is the substance of this charter of king Edgar; which now is, and ever since that time hath been, the ground of that temporal power for so many ages enjoyed by the church of Ely, some remains of which are at this day vested in the bishop. This Charter is dated at the Royal Village of Wlfamere, A. D. 970, not privately and in a corner, but in the most public manner, and under the canopy of Heaven (as the Charter expresses it), in the presence of the King, the Queen, and all the Bishops and great men of the kingdom, then and there assembled; and, for the greater evidence and notoriety, the Charter is both in Latin and in Saxon, that it might be read and understood by all. There is no fact in our early history better attested than that of king Edgar's refounding the monastery of Ely, and of his restoring its antient privileges; which were confirmed, augmented, and more particularly defined, by the Charter of king Edward the Confessor: wherein this Charter is recited. But many circumstances render its authenticity suspicious. The monogram  in red ink, which is significant of alpha and omega, is not to be found in genuine Saxon charters. The style and titles of the king are remarkable: "*Ego Eadgarus Basileus dilecte insule Albionis subditis nobis sceptris Scotorum Cumbro-*
rumque ac Brittonum, et omnium circumcirca regionum quiete
pace perfruens."

The

The Charter afterwards mentions some of St. Etheldreda's miracles, and that her body then remained incorruptible in a white marble tomb; which is singular, as she had been dead near three centuries. The Charter also styles her a virgin, although she had been twice married, as has been already observed. Her first marriage with Tonbert prince of the East Angles took place in the year 652, with whom she lived about three years, and after his death, having remained five years a widow, she was married about the 30th year of her age to Egfrid, son of Oswy, king of Northumberland, at whose court she resided near twelve years, but in a state of virginity, as is reported in the legend of her life, which attempts to account for her remaining in that state by a miraculous interference not necessary to be related.

The king is made to say, that he granted this Charter "*pro animabus patrum meorum regum antiquorum.*" I never found such an expression in a genuine Saxon charter, and, after an attentive consideration, I believe it to be spurious. It is difficult to form an opinion on the motives of the monks for forging this Charter after the reign of Edward the Confessor, because they acquired additional possessions and privileges by the Confessor's charter, and therefore they would not have been gainers by the forgery.

The privileges granted by this Charter were allowed before Odo, Bishop of Bayeux, Justice of England, in a great court held at Kentford, April 2, 1080, where King William the Conqueror by his charter, restored to the abbot and monks of Ely the same powers and privileges they were in possession of at the death of Edward the Confessor. This instrument is enrolled in the Charter Roll of the 12th of king Edward II. n. 42, and the franchises thereby granted were several times allowed

lowed before the Justices in Eyre at Cambridge, viz. 22 Ed. I. 8 Ed. II. 15. 18 Ed. III. and the privileges were confirmed by Richard II. in the first year of his reign [b], and the same was exhibited before Cardinal Wolsey in his legatine visitation, April 18, 1529, as appears by an indorsement on the Charter: "*Exhibita in visitatione legatina Reverendi Patris Domini Thomæ Cardinalis Eboracensis apostolice sedis electi a latere legati in prioratu retro-scripta XVIII die Aprilis, Anno D'ni 1529, actualiter, per venerabilem virum magistrum Rolandum Lee decretorum doctorem archid'm archidiaconatus Cornubiæ in ecclesia cathedrali Exoniensis dicti reverendissimi patris ad visitationis legationis commissarium generalem celebrat' in presentia mei.*" Many of these privileges granted by this Charter were taken away by Statute of Henry VIII. which took from the lords of all franchises the power of pardon, and also the power of making justices in Eyre, of Assize, of Peace, and of Gaol delivery, vesting the same in the crown.

It has already been observed, that this Charter is both in Latin and in Saxon; the Saxon characters are similar to those of the time of king Edward the Confessor. There is an anachronism in the date, which invalidates its authenticity. It is dated in the year 970, in the 13th year of king Eadgar's reign. This king began to reign in 959, and the 13th year of his reign must have been A.D. 972, and not 970. We must therefore either conclude, that this Charter is spurious, or that the king and his officers were ignorant of the year of his reign. The fabricator of this instrument did not add the names of the fees to those of the bishops, which makes it difficult to ascertain whether they were really possessed of bishopricks at the time this charter was made. It is observable that crosses are

[b] Pat. I. Ric. II. p. 5. m. 34.

not prefixed to the names of the witnesses, as is usual in Saxon charters, though Mr. Bentham has placed crosses after them in the Appendix to his History of Ely, where it is printed.

Upon the whole, I conceive that this Charter is not so old as the reign of king Eadgar; but, from the purity of the Saxon characters, I am of opinion, that it is either an antient copy, or that it was forged by the monks in the reign of king Edward the Confessor, at the time when he granted them a more beneficial charter, or in that of king William the Conqueror, for the purpose of establishing their claims to their possessions, before the king's commissioners, in the great court held at Kentford in 1080, as above is mentioned.

XXVII. *Observations on a Charter of King Eadgar ;
by Thomas Aftle, Esq. F. A. S. in a Letter to
Robert Austen, Esq. F. A. S.*

Read Feb. 3, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

Battersea Rise, Feb. 1, 1791.

PURSUANT to your request, I give you my opinion on the authenticity of your Charter of king Edgar, which you supposed to have had a seal.

The word *figillum* in the times of the Saxons did not signify a seal of wax appendant, as afterwards amongst the Normans. The Saxons themselves in their charters and instruments explained that word to signify the sign of the cross ; and their own interpretation must be decisive. I shall quote several original Saxon charters in my library, which will demonstrate that the words *figillum* and *signum* were synonymous, and that the former word signified only the sign of the cross.

N° 6. The Charter of Cœnulf, King of Mercia, to the Church of Canterbury, dated at the royal village of Tamworth, A. D. 799, concludes in the words following: “ *Et hanc donationem meam sub illustrium testimonio virorum, ut ita*
“ *permaneant Sancte Crucis Sigillo confirmo.*”

“ + *Ego Cœnulf Rex testes donabo et subscribo.*

All the witnesses use the seal or sign of the cross.

N^o 23. The Charter of king Eadmund whereby he granted lands to his servant Ælfstan for his long and faithful services concludes :

“ + Ego Eadmundus Rex Anglorum prefatam donationem cum Sigillo s^{ce} crucis confirmavi.”

“ + Ego Oda Dorobernensis eccl^e archiepiscopus ejusdem regis donationem cum Sigillo s^{ce} crucis subarravi,” dated A. D. 943.

N^o 24. Is another Charter of the same king, whereby he granted to the said Ælfstan two manſæ at Ealdingtune (now Aldington in Kent) which the men of Kent called twelve fulings, dated A. D. 944.

“ + Ego Eadmundus Rex Anglorum prefatam donationem cum Sigillo s^{ce} crucis confirmavi.

N^o 25. The Charter of king Eadred, dated A. D. 948, whereby he granted to a devout lady named Ælfwynne fix manſæ at Wickham.

The King gave her also two pounds of the most pure gold.

“ + Ego Eadredus Rex Anglorum prefatam donationem sub Sigillo s^{ce} crueis indeclinabiliter concensi atque roboravi.”

“ + Ego Eadgifu ejusdem Regis mater cum Sigillo s^{ce} crucis confirmavi.”

“ + Ego Oda Dorobernensis eccl^e archiep^s ejusdem regis principatam et benevolentiam sub Sigillo s^{ce} crucis conclusi.”

“ + Ego Wulffstanus archons divine servitutis officio mancipatus Eborace civitatis archiep^s Sigillum s^{ce} crucis impressi.”

N^o 29. The Charter of king Æthelred, dated A. D. 1003, whereby he granted lands near Canterbury to his faithful Thane Æthelred.

“ + *Ego Æthelred Rex Anglorum hanc meam donationem cum Vexillo s'ce crucis X'pi roboravi et subscripsi.*”

N^o 34. The Charter of king Cnut, dated 1035, whereby he granted lands at Berewic in the parish of Limne in East Kent to bishop Eadfin.

“ + *Ego Cnut Rex Anglorum prefatam donationem cum Sigillo s'ce crucis confirmavi.*”

The Saxons when they subscribed Charters, frequently used the words *Signum S'cæ Crucis* and *Vexillum*, but these words were synonymous with *Sigillum*. No banners were painted or seals annexed; the sign of the cross alone being invariably used.

So in the Charter of king Eadred above mentioned (N^o 25.) where Wulfstan archbishop of York makes use of the words *Sigillum Sanctissimæ Crucis impressi*, he doth not mean an impression in wax, but an impression of the symbol of the cross in ink, on the parchment, as it appears on the face of the charter.

These proofs sufficiently demonstrate that the word *Sigillum* amongst the Saxons signified nothing more than the sign of the cross, and in process of time the explanatory words *Sanctissimæ Crucis* became superfluous, the word *Sigillum* alone being sufficient to convey the sense wherein it was used by the Saxons; so that the words *Sigillum nostrum* in your Charter are to be interpreted *our seal of the most holy cross*, as in all the instances above quoted; therefore the above words do not imply that

that a seal of wax was appendant to the instrument. Some of our antiquaries have been misled, by not understanding the meaning which the Saxons themselves annexed to the word *Sigillum*, and have supposed that our Saxon ancestors used seals of wax appendant to their deeds, which was not the case, as Dr. Hickes and others have clearly proved, and as the Saxon charters in public libraries and in private repositories manifest. If a seal appendant to a genuine Saxon charter, before the reign of Edward the Confessor, could be produced, such an instrument, would prove more than all the suppositions which have been made on the subject.

At the bottom of your Charter is the word *SIGNV* then some of the parchment is cut off for several inches, and afterwards appears part of the word *CRUCIS*. These words, in my opinion, do not imply that a seal of wax was placed there, but that the sign of the cross was put at the end of the instrument.

But if a seal of wax had been actually appendant to your Charter, this circumstance alone would render its authenticity suspicious.

The learned Dr. Hicks [a] with great erudition proves a charter of King Eadgar, preserved in the Harleian Library to be spurious, and that it was written long after the reign of that king, and it is plainly an Anglo-Norman writing. Your Charter is written in the characters used by the Anglo-Normans, and the crosses are not made in the Anglo-Saxon manner, but in the Anglo-Norman, which are very different. The Saxon crosses being plain, and drawn with black ink only, either rectangular, or very near that form, thus $+$. The Normans made their crosses in red ink thus ✝ , and sometimes they were gilt as are in your

[a] *Dissertatio Epistolaris*, p. 86.

Charter those of the royal family and of the ecclesiastics, though the gilding is now nearly defaced by time; but I never saw a Saxon charter, and I have seen many both in public libraries and private collections, with red or gilt crosses, the authenticity of which I did not suspect; and I agree in opinion with Dr. Hicke and others, that all the charters which have gilt crosses and painted figures were spurious, and forged by Anglo-Normans after the Conquest [b].

It is an established fact, that king Eadgar was a benefactor to Westminster Abbey; and it is well known, that he was stimulated to make many grants to religious societies by archbishop Dunstan, as this Charter manifests, who, in consideration of his bounty to the church connived at his debaucheries; but the avarice of the monks might induce them to forge a Charter more beneficial to themselves than that before granted by king Eadgar.

There are many particulars in your Charter which render its authenticity suspicious.

The letters *A.C.D.* at the beginning of the Charter, which have also been gilt, render it suspicious at first sight.

The style and address of the King is not in the Saxon but in the Norman manner: "*Ego Eadgarus, Dei gratia Anglorum Rex, omnibus episcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, nostris presentibus, vice-*" "*comitibus, centenariis, ceterisque agentibus nostris presentibus scilicet*" "*et futuris salutem.*" This exordium differs greatly from that used by king Eadgar in his charters which are authentic.

The style used by this king in his genuine charters is, "*Ego Eadgar totius Brittanniæ Basileus*, and sometimes "*Ego Eadgar Rex Anglorum*" only; but without any address to the bishops, abbots, earls, sheriffs, or others.

[b] Wotton, p. 41.

Your Charter then states, that the king granted it at the instance of archbishop Dunstan, and of Æthelwold bishop of Winchester; and that he had determined to rebuild all the monasteries in England, and states it to be his intention that all their possessions should be restored; that he was inspired to begin with the Church of St. Peter situated “*in loco terribili*,” commonly called Thorney, to the westward of the City of London. Then follows a marvellous relation, which informs us, that the church was built by St. Peter himself, and dedicated to his own honour. The words are, “*non ab alio, sed ab ipso Sancto Petro Apostolorum principe, in suum ipsius proprium honorem dedicata.*” I shall make no commentary on this part of the Charter, but shall content myself with observing, that this tale seems to have been invented after Bede’s time, who doth not mention it.

The king then creates a sanctuary, and afterwards confirms all former charters to the monastery. The Charter then recites, that Dunstan, with the consent of the king and his nobles, had purchased several estates, “*quas etiam, coram legitimis testibus, Sigillo suo, et annulo episcopali, in usum fratrum prefatæ ecclesiæ in perpetuam restrinxit possessionem.*” This is a remarkable passage, calculated to prove that archbishop Dunstan had not only affixed his seal to his grants to the monastery, but also his episcopal annulet or ring. As for the first, the sign of the cross might have been put as in other cases; and as for the latter, it only induces me to believe the instrument to be a forgery, perhaps in the time of William the Conqueror, when seals were used.

The monks are then exempted from the *trinoda necessitas* to which the generality of estates among the Saxons were liable; and they are discharged from all taxes royal or national. It then concludes, “*Et ab omnibus optimatibus nostris, iudicibus*
“*pub-*

“ publicis & privatis melius ac certius credatur manus nostre sub-
 “ scriptionibus subter eam decrevimus roborare & de Sigillo nostro
 “ jussimus sigillare signum ✠ Eadgari incliti & serenissimi Anglo-
 “ rum regis signum ✠ Edwardi ejusdem regis filii signum
 “ ✠ Æthelredi fratris ejus.

“ ✠ In Christi Nōmine ego Dunstan ac si peccator Dorobornensis
 “ ecclesie archiep'us hanc libertatem sanctæ crucis agalmate config-
 “ navi ac deinde secundum apostolici Job'is preceptum observatores
 “ hujus libertatis auctoritate qua persfruor a peccatis suis absolvi, in-
 “ fractores vero perpeti, maledixi, nisi resipiscant, & ter tribus
 “ annis a liminibus sce. ecclesiæ sequestrati penitentiam agant.

“ ✠ Ego Oswoldus Eborac'ensis Archiepiscopus	Imposui.
“ ✠ Ego Elfstanus Luddinensis Eccle Epus	Adquievi.
“ ✠ Ego Athelwoldus Wintoniensis Eccle Epus	Corroboravi.
“ ✠ Ego Ælfstanus Rosensis Eccle Epus	Supposui.
“ ✠ Ego Æscwycus Dorecensis Eccle Epus	Impressi.
“ ✠ Ego Ælfeagus Licedfeldensis Eccle Epus	Consolidavi.
“ ✠ Ego Æthelfinus Scireburnensis Eccle Epus	Commodum duxi.
“ ✠ Ego Wulgarus Wiltuniensis Eccle Epus	Confirmavi.
“ ✠ Ego Athulfus Herefordensis Eccle Epus	Ovanter divulgavi.
“ ✠ Ego Æthulgarus Cisseniensis Eccle Epus	Adnotavi.
“ ✠ Ego Sigarus Willensis Eccle Epus	Gaudenter conclusi.
“ ✠ Ego Æluricus Cridensis Eccle Epus	Amen Dixi.
“ ✠ Ego Sigarus Ælamhamensis Eccle Epus	Configillavi,
“ Atq; cum prescriptis archiepiscopis & episcopis, abbatibus, lumi-	
“ nibus accensis violatores hujus munificentie, dignitatis immo apos-	
“ tolice transgressores hujus decreti in perpetuum excom. nisi parti-	
“ tulatam penitentiam resipiscendo peragant.”	

Then

Then follow 10 Abbots:

“ ✠ Ego Ældred Abbas consensi, & regis suisq; precipientibus
“ hanc libertatis singrapham scripsi, Anno Dominice Incarnationis
“ DCCCC^{mo} LXVIII^{no}. Indiēt. XII^{ma}. Idus Maij, Anno XIII^{ma}.
“ Regni Regis Eadgari.”

Then follow 9 Dukes and 9 Priests.

The proofs of the forgery are confirmed beyond all possibility of doubt by the names of the witnesses. The anachronisms in the list of the Bishops are great in the extreme. Several bishops are mentioned as witnesses to your Charter in 969, that were not bishops till long afterwards; and others are not to be found in any of the catalogues of our bishops: for example, in your Charter,

Oswald styles himself Archbishop of York in 969, who did not arrive at that dignity till 971 or 972, as Bishop Godwin, Mr. Le Neve, and others agree.

Ælfstan was not bishop of Rochester till the year 980.

Ælfeagus did not attain the see of Lichfield till 992, says Godwin, de Præsulibus Angliæ, Edit. Cantab. p. 311.

Æthelwin was not bishop of Sherborn till 986.

Wulgarus was not bishop of Wilton till 981.

Athulphus was not made bishop of Hereford before 997.

Æthulgarus did not obtain the bishoprick of Cisa or Selfey till 980.

Sigarus was not consecrated bishop of Wells before 985.

Æluricus is here said to be bishop of Crediton or Kirton in Devonshire, which see was afterwards removed to Exeter; but I do not find that any such person was ever bishop of that see.

Sigarus is called bishop of Elmham, which see was afterwards

wards removed to Norwich ; but his name does not appear in any of the catalogues of bishops of Elmham or Norwich.

Ældred, the abbot, is said to have written the Charter in 969 in the 12th year of the indiction and in the 13th year of the reign of king Eadgar ; but the author of the forgery did not recollect that king Eadgar began to reign in 959, and that the 13th year of his reign must have been A. D. 972.

Thus I have given you my sentiments concerning your Charter, which is a curious monument of the ignorance, as well as of the art and knavery, of those who were the fabricators. These remarks may also caution Antiquaries against having too much veneration for charters, or other documents which appear to be ancient, without inquiring into their authenticity. I remain,

Dear Sir,

Your most faithful and

Most obedient Servant,

THOMAS ASTLE.

XXVIII. *Inventory of Crown Jewels, 3 Edw. III.*
From a Record in the Exchequer, communicated by
Craven Ord, Esq. F. A. S. Dec. 9, 1790.

INDENTURA facta inter D'um Ric'm de Bury nup' custodem Garderobe D'ni Regis E. Tercij post Conquestum & Magr'm Thomam de Garton succedentem eidem in eodem officio, de jocalibus, vessellamentis auri & argenti, & alijs, remanentibus in eadem Garderoba, & lib' eidem Mag'ro Thome p' d'm D'um Ric'm apud Gloucest'r 24 die Septembr' anno regni ejusdem D'ni n'ri regis tercio, quo die idem Mag'r Thom' suscepit dictum officium, videl't,

De jocalibus receptis de D'no Roberto de Wodehous nup' custode ejusdem Garderobe p' Indenturam, videlicet,

		£.	s.	d.
Nuch'[a] auri rotund' cum 4 perlis				
2 admirald' [b] & 3 rubett' de	precij,		26	8
empt' garder'				
36 Coclear' arg' alba plan' sign' in				
parte exteriori de quodam leo-	precij,		59	10
pardo,				
3 Coclear' arg' plan' fine signo,	precij,		3	8

[a] An ouche, a gold stud or setting for jewels. In the Inventory of Henry V's jewels, plate, &c. Rot. Parl. IV. 210. is a gold nouche in form of a rose set with sapphires.

[b] Emeralds.

		℥.	s.	d.
Aquar arg' deaur' & ayme' [c] p'	} pond' 2 marc 7 unc' di' precij,			
partes extra aym' in fundo infra				
& camoc' [d] infra,			55	3
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 4 marc' 3 unc' 6d. prec'.		102	
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,				
	} pond' 4 marc' 33d. prec'		4	17
				1
Due pelves arg' deaur' & ingravat'	} pond' utriusque 5 marc di'			
in fundo de ymag' sc'i salvator'				
dat' D'no Regi p' decanum [e]				
eccl'ie sancti Petri Ebor' ibidem				
28 die Maij, - - -				
Una pelvis arg' deaur' p' totum &	} pond'		4	11
aym' in fundo de arm' regis,				5½
cum tuello dat' d'no regi p' ep'm				
Linc' [f].				
Una pelvis conf' [g] cum tuello	} pond		4	9
dat' regi p' eundem ep'm,				1
Ciphus arg' deaur' dupplic' tall' [b]	} pond'		7	16
& aym' extra in loseng' de arm'				3
Angl' & Francie & infra in fundo				
& cooperculo, dat' regi p' merca-				
tores de societate Bardorum [i],				

Olla

[c] Enamelled. [d] *Camoca*, a sort of silk or velvet. Du Cange.

[e] Robert Pickering, 1312—1332.

[f] Henry Burghersh, 1320—1343.

[g] *Consimilis*.[b] *Q. double intaglia*.

[i] The *Corfini*: a set of Italian merchants, infamous for usurious contracts particularly in France, whence our kings drove them out by repeated laws and statutes. Of those issued by the king of France the most famous is an edict of St. Louis 1268, permitting them to act as merchants, provided they did not practice usury, and another of Philip le Hardi 1346. Mathew Paris speaks of them

		£.	s.	d.
Olla arg' de festa ejusdem cippi dat' regi p' eosdem mercatores,	} pond'	0	50	9
Una tuba arg' cum duabus boc' [k] arg' deaur' & sign' de diversis arm' videlt' j de arm' regis Angl' com' Lanc' & Warrenn' sc'e Etheldr' Elien & . . . Epi Elien' & alia de arm' Rob'ti de Wa- tevill & aliorum magnatum si- mul cum casula de corio ferro ligat' & ferur' dat' regi p' ep'm Elien' [l] apud Linc' 16 die Sept'. anno primo, - - -	} pond'	0	66	1
Ciphus arg' deaur' chifell' extra & aym' in fundo & in summo cooperculi, - - -	} pond' 43. prec'	4	6	0
Ciphus arg' alb' cum pede & cooperculo aym' in pomello de 6 leopardis, - - -	} pond'	4	5	2
Ciphus arg' plat' alb' sign' de uno leopardo parvo extra in fundo, - - -	} pond'	0	17	11

as a public nuisance in England in the middle of the 13th century. Henry II. expelled them, but by the interference of the Pope re-admitted them, and soon after in 1251 drove them away again. They were one division of the *Lombards*, by which general name the Italian merchants, who lent money were distinguished all over Europe, but divided into societies or companies called from the head of the firm or house, *Amanati*, *Accaiuoli*, *Bardi*, *Corfini*, *Caorcini*, *Caursini*, or *Caursini*. Du Cange voc. *Caorcini*. Rymer, IV. 463, has preserved a recommendation from Edward III. 1331, to David king of Scotland, to repay on his account to certain merchants of the society of *Bardi* at Florence 1000 out of 1300 marks due to him from David's father Robert.

[k] *Q. bocis*, mouth pieces.

[l] John Hotham, 1316—1337.

		℥.	s.	d.
Duo ciphi conf'	pond cujuslibet,	0	18	1
4 Ciphi arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	17	9
7 Ciphi argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	18	0
Unus ciphus arg' conf'	pond'	0	17	8
Duo ciphi arg' plat' sign' extra in fundo de uno leopardo,	} pond' cujuslibet,	0	14	1
Ciphus arg' conf'				
Duo ciphi arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	14	3 ¹ / ₂
Duo ciphi arg' plat' sign' extra in fundo de uno scuch' de arm'	} pond' cujuslibet,	0	12	4
Angl' - - -				
Ciphus arg' plat' conf'	pond'	0	12	11
Ciphus arg' plat' conf'	pond'	0	12	10
Ciphus arg' plat' conf'	pond'	0	13	11
Ciphus arg' conf'	pond'	0	14	1
Ciphus arg' conf'	pond'	0	14	5
Duo ciphi arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	14	4
Duo ciphi arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	13	
Ciphus arg' conf'	pond'	0	14	3
Olla arg' magna de una lag', vetus & fracta sign' in cooperculo de arm' Angl' - - -	} pond'	7	6	11
Olla arg' conf' - - -				
Olla arg' cum cooperculo de 3 quarter' p' estimaco'em cum uno leopardo in tenone [m], -	} pond'	11	2	0
Olla arg' conf' - - -				
	pond'	11	8	4

[m] In the Inventory of Henry V's Wardrobe are "Pottes jaloners (gallon pots) d' argentz covertz fignez avec libard *en les handelles*."

Pelvis arg' cum 1 scuch' de arm'	} pond'	4	8	3
Angl' in fundo, - -				
Pelvis argenti conf'	pond'	4	7	10
Pelvis argenti conf'	pond'	4	7	6
Pelvis argenti conf'	pond'	4	8	1
Aquar' arg' cum tuello de arm'	} pond'	0	59	5
Angl' in cooperculo.				
Aquar' argenti conf'	pond'	0	58	10
Aquar' argenti conf'	pond'	0	59	8
Pelvis arg' pro capella deaur' in	} pond'	0	38	7
fundo & bordur'				
Pelvis argenti conf'	pond'	0	40	1
30 disci arg' sign' cum leopardo	} pond' cujuslibet,	0	28	4
extra in fundo,				
6 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	2
29 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	28	2
57 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	28	0
3 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	0
7 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	9
2 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	28	8
Unus discus arg' conf'	pond'	0	26	11
11 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	8
Unus discus arg' conf'	pond'	0	26	8
8 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	11
Unus discus arg' conf'	pond'	0	28	7
Unus discus arg' conf'	pond'	0	26	2
Unus discus arg' conf'	pond'	0	25	10
Unus discus arg' conf'	pond'	0	26	10
3 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	7
4 disci argenti conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	0	27	1
				Discus

		£.	s.	d.
Discus arg' magnus pro interfercul'	} pond'	o	54	11
sign' extra in fundo de uno leopardo cum labell'				
Discus arg' magnus conf'	pond'	o	55	6
Duo disci arg' magni pro interferculis non sign'	} pond' utriusque,	o	35	2
Duo disci arg' magni conf'				
Unus discus arg' magnus conf'	pond'	o	35	3
Unus discus arg' magnus conf'	pond'	o	35	5
13 falsar' arg' sign' cum uno leopardo extra in fund'	} pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	4
58 falsar' arg' conf'				
21 falsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	1
25 falsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	0
13 falsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	9
13 falsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	11
7 falsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	7
Unum falsar' arg' conf'	pond'	o	8	8
6 falsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	6
Unum falsar' arg' conf'	pond'	o	8	5
Unum falsar' arg' conf'	pond'	o	8	9
Una navis arg' cum 4 rot' & i capite dracon' deaur' ad utrumque finem ejusdem navis,	} pond'	12	7	4
Olla arg' magna costata [n] pro elem' [o] cum capite regis ex una parte & capite epi' ex altera,				
13 disci arg' sign' extra in bordur' de arm' de Harcla.	} pond'	14	19	o
	prec'	16	o	o

[n] Q *ribbed*, though not in this sense in the Glossaries.

[o] Q for the consecrated elements as in the Inventory of Henry V. Rot. Parl. IV. 222. "1 boiste pur le sacrament de pesche."

2 plat'

	£.	s.	d.
2 plat' arg' pro spe'bus aymell' [p] } pond' utriusque,	31	8	0
in fundo de arm' regis Anglie. } prec' utriusque,	36	8	0
2 pelvis arg' deaur' aym' in fundo } de arm' Angl' & Franc' quarum } una cum tuello. }	6	11	0
6 disci novi non signati, pond' 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> prec' 8	0	0	0
Salare arg' aymell' per totum de di- } pond' versis babewynis & oiselettis [q], } prec' 7 marc.	0	46	8
Plat' arg' pro spe'bus [r] cum bordur' } pond' ingravat' & deaur' de chaceis [s], } prec'	0	50	10
15 coclear' arg' sign' de uno leo- } pardo extra, }	0	23	9
Calix arg' deaur' & ingravat' pond'	0	28	4
Calix arg' deaur', pond'	0	46	8
2 cruetti arg' deaur' cum lapidibus } & albis perlis, }	0	13	1
3 portifor' de usu Sarum.			
2 missalia notata de eodem usu.			
Unum gradale notatum de eodem usu.			
Una casula de panno de serico rub' cum tunic' dalmatic', 2 cap choral', 3 alb', 3 amit'. 2 stol', 3 phanon' [t] de secta [u].			
2 frontal' de panno viridi de Turkie [x] lineat' de cardia India [y].			

[p] "Esmailles en les founces ove armes." Rot. Parl. IV. 222.

[q] Baboons and little birds.

[r] Spice dishes. Inventory of H. V. Ib. 227.

[s] Hunting matches.

[t] A kind of altar cloth or napkin. Du Cange, v. *Fanon*. [u] Of a suit.

[x] *Pannus Turquinus* & *Drap Turquois* are found in Charpentier, who explains it *blue* cloth.

[y] *Carda Inda*, *Carda Indici coloris*, & *carde croceo* & *Indico*, occur in inventories of church furniture in Du Cange, but without explanation. Charpentier adds, it seems a sort of cloth. Its use here is for *lining*. In the Inventory of the Wardrobe of Henry V. (Rot. Parl. IV. 231.) we have "ii Materaez de *Carde*."

Una casula cum tunic' dalmatic' de panno albo de serico lineat'
de cindone viridi.

Unum pulvinar' de panno de serico radiato.

Una cals' pro corporali de samite broudato cum corporali in
eadem.

Una cals' pro corporali de panno de serico antiquo cum cor-
porali in eadem.

Unu' tuell' pro altari cum j parur' de samite indio broudat' de
diversis capit'.

2 tuall' pro altari sine parur'.

6 superpellicia de tela.

2 tuall' curt' pro capella.

Unum superaltare [z] lapideum.

2 cap. chori de una secta de quodam panno de Nassik [a] poudr'
de griffon' & pavon'.

3 superpellicia de tela.

Unum psalterium bonum coopertum de panno de serico, alumpn'
[b] de auro & azura.

Olla argenti pro buttillar'	pond'	113s.
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Olla argenti conf'	pond'	112s.
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Olla argenti.	pond'	66s. 5d.
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9 ciphi arg' de cursu [c],	pond' cujuslibet,	13s. 7d.
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3 cophin' de corio ferro ligat' pro ollis predictis.

Unus cophinus de corio pro quodam tripode j ciphi.

Unus cophinus de corio pro ciphis arg' predictis.

2 pann'a [d] nigra, ferro ligat' pro officio buttillarie.

[z] Du Cange explains *superaltare* either by *ciborium*, or a portable altar. In this instance the epithet *lapideum* must mean "made of precious stones."

[a] Neither Du Cange nor Charpentier have this term.

[b] Charpentier gives *allumenare* for *illuminare* in the sense of lighting candles; here it is used in the sense of ornamenting by painting.

[c] Of course, qu. in common use or ordinary.

[d] *Pannaria*, baskets.

		£.	s.	d.
Pelvis arg' profunda & rotunda pro camera d'ni regis,	} pond'	76s.	8d.	
Unum lavater' argenti,	pond'	0	60	9
Pelvis arg' alb' & ingrat' in fundo' de arm' d'ni E. fil' E. regis [e],	} pond'	0	67	10
j dorfor' [f], 2 cofter' [g], j banquer' [b] pro' aula de arm' d'nor E. & I. [i] fil' Rs.				
j faccus de corio pro eisdem intruffand'.				
j dorforium, 2 cofter' j banquer' pro aula mastulat' [k] de arm' com' Lanc' Heref' & Pembr'.				
j faccus de corio pro eisdem intruffand'.				
Unu' morter' eneu' cum j pilo ferr' pro officio f'pear'				
Unum pondus eneu' de 16 marcis in precijs pro minutis rebus ponder'.				
Unum par balancium.				
j anfer [l] pro grossis ponderibus.				

[e] With the arms of Edward the Black Prince.

[f] Q. hangings for the *back* of a bed or chair, or of walls in general. Charpentier in voce. In the Inventory of Henry V's Wardrobe (Rot. Parl. IV. 232.) occur "1 Dofer d'Arras d'or veill" with historics, p. 234, "1 dofer over ii cofters de worsted rouge pur le fale," p. 217, "1 dofer de baudekyn d'or," p. 241, "1 dofer pur un fale."

[g] A kind of hanging for beds or walls. Du Cange from an inventory of the king's chapel at Westminster. Mon. Ang. III. iii. 81 & Madox, Formul. Ang. 432. In the Inventory of Henry V's Wardrobe (Rot. Parl. II. 230.) we have "1 banker d'Arras overe de divers ymages, qui commence en l'escriptur' Jeo vous ayme localment." Others, p. 232, "faunz or," others of Arras, p. 233.

[b] Q. Hangings or coverings for benches or seats joined with *tapetes* in Fleta, II. 11, Du Cange in voce. In the Inventory of Henry V's Wardrobe (Rotul. Parl. IV. 231.) we find "1 cofter de worsted vermaille," others with scripture and emblematic histories, Ib. p. 232. They seem from the subjects to have been appropriated to chapels.

[i] The arms of the Black Prince and his brother John of Gaunt.

[k] Q. *maculat'* q. d. spotted.

[l] Not in the Glossaries.

j coffr' stand' pro offic' candelar'.

6 patelle eris.

2 magne olle eris.

j parva olla eris vetus & fracta.

j patella ferri pro friatura [m].

4 broch' ferri magni [n].

j craticula vetus & fracta quasi nullius valoris.

2-turnar' ferri.

j securis pro busca secanda.

2 magne bulgee [o] pro discis arg' intrussandis.

2 besar' [p] de corio pro discis arg' intrussandis.

j bulgea de corio cum crochett'.

Unum calefactorium eris pro offic' aquar'.

j pax deosculator' arg' aym' cum uno crucifixo, pond' 0 28 4

2 barell' [q] arg' deaur' cum zonis argenti minutis,	} pond' in toto	0 40 0
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Plat' de jaspide pro spe'bus cum pede argent' & circumfer' d'ce plat' cum lapid' & perlis,	} pond' in toto,	0 60 0
--	------------------	--------

Una puchea [r] de canabo' sign' sigillo epi' Exon' [s] Thes' que intitulatur sic; "Clavis interioris camere juxta aulam nigram in Turri London' ubi jocalia Thesauri regis privata reponuntur."

[m] In Henry V's Inventory, p. 222, we have "1 frying panne, 1 sklise" (*slice*) and 1 ladell d'argent."

[n] Spits, gridirons, and other kitchen furniture, are not omitted in the inventory of Henry V. Rot. Parl. IV. 241.

[o] *Bulgo*, a Gaulish word for a leather bag. Festus & Du Cange in v.

[p] Sic orig. Q. for *b. sac'* *besaccia*, a wallet. Du Cange in v.

[q] A barrell, lb. *Barillus*. Wardrobe account of Ed. I.

[r] A pouch. Du Cange, v. *Pouchea*. *Puche*, Invent. of Henry V. Rot. Parl. IV. 238.

[s] Walter Stapledon, 1307—1326.

Una parva bursa linea sign' sigillis d'norum Rogeri de Northburgh [t] & Rogeri de Waltham [u] cui appenditur una cedula que sic inscribitur." In ista puchea continentur claves de cruce Gneyth [x] existent' in capella infra Turrim London' ubi memorialia regis que sunt in custodia thes' & camerar' de scaccario sub clavibus eorundem existunt.'

De Jocalibus & Vessellamentis argenti & alijs receptis de D'no Will'mo Cusance [y].

Coquilla cum pede & cooperculo arg' deaur' & aymell' de dono Walteri Reynaud archiepi' Cantuar' [z].

Coquilla cum pede & cooperculo arg' deaur' & aymell' de dono D'ni Johi's de Hastings.

Lavator' arg' deaur' & aym' ad }
modum Cirene [a] de dono Johis' } pond'
de Vanne,

o 59 2

[t] Clerk, Rymer, III. 406. keeper of the great seal, and taken by the Scots 1313, keeper of the wardrobe to Edward II. 1316. Ib. 347. archdeacon of Richmond, 1318. Ib. 698. recommended by the king to the pope the same year, (Ib. 733. 762.) for the prebend of Wistow in the church of York, 1319, (Ib. 776, 1320, 846.) when he was secretary to the king, who wished to get him a cardinal's hat, (Ib. 849. 887.) and made bishop of Lichfield, (Ib. 920. 921.) in which last suit he succeeded, 1322, Ib. 333. 948. Godwin speaks unfavourably of his ambition. He filled the see 38 years, and died 1359.

[u] Keeper of the forfeited lands in Staffordshire, 1322, 13 Edw. II. Rymer, III. 963, and of the wardrobe from 15 to 17 Edw. II. his account of which in 300 pages is in the hands of Mr. Astle.

[x] Of this cross see the Glossary to the Wardrobe account of Edward I. to which add that Edward I. granted to the ten persons who brought back to him at Conway that piece of the wood of the cross which the Welsh called *Cresseneyht*, and which Llewellyn late prince of Wales and his predecessors princes of Wales had, exemption from following his army in any expedition out of the four Cantreds. (Rymer III. 247.)

[y] Of him see Rymer, IV. 119. 549. 624. He was a canon of Ripon, Ib. 698. 620. He was employed to negotiate a loan for Edward III. 1340, Ib. V. 172, and to borrow wool for him 1347. (Ib. 583.) He is called keeper of the wardrobe 1341, (Ib. 256. 276.) Treasurer 1342 and 1343, (Ib. 342. 381.)

[z] 1313—1327 Lord Chancellor and Treasurer. [a] *Sirenes*, a Siren.

Ensis garnit' de velveto nigro cum zona stipata argenti deaur' & aymell'.

De Vessellamentis argenti dat' d'no regis per diversos magnates tam in partibus scismarinis quam transmarinis per vices anno tercio videlicet,

£. s. d.

Ciphus arg' deaur' camoc' & aym' }			
in fund' infra & extra & circum-			
fer' de diversis best' [b] cum tri-			
pode triangulat', aym' cum			
ymag' trium regum Angl' Franc' }	pond'	6	6
& Ispan' dat' d'no regi per re-			3
ginam [c] Ispan' apud Turrim			
London' 10 die Februar' anno			
tercio.			

Aquar' arg' deaur' triang' & aym' }			
de ymag' trium regum Dan-			
march' Alem' & Aragon' de dono			
ejusdem regine ibidem eodem			
die,	pond	0	68
		0	0

Ciphus arg' conf' deaur' & aymell' }			
extra per totum & infra in fundo			
de avibus minutis cum pede			
& cooperculo dat' dono regi per			
Abbatem de Cluny, apud Am-	pond'	0	104
bian' [d] 8 die Jun' anno pre-			10
sente tercio,			

[b] *Bestiis.*

[c] Joan eldest daughter of Edward III. espoused by proxy to Alphonso III. king of Arragon, who died 1291 before solemnization.

[d] Amiens.

Aquar'

℥. s. d.

Aquar' arg' de eadem secta dat' ei-
dem d'no regi per dictum abba- } pond'
tem ibidem eodem die,

o 59 4

Ciphus auri cum pede & cooper-
culo cum 4 scuch' de arm',
j leonelli in fundo pomell' &
summo cooperculi dat' d'no regi } pond'
per com' March' apud Wygge-
more 6 die Sept'

o 51 2

Aquar' arg' deaur' & aym' per
partes construct' ad mod' J. ha-
nonenf' [e] cum cap' lapid' equi-
tant' balewyno dat' d'no regi } pond'
per eundem com. ibidem eodem
die,

o 59 7

Aquar' auri dat' d'no regi per
d'nam reginam Ispan' apud Wyn-
des' 3 die Febr. anno tercio, } pond'

o 31 10

De Jocalibus, Vassellamentis auri & argenti, & alijs receptis
de venerabili patre d'no Thom' Hereforden' Epo' Thes' &
Camerar' de scaccario per j indenturam cujus dat' est apud
Westm' 22 die Jan' a^o. 3^{cio}. vid'z.

Unus ciphus auri ponder' p' pond' sterlingi, o 64 7

Aquar' arg' planus deaur' & aymell' } pond' 2 marc' 2 unc' 10
in cooperculo, } prec' o 50 1

Tres' disci arg' sign' cum uno } pond' cujuslibet, o 28 8
parvo leopardo extra in bordur'

[e] Thomas Charleton 1327—1340.

		℥.	s.	d.
3 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	7
7 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	6
4 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	5
2 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	4
11 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	3
19 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	2
15 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	1
44 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	28	o
17 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	11
22 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	10
28 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	9
27 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	8
21 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	7
20 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	6
7 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	5
11 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	4
4 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	3
6 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	27	2
j Discus arg' conf'	pond'	o	27	1
4 Disci arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	26	10
j Discus arg' conf'	pond'	o	26	7
j Discus arg' conf'	pond'	o	26	6
3 Salsar' arg' cum uno parvo leo- pardo extra in bordur'	} pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	8
2 Salsar' arg' eonf'	pond' utriusque,	o	8	7
3 Salsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	6
8 Salsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	5
10 Salsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	4
19 Salsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	3
40 Salsar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	2
5	67 Salsar'			

		℥.	s.	d.
67 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	i
57 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	8	o
31 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	ii
18 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	io
7 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' cujuslibet,	o	7	9
2 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' utriusque,	o	7	8
2 Salfar' arg' conf'	pond' utriusque,	o	7	7
j Salfar' arg' conf'	pond'	o	7	6

De Jocalibus & Vessellamentis auri & argenti receptis de venerabili patre D'no Thoma Epo' Heref' Thes' & Camerar' de scaccario per unam indenturam cujus dat' est apud Westm' 20 die Maij anno tercio, videl't.

Ciphus arg' cum triper' [f] deaur'	}	pond' 5 marc' 30d.
& aym' in loseng'		prec' 119s. 6d.
Ciphus argenti conf' cum trifer' [f]	}	pond' 5 marc' 10d.
fracto,		prec' 6l. 1s. 3d.
Plat' arg' pro spe'bus cum [g] cooperculo ay'm infra & extra cum j	}	pond' 10 marc' 2 unc'
coclear' arg' deaur' & aym' infra,		prec' 21l.
Aquar' arg' deaur' vinetar' & se-	}	pond' 5 marc' 22d.
minatus de aymell'		prec' 7l. os. 7d.
Aquar' arg' deaur' camoc' & ay-	}	pond' 2 marc' 2 unc' 18d.
mell' in pomell'		prec' 63s. 4d.
Aquar' arg' de eadem fecta,		pond' 24s. prec' 47s.
Aquar' arg' planus deaur' & aym'	}	pond' 2 marc' 4 unc'
in cooperculo,		prec' 64s.

[f] *Triforium*, a border. Du Cange.

[g] *Espice plate*. Invent. of Henry V. Rot. Parl. IV. 214.

Aquar'

Aquar' arg' de eadem secta,	} pond' 2 marc' 5 unc' 4 <i>d.</i> prec' 67 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>
Aquar' argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 2 marc' 5 unc' 2 <i>d.</i> ob. prec' 52 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>
Aquar' argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' j marc' j unc' & di' prec' 26 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Olla argenti deaur' & feminat' de aymell'	} pond' 5 marc' 2 unc' 10 <i>d.</i> prec' 7 <i>l.</i> os. 8 <i>d.</i>
Ciphus arg' deaur' camoc' & ay- mell' in fundo & pomell'	} pond' 4 marc' 4 unc' 5 <i>d.</i> prec' 100 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 64 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> prec' 6 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Ciphus arg' de eadem secta,	} pond' 46 <i>s.</i> prec' 4 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 5 marc' 27 <i>d.</i> ob. prec' 115 <i>s.</i>
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 5 marc' 6 unc' & di' prec' 7 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>
Ciphus arg' deaur' planus extra & ponson'infra & aymell' in fundo,	} pond' 3 marc' 4 unc' 7 <i>d.</i> prec' 4 <i>l.</i> os. 3 <i>d.</i>
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 2 marc' 7 unc' 10 <i>d.</i> prec' 65 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 2 marc' 7 unc' prec' 65 <i>s.</i>
Ciphus argenti deaur' planus extra & camocatus infra,	} pond' 3 marc' 2 unc' 5 <i>d.</i> prec' 4 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>
Ciphus arg' deaur' castell' & ca' m'oc infra & extra,	} pond' 2 marc' 6 unc' 13 <i>d.</i> prec' 13 <i>s.</i>
Ciphus argenti deaur' & chifellatus de granis,	} pond' 4 marc' 2 unc' 15 <i>d.</i> prec' 102 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>

Ciphus

Ciphus argenti deaur' camoc' & tall' de babewyn'	} pond' 3 marc' 3 <i>d</i> . prec' 6 marc' 6 <i>d</i> .
Ciphus argenti de eadem secta,	} pond' 3 marc' di' 10 <i>d</i> . prec' 7 marc' 20 <i>d</i> .
Ciphus arg' deaur' cum 6 coster' & pomell' de fementar'	} pond' 3 marc' 4 <i>d</i> . prec' 7 <i>ls</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .
Due pelves arg' cum bordur' deaur' & aym' in fundo infra utrumque de j leone in medio,	} pond' 7 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>ss</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . prec' 10 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>ss</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .
Due pelves argenti deaur' quarum j aym' in fundo de j venatore & & altera de j sagittar'	} pond' 8 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>ss</i> . prec' 11 <i>l</i> . 5 <i>ss</i> .
Due pelves arg' deaur' in bordur' aym' in fundo de arm' Angl' j quarum una cum gutt'a,	} pond' 14 marc' 6 unc' 4 <i>d</i> . prec' 17 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>ss</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .
Due pelves arg' cum tuell' deaur' & aymell' in fundo de diversis bestiis,	} pond' 8 marc' prec' 8 <i>l</i> . 4 <i>ss</i> .
Due pelves arg' deaur' in bordur' & aym' in fundo utraque cum j leopardo & dracone,	} pond' 8 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>ss</i> . prec' 12 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>ss</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .
Due pelves arg' deaur' in bordur' & aym' in fundo de arm' Angl' quarum una cum gutta'	} pond' 14 marc' 6 unc' 3 <i>d</i> . ob. prec' 17 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>ss</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .
j nuch' auri cum 3 saphir' de oriente 2 rub' garnit' de rubeis, admirald' & perlis,	} prec' 20 marc'
Firmaculum auri cum rub' & ad- mirald'	} prec' 40 <i>ss</i> .

j Ciphus auri cum pede & cooper- culo costellatus garnitus de ay- mell' clari coloris detreaumes [b] & deguttatus [i],	} pond' 65s. 8d. per 10l. le marc' prec' in toto, 49l. 5s.
Ciphus auri cum pede & cooper- culo aym' clari coloris cum j ba- lasio in summitate cooperculi,	} pond' 4l. 16s. 11d. prec' 7l. 11s. 9d.
5 Coclear' auri,	} pond' 10s. 10d. prec' 9l. 12s. 6d.

One of the first lists of our crown jewels is contained in the letter of Margaret queen of France to her brother Henry III. of England, dated 1261, when they were lodged in the church of the knights templars at Paris [k], which the said king gave his queen Eleanor power to dispose of, 1264 [l].

There is a list of those belonging to Edward I. in his wardrobe account published by this Society.

The next in order of time are those of Edward II. which with other effects came into the hands of Thomas earl of Lancaster at Newcastle, and were taken back by commissioners appointed 6 Edward II. 1313 [m].

Mr. Aisle has in the account of Roger de Waltham keeper of the great wardrobe between 15 and 17 of this reign a list of the jewels and plate as well remaining in the king's wardrobe in the custody of divers officers of the king's household.

A long inventory of jewels and plate delivered by the executors of Henry V. to John Stafford, High Treasurer of Eng-

[b]

[i] Spotted with drops.

[k] Rymer, I. 370.

[l] Ib. 780. 878.

[m] Ib. III. 387. 388.

land, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, is printed in the Rolls of Parliament of the reign of Henry VI. IV. 215.

Richard de Bury was a native of Bury St. Edmund's, educated at Oxford, at the charge of his uncle Willoughby, and for his eminent qualifications appointed preceptor to Edward III. while prince, treasurer to Edward II. in Gascoine, in which character he supplied his queen Isabel with money against her husband. Her son on his accession appointed him his cofferer, keeper of his wardrobe and of the privy seal, which last office he held five years, and was one of those present in the garden of Newenham priory near Bedford 1328, when Edward III. re-delivered the great seal to the bishop of Lincoln (Henry Burgherft) who had just before surrendered it into the king's wardrobe [*n*]. The king, 1330, solicited the pope to bestow on him the prebends held by Gilbert de Middleton, archdeacon of Northampton, in the churches of Hereford, London, and Chichester [*o*], but these preferments seem to have been previously engaged; for Bury was collated to the archdeaconry of Northampton on Middleton's death 1330, but seems to have been put by for Peter de St. Stephen, a Roman Cardinal [*p*]; was prebendary of Lincoln 1330, which benefice he exchanged for a prebend of Exeter [*q*], and held one at Lichfield in the same year [*r*]. In the above recommendation the king calls him his "beloved clerk and secretary, whom he knew to be a man, *in consiliis providum, conversationis & vitæ munditia decorum, literarum scientia præditum, & in agendis qui-*

[*n*] Rymer, IV. 374.

[*o*] Ib. 462.

[*p*] Willis Linc. 110.

[*q*] Ib. 148.

[*r*] Ib. 436.

buslibet circumspectum." He was sent on a commission to the pope 1331 [s] and 1333, being then secretary to the king, was recommended to the pope's nephews [t]. He was promoted to the see of Durham 1333, being at the time of his promotion to it dean of Wells, and after it Chancellor of England 1334, and Treasurer 1335, and dying 1345, was buried in his church at Durham where he sat 11 years. How well he deserved his character for *literature* will be seen by his liberal endowment of a library at Durham college at Oxford, after he became bishop of Durham, to which by his will he left his books, which were more than all the other bishops in England possessed, and had been collected by him at no small expence [u]. Petrarch, who met him at the pope's court of Avignon, calls him *vir ardentis ingenii*, and held a correspondence with him about his library and collections. See his *Philobiblon*, finished 1344, published by Dr. James at Oxford 1599, and Warton's Second Dissertation in his *History of English Poetry*. His charity to the poor and liberality to his church may be seen in Godwin, p. 749.

Thomas de Garton, who succeeded in the office of keeper of the wardrobe, was one of the persons appointed to assist the bishops in removing the religious and receiving their property when the alien priories were seized into the king's hands 1324, 18 Ed. II. and assisted the bishop of Lincoln in Huntingdonshire [x].

[s] Rymer, Ib. 502.

[t] Ib. 548.

[u] Hist. and Antiq. of Oxford, II. 48.

[x] Rymer, IV. 96, 97.

XXIX. *Remarks on the Stalls near the Communion Table in Maidstone Church, with an Enquiry into the Place of Burial of Archbishop Courtney. By the Rev. Samuel Denne, F. A. S. In a Letter to Richard Gough, Director.*

Read May 8, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for having exhibited to our Society the drawing made by Mr. Fisher of certain stalls now remaining on the south side of the chancel of Maidstone church. But previous to my stating the supposed time of their construction, with such an illustration of them as may be thought requisite, I will offer some general observations relative to similar seats that are still to be seen in parochial as well as cathedral and collegiate churches.

Several writers have given these stalls the appellation of confessionaries; but this was an use to which they do not by any means seem to have been adapted, whether we consider the material of which they are constructed, their form, their number, or their situation in the church. Confessional chairs are now, and probably always were, of wood. Their being made of stone would have rendered them very uncomfortable, and even hazardous to the health of the priests who were to sit in them

them for many hours together [*a*]. The number of these seats not only contiguous to one another, but in many places without any other partition than a small pillar in front, would also have been highly improper for the confidential business of secret confessions, and their being erected in the chancel would have been contrary to the avowed purport of divers ecclesiastical constitutions. By an injunction of archbishop Raynold, A. 1322, the priest was to chuse a place where he could be seen in common, and not any secret place, particularly when women confessed to him. And it was ordered by archbishop Sudbury, A. 1378, that the confessions of a woman should be made without the vail, and in an open place, so that she might be seen, though not heard, by the people. But the vail always hung before the chancel in Lent, which was the usual time of confessions [*b*]. In Picart's Religious Ceremonies we also meet with the following direction from Alet's ritual. "The confessor
 " must hear confession in the church, at the part of it which
 " is farthest from the high altar, i. e. at the bottom of the
 " nave, which is most exposed to the view of the people [*c*]."

Another idea is, that they were constructed for the priest, deacon and subdeacon to sit in at certain intervals in the celebration of mass; and some pertinent passages are cited from Roman missals in support of this opinion [*d*]. But though where there were such stalls, this would probably be an use made of them; yet, as I imagine, had they been erected principally with this view, we should constantly have found three

[*a*] Gentleman's Magazine, Vol. LVI. p. 752.

[*b*] Johnson's Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws.

[*c*] Vol. II. p. 78.

[*d*] Gent. Mag. Vol. LVII. p. 663.

stalls; whereas we often see only one seat, in some churches two, in others three, four, and even five stalls [*e*].

That they were designed to accommodate bishops, and other ecclesiastics whose office it was to visit the churches, is another conjecture. But it is contended this could not be the use of them in country parish churches, because formerly, as well as at present, visitations were held only in parishes of the most consequence in each district [*f*]. This objection, I apprehend, may be in a great measure obviated. Synods, in which bishops presided, were, it is admitted, usually assembled in the cathedral, or in some commodious church in the city which gave name to the see; and the ordinary visitations, or chapters of the clergy, held in places from which the respective deanries were denominated. Parochial visitations were, however, formerly very frequent. Upon these was founded the claim to procurations, which originally were only due to a local visitor.

It is evident from divers ecclesiastical injunctions in the thirteenth century, that procurations were become extremely burdensome to the parochial clergy; and the nineteenth legatine constitution of Othobon expressly charges the bishops and other inferior visitors not to aggrieve their subjects with a superfluous retinue, but to follow the *moderation* which the fourth council of Lateran had publicly directed. By this moderate regulation an archbishop was restrained from visiting with more than fifty horses or men; a bishop with above twenty, or thirty; an archdeacon with more than five or seven, and a rural dean with more than two [*g*]. These procurations of victuals

[*e*] Gent. Mag. Vol. LVI. p. 752.

[*f*] Ibid. Vol. LVII. p. 663.

[*g*] Johnson's Eccles. Conft. A. MCCXXII. Langton's Conft. 22, 23. A. M. CCXXXVII. Legat. Conft. of Otto. 20. A. MCCLXVIII. Legat. Conft. Othobon. 18.

and provender were gradually reduced to a composition in money, whether the bishop or archdeacon visited locally, or not; and I imagine the general rule to have been at six pence in the pound for each benefice, according to the rate or valuation [*b*]. In consequence of this charge, visitations of parishes became much less frequent, as the stipulated compensation in lieu of provisions was inadequate to the expence [*i*]. At times they were however necessary; and besides, in former days both bishops and archdeacons held their courts in the churches of those parishes from which there were presentments of any great irregularities or defects [*k*]. There was also a clerical officer in each district called the rural dean. He was nominated yearly, the bishop appointing one out of three incumbents returned to him at the ordinary visitation. His province was to take care that the acts of court, and the injunctions of the bishop and archdeacon were carried into execution. By virtue of his own authority he was to inquire personally into the state of the churches, and he was invested in the office by the delivery of a seal to him. It being an employment of trouble, and what would often subject the person who exercised it to obloquy, the

[*b*] Memorials of Rochester cathedral, inserted in Mr. Thorpe's *Antiquities of the Diocese of Rochester*, p. 212. Reg. T. Lowe Epi Roffen. fol. 203. a. A. 1457, June 21, Apud Roffam facta fuit convocatio cleri civitat' et diocef' Roffen' et exposit' clero per mag. Tho. Candour commissar' D'ni de visitatione epa'li hoc anno et de procurationibus solvendis ratione visitationis concessere vid. de lib. solvend' D'no pro esculentis et poculentis et procurationibus ratione visitationis solvend' die visitat' secundu' taxationes beneficiorum taxat' et non taxat' secundu' commun' valore' eorund'. Et qd' licebit D'no per omnes censuras ecclesiasticas non solventes compellere. Act. Cur. Consist. fol. 323. b.

[*i*] Stillingfleet's *Posthumous Tracts*, p. 256.

[*k*] Act. Cur. Consist. Roffen. et Act. Cur. Archid. Roffen.

clergy endeavoured to avoid being burdened with it [1]; and there may not now be more than two or three dioceses in England where there are any vestiges of it remaining in practice.

To these visitors of different ranks the seats in chancels might be appropriated; but though most probably they made use of them, I am apt to believe they were constructed to answer an occasion when the presence of the bishop was absolutely necessary; and that was at the consecration of the church or chancel. For a lord of a manor, or other persons, at whose charge the building was erected, would be disposed to think it a decent mark of respect due to the diocesan, that he should have a seat of dignity and elegance prepared for him. These stalls are almost all of them recesses in the south wall, and, in appearance, coeval with it. When therefore there is only a single stall, I am for assigning it to the bishop, and if more than one, the rest for the accommodation of his chief officers and attendants.

Considering the stalls in this view, it is to be regretted that they have not been attentively examined, because an inscription, a coat of arms, initial letters, a device, or the style of architecture, might lead to a discovery of the age of a church; and there are, comparatively speaking, but few parish churches the times of whose building can be fixed with precision. In some county histories the stalls in chancels are mentioned, but generally in so brief and superficial a manner, that no adequate idea can be formed of them. This is the case in Brydges's Northamptonshire, who has noticed both stalls and a confessional in the same chancel, without specifying the marks by

[1] *Ibid.*

which he distinguished one from the other. To save you the trouble of turning to the pages alluded to, I have subjoined extracts, and have added a few similar minutes from other books; but must further observe, that engravings of such curious objects of antiquity would be a more suitable appendage to a county history, than many of the plates which are to be seen in some late publications.

There seems to be less uncertainty in appropriating one of the stalls, when they are found in cathedrals, to the bishop; because the officiating priest could not well comply with the directions in the missal concerning the reverences to be paid to the bishop at the time of the celebration of mass, unless he were stationed near the altar; and the rubric cited in a note appears to me to imply that he should be placed on the south side [*m*]. In Exeter cathedral there are three seats, with pillars of brass, near the altar, said to have been erected in memory of king Edward the Confessor, Edith his queen, and Leofric, the first bishop of that see; the middlemost of them being the seat of the bishop, sitting in his pontificals between the king and the queen [*n*]. Bishop Godwin mentions a tradition that

[*m*] Missale Romanum ex decreto sacrosancti Concilii Tridentini restitutum; de principio missæ, et confessione facienda. Si sacerdos celebraturus sit coram summo pontifice, sistit se ante infimum gradum altaris a cornu Evangelii ante ipsum pontificem, ubi genu flexus expectat. Accepta benedictione, erigit se, et stans aliquantum versus ad altare, incipit missam. Si autem sit coram cardinale, legato sedis apostolicæ, aut patriarcha, archiepiscopo, et episcopo, in eorum residentiis, vel loco jurisdictionis, stans ante infimum gradum a cornu Evangelii, ut supra expectat. Dato signo, facit profundam reverentiam prælato, et versus ad altare incipit missam. Si autem solemniter celebrat coram summo pontifice, aut alio ex prædictis prælatis in ecclesia eorum jurisdictionis, stans a sinistra prælati facit cum eo confessionem, et alia servat, ut in cæremionali ordinatur.

[*n*] Isaack's Memorials of Exeter, p. 43.

they

they attended Leofric when he was enthroned, and that the king taking him by the right and the queen by the left led him to the throne prepared for him, and placed him thereon [o]; this is not, however, material: the prelate being exhibited as placed in one of the stalls, affords a strong presumption, that one of them was designed for him. There are also three stalls on the south side of the presbytery of Rochester cathedral, distinguished by three shields of arms, and as one of them is emblazoned with the arms of the see of Rochester it is a sufficient indication of the person who used it [p]. These stalls are engraved in Pl. V. of Vol. III. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*.

A stall would be as requisite in a collegiate church, especially if situated in a town where the bishop might occasionally reside. And that was the case at Maidstone, where the archbishops of Canterbury had a manerial house to which several of them frequently resorted; and where Courtney founded a college of secular priests. Mr. Newton, author of the *History and Antiquities of Maidstone*, dissented from the general opinion that the whole of this church was built by Courtney, declaring it to be much more probable that the body is part of the old parish church [q]. But, from a want of attention, there is, I think, an inconsistency in his account. His reason for supposing it not probable that the nave could be erected by the archbishop is, that it is not likely he should have time for so great a work after his obtaining the royal licence to found his college, which being in 1396, could not be of an earlier date than the 25th of March. And yet he conceived, that between the date of the grant and the death of the archbishop, which happened on the 31st of July in the same year, he had time to

[o] Godwin de Præful. edit. Richardson, p. 400.

[p] Memorials of Rochester Cathedral, p. 202.

[q] P. 44.

build the choir or chancel, and to fit the whole for the use of his college. But the chancel is a spacious and lofty structure, and could not possibly have been reared in four months. According to the inscription on the archbishop's tomb stone, he raised from the foundation the present place where he willed to be buried (*qui legaverat hic tumulandum in præfenti loco quem jam fundarat ab imo*); and it would, I apprehend, be too narrow a construction to restrain these words to the chancel where the tomb stone lies; especially since the archbishop in the codicil of his will directed the residue of his effects to be expended at the discretion of his executors about the building of his collegiate church (*circa constructionem collegiatæ ecclesiæ de Maydeston*). The case more probably was, that, before the archbishop began to build this parish church, which is upon a very large scale [*r*], he had resolved to make it collegiate, and that he deferred soliciting a charter of foundation, till the building, though not compleated, was in such forwardness as to be fit to accommodate the members of his establishment.

The arms of both Courtney and Arundel impaled with the archiepiscopal pall are on the roof of the nave; from which it may be inferred that the nave was finished by Arundel, who was often resident at Maidstone. At the west end and on each side of the chancel there are twenty-eight stalls of wood, for the use of the master, brethren, and other persons belonging to the college. The seats of these stalls when turned up display a variety of carved ornaments. Many have human heads, some grotesque figures, and other devices. One

[*r*] Newton mentions its being perhaps the largest parish church in the county; and that, upon an admeasurement, the nave appears to be, in length 163 feet and half, breadth 91 feet, the length of the choir or great chancel 63 feet and half, breadth 30 feet, and the ailes on each side the great chancel 17 feet each in breadth. p. 54.

feat

feet has three shields, and on each shield a chevron ingrailed between three palm leaves; and several of the stalls have the arms of Courtney, but not one of them those of Arundel. We however meet with the arms of these two primates on the stone stalls drawn by Mr. Fisher, with an accuracy and neatness that does credit to so young a delineator. This induces me to believe that the stalls might be constructed on a plan approved by Courtney, though not completed till after his death. The arms of Arundel were probably first placed in the centre of the second pinnacle, reckoning from the east, but removed on the putting up of a mural monument. Under the two adjoining pinnacles are the arms of Courtney, one shield with the pall; the bearing on the dexter side of the other shield is imperfect; and the armorial bearings of the shield under the fifth pinnacle are party per pale barry of eight, as it is imagined, but this is likewise imperfect. Of these pinnacles the three central are considerably higher than the first and fifth; and the fifth differs from all the rest, as to the material of which it is formed, being of wood.

It is astonishing that this curious piece of sculpture should not be mentioned in a description of the church written by a native of Maidstone, and long an inhabitant of the town; who yet acknowledges his having from his early days an inclination to this sort of studies, and being used to take notice of antient buildings [s]. This omission is the more strange, because Mr. Newton has referred his readers to a table monument of inferior workmanship placed in the south aisle of the chancel behind the stalls. As it is distinguished by Courtney's arms, he imagined it to be a memorial of the founder [t], ra-

[s] Pref. p. xvi.

[t] Page 77.

ther than a funeral monument in memory of some person of the archbishop's family, which was the opinion of Dr. Harris [u]. The arms are on a canopy arch raised over the monument, and both monument and canopy have been painted. But there are likewise on the canopy the other coats of arms which are above the stalls; viz. those of Arundel, the shield with barry of eight [x], and, as I apprehend, the arms of the priory of Christ-church Canterbury. The bearings, however, upon this shield are not distinct. Upon the slab of the monument there was formerly an effigies in brass, doubtless of the deceased person to whose honour it was erected, and who might be interred within the tomb; but the brass armorial shields with which it was decorated being torn off, the family name cannot be ascertained. This monument must have been constructed before the stalls, for the inlaid brass ornaments of the inner or north border of the slab are covered by the wall which partly supports the pinnacles.

The unjustifiable and needless defacing of the stalls, by placing within them three mural monuments [y], has prevented a delineation of the front; but it may be presumed that it was nearly of the same style of architecture with the western stall which is in better preservation. There is reason to think that there never was any feat in the Eastern recess, and probably it

[u] History of Kent, p. 190.

[x] This coat seems to have a relation to archbishop Arundel, or one of his family; for in the arms of John Fitz Alan, earl of Suffex and Arundel, as emblazoned in the map of Suffex inserted in Speed's Theatre of the British empire, are barry of eight Or and Gules, impaling Sable, a lion rampant, Or.

[y] The eastern and western monument were erected in 1653, and the middle monument is a memorial of John Astley, the youngest son of Sir Jacob Astley. He died in 1618.

contained the stoup for holy water. The stall contiguous must have been appropriated to the archbishop; another stall to the warden of the college; and it may be presumed that the two remaining stalls were for ecclesiastics of high rank, or for the archbishop's principal officers.

Besides this primary use of the stalls, I had thought they might also be intended as a monument or cenotaph of the founder of the church and college, especially on observing that the superstructure of the monument of archbishop Kemp in Canterbury cathedral a little resembled the three capital pinnacles. In one of the stalls in Exeter cathedral already noticed there is a portrait of Leofric [z]; in one of those in Rochester cathedral there was likewise a portrait of bishop John de Shepey, who was interred near the foot of them; and for that reason I imagined that they might be constructed by him, or erected in honour of him [a]. As the stalls in Maidstone chancel are marked with the arms of Arundell as well as of Courtney, it will not be allowed to coincide so well with the idea of this being his monument. You will, however, be pleased to recollect that I term it a cenotaph, because if Courtney was buried at Maidstone, to which notion I incline, he certainly lies under a gravestone in the middle of the chancel.

Whether Courtney was buried here, or in his cathedral, is a controverted question; and as it may fairly be deemed a colla-

[z] In your *Sepulchral Monuments*, p. 60, you seem to make these stalls the monument of Leofric; though in p. 8 you describe a monument erected to him in the South transept in 1568, which was the true place of his interment, being at the time of his decease, before the church was enlarged, the cemetery belonging to it. Godwin, *loc. cit.*

[a] *Memorials of Rochester Cathedral*, p. 203.

teral subject, I will beg leave to trouble the Society with a fuller examination of it than it seems to have hitherto had.

Archbishop Courtney, in the first clause of his will, directed his body to be interred in the nave of Exeter cathedral near the high cross, in a place where three deans lay in a row, whose remains were, at his charge, to be deposited in some other honourable part of the church. Copious extracts from the will are inserted in the Supplement to Cantuaria Sacra, p. 32, but its date is not specified; it must, however, have been after, or in 1391, because Thomas Chillenden an executor, is called prior of Christ-church, an office he did not acquire till that year.

In a codicil made July 28, 1396, which was only three days before the testator's death, Courtney, being then at Maidstone, and, as it is expressed, languishing and near his end, willed and ordered, that as he did not think himself worthy of being buried in his metropolitan or other collegiate church, he should be interred in the cemetery of the collegiate church of Maidstone, in a spot, not, as Somner has rendered the words, *designed for*, but according to your correct translation, *pointed out to* his Esquire John Bottler [b]. But it is the commonly received opinion that the archbishop's corpse was carried to Canterbury cathedral, and buried within a monument fixed near the feet of Edward the Black Prince. To this, as the truest account, Somner acceded; "finding, as he says, in a Leiger Book of Christ-church that the king happening to be at Canterbury when the archbishop was to be buried: (upon the monks' suit it is like) over-ruled the matter, and ordered the body to be there interred [c]."

Somner having from memory cited a Leiger Book, I was willing to procure a transcript of the passage to which he had

[b] Sepulchral Monuments, p. 154.

[c] Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 135.

referred, and desired Mr. Haisted's assistance. Dr. Lynch, the vice dean, to whom he applied, very obligingly accompanied him to the audit room; but their repeated searches were fruitless, for no leiger book was to be found among the archives of the church of Canterbury. It at length occurred to Mr. Haisted, that some light might be got from the catalogue of the MSS. under lock in the library; and in the catalogue he met with this article, *Extracts from the obituary of the monks of Christchurch by W. S. (William Somner)*. The vice dean favoured him with the perusal of this book, and, to his great surprise, he discovered in it the MS. he wanted, though so much misnamed both by Somner and the catalogue. It is a thin quarto in vellum, very fairly written, and intituled within the cover, *Mo'chu' vivoru' et defunctoru' ecclie xi. Cant. ab anno Job's regis octavo usque ad annum*, after which words there are three lines obliterated. On the cover is indorsed, *Dom'nus Thomas Carewston Moc'bus huj'. eccl'ie fieri fecit istu' quaternu', Anno D'ni M°CCCC°LXXXVI°*. The MS. consists of three parts, and to the third part is prefixed *Nomina Monachoru' Ecclie x'ti Cant. sicut obierunt*. Mr. Haisted, found, however, in the course of it, minutes of the deaths of archbishop Peckham, King Edward the First, archbishop Wynchelsey, and of others who were not monks; and the first entry in the 6th page is as follows:

“ Anno D'ni M°CCC°LXXXVI° ultimo die mensis Julii
 “ fer' ij^a obiit recolende memorie D'ns Will'ms Cortenay, ar-
 “ chiep's Cant. in man'io suo de Maydynton circa hora' nona'
 “ diei' cuj' corpus fer' v^a sequent' delata est Cant' et in pe'tia
 “ Ricardi regis incliti sec'di et mult'ru' magnat' pl'atoru' comitu'
 “ et baronu' ad pedes D'ni Edwardi principis Wallie patris
 VOL. X. N n “ p'fati

“ p’fati D’ni Regis Ric. juxta feretru’ Sti Thome [*d*] ex parte
 “ australi honorifice traditu sepulture.”

This entry, supposing it to be authentic, would at once terminate the dispute; but it is open to several objections. In the first place, the truth of it is rendered somewhat suspicious, because no entry of a funeral, marked with such a peculiar circumstance of honour as to be attended by the king and a numerous suite of nobles, occurs in “*Dies Obituales*” of the archbishops of Canterbury inserted in *Anglia Sacra*, V. I. p. 61. from the obituary of Christ-church, or in any register which the learned compiler of those volumes had examined, whose opinion it was that the archbishop was really buried at Maidstone [*e*]; and of the correctness of Mr. Warton in this instance there is no reason to doubt.

Cawston, by the title of the third part of his MS. denotes it to be only an obituary of the monks of his priory; and though Mr. Haisted found in it the names of some of Courtney’s predecessors, it is observable, that not one successor is mentioned; and yet between 1396 and 1488, the date of the MS. there were five archbishops, who were buried at Canterbury [*f*].

[*d*] By the injunction of king Henry VIII. A. 1539, the name of St. Thomas (Becket) was to be expunged from all books; *Cantuar. Sacra*, p. 117. In the Cawston MS. Mr. Haisted observed many deaths and other incidents entered as having occurred on days dedicated to that imaginary saint; and he noticed the title of Saint being raised in every article, except that which mentions the burial of archbishop Courtney.

[*e*] *Cantuarie sepultum Godwinus scribit. Verius Maydenstonæ tumultum esse patet ex codicillo, qui testamento suo annexus extat inter archiva ecclesiæ Christi Cant. Ang. Sacr. I. p. 121.*

[*f*] Arundel, Chicheley, Stafford, Kemp, and Bouchier.

The

The conclusion of the article Courtney in “*Dies Obituales*,” p. 62, shews it to have been written not long after his death; but the Cawston minute is clearly not a contemporary record. At the best, it can be only a transcript from a more antient register, and copied at the distance of almost a century subsequent to the fact it attests. It is also a private act, an evidence *ex parte*, and that in a cause in which the monks of Christchurch thought their dignity was most materially concerned; they claiming it as a privilege inherent to their priory, that the archbishops should be buried in their cathedral.

From an apprehension, as it is likely, that Peckham had a design to be interred in a different place, Henry de Estry the prior, and his chapter, wrote a serious and most pressing letter to the archbishop about three months before his death, in which it was averred, that every archbishop, who had died in England, had from time immemorial rested in peace in the holy mother church of Canterbury, a church more holy than all other churches, and thought to be more illustrious by all the faithful. They reminded him, that when he last honoured them with a visit, he promised, as an increase of paternal consolation, he would let the bosom of his mother church be the place of rest for his body; and they expressed their hopes and fervent wishes, that, his sentiments continuing unmoveable, he would follow the steps of his predecessors. But, if otherwise, which they trusted would not happen, they bewailed the example that such an unaccustomed error would be to his successors, and the reproach it would cast on the memory of the venerable fathers who had gone before him. An offence so intolerable, that it was decent and expedient to guard against it with all circumspection [g]. Whatever might have been Peckham's in-

[g] Wilkins's Concil. II. p. 184. He refers to Regist. Henr. Prioris Cantuar.

tention, he did not mortify the monks by a denial of their request, for his body was carried to Canterbury : but, as Weever relates, upon the authority of a MS. in the Cotton Collection, his heart was deposited behind the altar of Christ-church priory in London [*b*]. This, if true, creates a suspicion that he had proposed being buried there, and that the Canterbury monks might be apprized of it.

As prior Thomas Chillenden was the first executor named in Courtney's will, had he been aware of its being the design of the testator to be removed to Exeter, he certainly, after the example of his predecessor Henry of Esbury, would have expostulated with him on the impropriety of his intention. And, on the death of the archbishop, when it was known that Canterbury was not named for the place of his sepulture, there can be little doubt ; but that he would, if it were in his power, prevent the introducing of a precedent so injurious to the right of the convent over which he presided. The king, we are told, ordered Courtney to be buried in his cathedral ; it is likely, continues Somner, upon the suit of the monks. But as no such suit, or order, is mentioned in the book to which Somner is supposed to refer, they must be considered as mere conjectures of his own. And had the king given such an order in compliance with the petition of the monks, is it not as fair a surmise that they would have taken effectual care to preserve it among the muniments of their church ? It may be reasonably supposed that the warden and brethren of Maidstone college would not involuntarily forego their claim to have the body of their founder interred with them ; and it may be also presumed that they would expect to have the king's pleasure

[*b*] Funeral Monuments, p. 211.

signified to them by an express warrant from his Majesty properly authenticated. But no such warrant has been found in our public records, and no copy of it is known to be extant in any Register of Christ Church. Courtney's will is entered in one of the registers of that priory; and in what book could it have been more properly declared that the obnoxious clause of the codicil respecting the burial of Courtney in another place was not fulfilled?

To Richard Courtney, his son [i] and pupil, in case of his entering into orders, the Archbishop bequeathed for his life six books; and after his death he granted the reversion of them to the monks of Christ Church. Richard gave a bond of three hundred pounds to the convent, that his executors should after his death deliver up the books. The bond was safely kept in their chancery, and in their register there is an acquittance to Richard, who had become Bishop of Norwich, for the receipt of the volumes. But, partial as the monks might be to the valuable writings of Nicholas de Lyra, and St. Augustin's Mille-loquium, I am inclined to infer from the epistle of the Prior and the Chapter to Archbishop Peckham, that they would have been as solicitous to maintain their claim to Courtney's corpse, and as careful to shew by unequivocal proofs that they had it in their possession.

When proofs of an early date have been wanting to establish any right, it would be no difficult task to point out many instances of the monks having afterwards devised what they trusted would answer their purpose. The minute in the Cawston MS. carries, I think, a questionable appearance; and as being *ex parte* evidence, would be deemed rather incompatible

[i] Q. Godson, or Pupil, I suppose. Batteley, Cantuar. Sac. p. 74.

in any court literary or judicial, unless substantiated by other highly probable, if not unexceptionable, proofs. In no other antient writing that I have read is the burial of Archbishop Courtney mentioned, except in the Chronicle of Thorne, the monk of St. Augustine, or more properly in a Supplement to his Chronicle, which is allowed not to have been brought lower than 1375 [*k*]. By whom, or at what time, these additions were made we are not informed, but the inaccuracies in the paragraph alluded to [*l*] discover its not having been penned by a contemporary. The interment of the archbishop is, according to the margin, related under the year 1395; and admitting this to be a mistake of the transcriber, or of the press, the original must be erroneous, where it places the consecration of Arundel in the year subsequent to Courtney's death. For the Pope's Bull of Translation was dated 7 cal. of October, the temporalities were restored January 11th, and Arundel was enthroned in February 1396 [*m*].

Somner says, that the king happened to be at Canterbury when Courtney died; and supposing his being buried there by the king's order to have been a tale invented by the monks, they would certainly guard against any such glaring mistakes in the king's movements, as might be easily detected. It accordingly appears from Rymer's MS Collections [*n*], that the king was really at Canterbury on the fourth of August, which was the day next to that mentioned by Cawston for the inter-

[*k*] Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 712.

[*l*] Decem Script. c. 2197, 2192.

[*m*] Godwin de Præful. Edit. Richardson, p. 123.

[*n*] Claus. 20. R. II. Pl. 1. m. 28. De personis opinionones contra fidem tenentibus arestandis.

Teste rege apud Cantuar. quarto die Augusti. Rymer MS. 4595. f. 121.

ment of the archbishop. Where he was at the time of Courtney's death I have not discovered. But if the king was at Canterbury when the archbishop died, it will not from that circumstance unquestionably follow that he interfered in the manner related; and the shortness of the time between the death of Courtney, which was on the last day of July, and that fixed for his funeral, which was on the third of August, is far from countenancing such a suggestion. On receiving the royal precept to change the place of sepulture, the members of his college would certainly be disappointed; and it may be well supposed that they would dispatch a deputation of their body to try to obtain a reversal of the command, by humbly offering reasons why the will of the testator should be fulfilled. It is also obvious, that the removal of the body thirty miles, when it was originally intended that it should be interred where it was, would occasion such an additional preparation as could hardly be completed in one day, or in two days at the utmost. Besides that was not, like the present, a flying age for conveyance; and if we may judge of the road between Maidstone and Canterbury towards the end of the fourteenth century from the incommodioufness of it for quick travelling even within memory, this would unavoidably produce a material delay.

If credit is to be given to the Cawston MS., a multitude of prelates and of nobles of all degrees were with the king at this supposed funeral of Courtney. The king was going to Calais to meet the Duke of Burgundy, and to enter into an alliance with the Court of France, which was to be cemented by a marriage with Isabel, daughter of the French king. He was accompanied, as Holinshed relates, by his uncles the Dukes of York and Gloucester, and a great many lords and ladies. The
king

king soon returned to England (leaving the ladies still at Calais) to open the covenant of marriage with his subjects; and this being settled to his mind, he went again to Calais, and with him his two uncles of Lancaster and Gloucester, and *diverse prelates* and lords of the realm. And while he was in France, previously to his marriage, which was celebrated with great splendour, and much profusion of money, there was a formal and pompous interview at Guignes between the two sovereigns [o]. The historian being silent as to there being any prelates with the king in his first journey, and expressly saying that he was in his second accompanied by divers prelates, it may, I apprehend, be justly concluded there were but few, if any, bishops at Canterbury on the former occasion. It was indeed customary to invite bishops, as well as the neighbouring abbats and priors, to attend the obsequies of ecclesiastics of high rank; but there was not time to assemble them purposely at Canterbury, between the days of the death and burial of Courtney.

Such is the evidence in support of the notion that this archbishop was buried in his cathedral; the evidence of his lying at Maidstone is of a different kind, and, if not judged to be decisive, it may, upon enquiry, be found liable to fewer exceptions.

Though Courtney three days before his death had specified a spot in the cemetery for the place of his sepulture, it is not difficult to account why a preference should afterwards be given to

[o] Holinshed's Chronicle, v. II. p. 1088, &c. Much greater preparations seem to have been made for the king's second voyage, than for his first. In Rymer Fœd. VII. 839, 840, are minutes of the following writs for pressing and victualling of ships. 20 R. II. De navibus arestandis pro passagio regis. Test. Reg. apud Westm. xxx die Augusti. De victualibus pro viagio regis. Test. Reg. apud Roffen. vicesimo tertio die Septembris.

grave within the church. When he made his will, which was done with much deliberation, he could have no objection to being buried in a church, nor had he the least scruple about disturbing the remains of three deans of Exeter to make room for his own bones. The sense he expressed of his unworthiness to be interred in any cathedral or collegiate church would consequently be attributed to an extreme depression of spirits, the effect of the languishing state of his body so near its dissolution. It was besides very unusual, if not in that age almost without a precedent in England, to bury a prelate in a churchyard; and it would be deemed the more unsuitable in the case of Courtney, who had erected the church at Maidstone, and had founded in it a college of priests with a liberal endowment. May it not therefore be reasonably inferred, that his relations, who were high in rank, and the members of his new institution, whose warden was one of his executors, would concur in opinion, that it would be shewing a mark of disrespect to the remains of the departed primate, not to deviate a little from his injunction, by depositing them in the chancel! Tradition says he was there buried, and an inscription on a mural marble monument at the south-west angle of the great chancel, constructed in 1642, begins thus: "Next unto the tombe of the
" fownder of this church on the south side thereof lye the
" bodies of Humphry Tufton, Esq. Christian Tufton and
" Cicelie Tufton his sisters." This tomb is a marble slab of the largest size, that had upon it not only the effigies of the archbishop insculped in brass, but likewise an epitaph about the verge inlaid with the same metal, copied in 1630 by Weever when he surveyed the monuments in Maidstone church. The three first lines of the epitaph are as follow:

Nomine Willelmus *en* Courtnæus reverendus,
 Qui se post obitum legaverat hic tumulandum,
 In præfenti loco quem jam fundarat ab imo.

En rather seems to you to allude to the archbishop's intention of being buried at Maidstone, without implying that his intention was fulfilled. From which interpretation I must take the liberty of expressing my dissent; for to me the words *en*, *hic*, and *in præfenti loco*, appear to be fully equivalent to an *hic jacet*. And *en* I conceive to be an address to the reader, not merely to survey the brazen effigies, but to advert to the form, the qualities, the preferments of the great man represented by it, and in pursuance of his own directions *here* deposited, with the addition of a synonymous phrase in order to establish a claim to that honour. And if such be the proper construction of the lines, they will in the scale of evidence outweigh the secret entry in the Cawston obituary, because inscriptions on tomb stones, partly on account of their publicity, have, in courts of law, been admitted as evidence in matters of much more importance than the present question.

One of my objections to the monk's minute is, that it can be only considered as a transcript from an antient register copied upwards of ninety years after the death of Courtney; but there are no grounds for imagining that the tomb-stone at Maidstone was not coeval with that event. As the monument at Canterbury is not known to have had an inscription, there is in this point no room for a comparison; we may, however, contrast the two monuments. That in Canterbury cathedral differs not at all from many cenotaphs, whereas this in Maidstone chancel is *prima facie* a very grave stone, without bearing any

any resemblance to a cenotaph. It is a flat stone raised but little above the pavement, and, as far as can be traced, was not ever more elevated.

Had the executors intended a cenotaph in honour of the archbishop, is it not highly probable that they would have raised an embellished altar monument, if not one more lofty and superb? And its being not uncommon to erect in the same church where a person is interred a monument remote from the stone that covers the grave, this was a reason for my inclining to an opinion that the stalls in Maidstone chancel might have been of the sepulchral class. A memorial of the archbishop they certainly are; and as a piece of architecture, both with respect to style and execution, they are superior to the monument in Canterbury cathedral, which, on the authority of a monk of Christ-church, has acquired the appellation of the primate's tomb; but, after what I have written, may I venture to term it Courtney's cenotaph?

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your faithful and obliged servant,

Wilmington, April 19, 1788.

SAMUEL DENNE.

Minutes of Stalls in the Chancels of several Churches referred to at page 266 of the foregoing Letter.

Extracts from Brydges's History of Northamptonshire, Vol. I.

Nº 2. Page 21. *Badby*. On the south side of the chancel are two stone seats, and above them a receptacle for holy water.

1. 119. *Edgcote*. On the north side of the chancel is a confessionary leaded, and in the chancel a place for the penitent with a lattice before it.

Note. As what is here called a confessionary was placed on the north side of the chancel, it could not be designed for the officiating priest. It is not unlikely to have been a vestiary, or perhaps a private oratory, for the use of the Lord of the Manor. The lattice seat, it is apprehended, might be for the same person. Would a penitent have been admitted within the chancel during the celebration of mass?

152. *Brackley*. On the south side of this chapel near the high altar was a confessionary of five arches.

Note. This chapel belonged to an hospital dedicated to St. James and St. John founded by Robert Bossu earl of Leicester. It consisted of a master and fellows who were a kind of secular chaplains, and the stalls were doubtless for their accommodation.

173. *Helmedon*. On the south side of the chancel, which is large and spacious, is a *confessionary*.
 182. *Merston St. Laurence*. On the south side of the chancel is a *confessionary* with a receptacle for holy water.
 212. *Wapenham*. Behind the altar are *two seats* of stone like stalls.

Note. The situation of these stalls is striking. It appears from Bingham's plan of the very antient Christian churches, that the throne of the bishop, with the second thrones of the Presbyters, were placed in a semicircle above the altar (Eccles. Antiq. B. VIII. c. 3.) And the stone seat in which the archbishops of Canterbury have from time immemorial been enthroned is fixed above the altar. May not this be a reason why there are no traces of stalls on the south side of the presbytery in that cathedral?

N^o 2.

271. *Tiffield*. On the south side of the chancel are *two stone seats* and a receptacle for holy water.

I.

325. *Stoke Bruere*. On the south side of the chancel are five stalls near the screen, after the manner of a cathedral, and at the upper end on the same side are a *confessionary*, and a receptacle for holy water.

3.

353. *Courtenhall*. On the south side of the chancel are *three stone seats*, and a basin for holy water.

T

N^o 3.

- N° 3. Page 372. *Houghton Magna*. On the south side of the chancel *three arches* for confession.
2. 392. *Wotton*. On the south side of the chancel *two arches* for confession.
3. 397. *Yardley Hastings*. On the south side of the chancel are *three old arches* and *seats* in the wall.
- N° 3. Page 505. *East Haddon*. On the south side the chancel are *three seats*, and a place for holy water.
554. *Cotesbrooke*. In the south wall of the chancel are three seats.

Confessionaries are also mentioned by Mr. Brydges in the south ailes of the following churches.

- Page 115. *Cheping Wardon*. At the upper end of the south aile is a *confessionary*.
117. *Farninghoo*. Part of the south aile is enclosed, and through it you pass to a chapel, called the chapel of our lady; in the south wall within the inclosure, there is an ancient arch, where probably was a monument, perhaps the founder's of this chantry, to which this inclosure seems to belong; in the north part of the inclosure is a *confessionary*.

Might not what is here called a confessionary be a seat for the founder of the chantry? It is noticed as being on the north part of the inclosure.

257. *Wedon Pinkeney*. At the upper end of the south aile is a chantry chapel. In the upper end of the south aile is a *confessionary*, and an antique arch in the south wall of the chauntry chapel.

Query as before Farninghoo?

Extract from Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, N° VIII.

N° 4. Page 13. *Luton* in Bedfordshire. On the south wall of the chancel, under the window are *four niches arched*, over the arched work are eight coats carved in the stone. (Mr. Edward Steel's notes.)

33. All these arms are carved in stone, over the holy water stoep; and grand seats for the bishop, priest, and deacon. (Account by Mr. Francis Blomefield).

44. On the south side of the altar are *four* elegant flat *arches*, in the spandrils of which are the arms of, &c. (Mr. Gough's Notes.)

From Mr. Pennant's Tour in Wales.

N° 4. Page 190. *Chester* cathedral. In the chancel are *four* stone *stalls* for the officiating priests, with carved Gothic work above, a recess or two for the preserving either the relics, or the sacred utensils.

Tour to Snowdon.

208. *Clynnog* church in North Wales, near the altar are *three* neat *stalls* divided by pillars supporting gothic arches, the seats of the officiating priests.

Mr. Willis in his Appendix to the History of Bangor, p. 203, says of this church, that in the chancel are *three niches* in the south wall, where,

where, as some would have it, stood heretofore a monument, but, I rather think it the *confessionary*.

From Mr. Hutchins's History of Dorsetshire, Vol. I.

P. 512. *Bristol* cathedral. The tomb of Sir John Young is near the *confessionary* in the choir.

Vol. II.

4. Page 91. *Winbourn* Minster. There is a noble ascent into the chancel from the choir by 12 steps in three divisions. On the south side of the altar are *four* large *niches* or *stalls* handsome purfled, of which the three western ones are gradually lower than the first, the easternmost has a holy water basin.

From Mr. West's Antiquities of *Furness* abbey.

4. Below the altar in the south wall there are *four stalls* or seats richly ornamented in the gothic style, in which the officiating priest with his assistants sat at intervals, in time of celebrating the mass.

Extract from Mr. Hafted's History of Kent, Vol. II.

- N^o 3. Page 452. *Lenham*. At the west end of the chancel are sixteen stalls, eight on each side, though of a different size, for the use of the monks of St. Austin's, when they visited their estate in this parish; and at a small distance from them on the south side a *stone confessional chair*.

From Mr. Thorpe's Antiquities in Kent.

N^o 2. Page 246. *Rokesley* church (now a barn) in the chancel part yet remain *two confessional stalls* with mitred arches and seats in them; and nearer to the east end, on the same side, is the receptacle for holy water.

3. Page 76. *Bexley*. On the south side of the chancel is the *confessionary*, consisting of *three* divisions of *arches* with pointed mouldings, the center one being now for the most part filled up with Mr. Huntington's monument; and close by the upper one is a small recess for holy water.

3. *Chatham*. In the chancel, on the south side, were *three stalls* concealed for many years by a narrow brick wall, which had also damaged the front of them. The back part was however well preserved, and the ornaments of the eastern seat were richly carved. On taking down the chancel a few weeks ago, in order to enlarge the church, a gentleman in the neighbourhood made a correct and beautiful drawing of this curious relick of antiquity.

These stalls, with the others at Rochester before-mentioned, and at Tiltey abbey church in Essex, are engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*, III. Pl. V. VI.

Laneham. On the south side of the chancel, is one very fine stone seat, with an arched canopy.

From Bridges's History of Northamptonshire, Vol. II.

N° 4. Page 62. *Rothwell*. Within the south wall of the chancel are four large stone seats under old arches, and towards the east a place adjoining with large basons for holy water.

100. *Hardwick*. On the south side of the chancel from the south aisle of the church appears to have been a *confessionary*, over which were the steps ascending to the rood loft.

6. 138. *Earl's Barton*. On the north side of the chancel are five small niches supported by pillars, and six on the south side; above these are three others and a bason for holy water.

5. 183. *Newton Bromswold*. On the south side of the chancel is a *confessionary* of five arches.

3. 189. *Ringstead*. In the chancel are three *confessionary* seats.

5. 232. *Denford*. On the north side of the chancel are four *confessional* seats, and two like seats over against them, and within the altar rails two others.

4. 264. *Warkton*. Near the altar in the south wall of the chancel are four stone seats.

273. *Ashley*. On the south side of the chancel a *confessionary*.

283. *Brampton*. On the south side of the chancel a *confessional*.

3. 289. *Bulwick*. On the south side of the chancel is a holy water bason, and under old arches three stone seats one above another.

N° 3. Page 398. *Benefield*. On the south side of the chancel is a *confessionary*.

493. *Barnak*. In the chancel a *confessionary*.

510. *Etton*. In the south wall of the chancel are three stone arches, and an old arch nearer the church.

515. *Helpston*. In the chancel under old arches are six stone seats, three on each side of the altar, and on the south side a basin for holy water.

2. 529. *Norborough*. On the south side of *Cleypole's aile* are two stone seats, one lower than the other, and within the wall beyond them are two old arches ending in an angle.

I have received information of these stone seats in the following churches in Herefordshire.

N° 2. *Aston Ingham*.

Brampton Abbots, which church belonged to the abbey of Gloucester.

Dormington.

Linton.

Upton Bishop, and two piscinæ or holy water basins.

Weston subtus Penyard.

“ At the upper end of the south wall of the chancel at Hockwold, in Grimeshoe hundred, in *Norfolk*, are three neat arches of stone worked in the wall, making three seats or stalls for the bishop, priest, and deacon; and at the head of these seats is another arch for holy water; on the summit of these arches are several shields now daubed over with whiting [a].”

[a] Blomefield, I. 493.

“ In the church of Feltwell St. Mary, in the same hundred, against the south wall, are three stone seats for the bishop, priest, and deacon, and at the head of them an arch for the holy water; and in the north wall is a cupboard, once a repository for relics [b].”

“ In the chancel of Goodeston church in Greenhoe hundred in the same county, are six stalls at the west end, three on a side, where the rector, vicar, their capellani or chaplains, and the chantry priests had their seats, they being obliged to join in the choir at the canonical hours, and to be obedient to the rector or vicar, swearing obedience at their admission; and against the south wall near the end have been three seats of stone one higher than the other [c].

“ Against the south wall of the chancel of W. Bradenham, in the same hundred near the east end are three arches with seats for the bishop, priest, and deacon, one seat rising higher than the other, and at the head of the uppermost is an arch for holy water [d].

Nicholas Hews, parson of Walsoken, which he resigned 1502, bequeathed to the presbytery of St. Lawrence's church, Norwich, where he was buried, his best carpet, with three cushions, to be occupied at principal feasts at the high altar in the said presbytery; which Mr. Blomefield [e] explains to be for the three seats by the high altar for the bishop, priest, and deacon.

[b] Blomefield, I. 504.

[c] Ib. III. 403. 404.

[d] Ib. 459.

[e] Ib. II. 678.

“ Against the north wall of the chancel at *Fincham St. Michael*, in Clackclose hundred, is an enarched monument of stone : in this arch is a raised tomb about two feet from the ground : on each side of this arch, in the summit, is a niche carved for some statue. There is no inscription or arms about it ; and probably it was for the *Sepulchrum Domini*, or the sepulchre of our Lord. Opposite to this, on the south side of the chancel, are three stone seats or stalls raised within the wall, having three arches, one over each seat, which seats are about two feet in depth, and above three in height ; on the summit of each arch was a pyramid of stone, carved, and pointing to the cornice, which juts out from the wall about three inches. Such seats and stalls are still to be seen in many old churches, and were for the bishop, priest, and deacon, or the rector, curate, or chantry priests. The stalls here differ from others in this, that of the bishop or rector is about two inches higher than that of the priest, and the stall of the priest is the same in respect of the deacon. Over the stall of the bishop are these two shields : quarterly, France and England ; and quarterly, 1. and 4. A. 2. and 3. G. a fretted O. over all a bend S. in a bordure of the last eight mitres of the second. *Spencer*, bishop of Norwich in the reign of Edward II. and Richard II. when I conceive this church was built. Over the arch of the second stall, quarterly, 1. and 4. cheque O. and Az. *Warren and Surrey* ; 2. and 3. G. a lion rampant O. *Fitz Alan* earl of *Arundel* ; Az. three cinquefoils O. lord *Bardolf*. Over the arch of the lowest seat, O. a fess between two chevronels G. lord *Fitz Walter*. G. 3. 2. 1. escallops A. lord *Scales*. These arms were all washed over with whiting, but, no doubt, were formerly painted in their proper colours. The lords abovementioned

tioned held lands *in capite* in this town, except lord Scales, and he had a lordship in the adjoining town of Barton, which extended here [*f*].”

Watlington, in the same hundred. Three stone arches, where have been three stalls or seats in the wall, and a fourth for holy water; now all worked up, and plaistered [*g*].

Nottinghamshire.

Southwell. In the south wall of the chancel are five stalls on a level, beautifully adorned with flowers and foliage-work, and in the spandrils rich historical reliefs of scripture: a winged figure holding a globe, another holding a label, a figure reclining before a rock, another sitting leaning on a crutch, a reclining figure holding a babe delivered to it by another, and the flight into Egypt. East of these a rich holy water basin: opposite to this a recess of two windows, with a fascia and cornice of open-work, and wheels &c. carved under them, as if part of other work, would tempt one to suppose them part of a holy sepulchre, removed to make way for archbishop Sandys' tomb, or perhaps before.

In the south wall of the chapel of the south aisle are three plainer stalls, resting on noble short round columns, and east above them a bold projecting piscina parted from them by a locker. The dean of Lincoln has beautiful drawings of all these stalls, &c. by Mr. Grimm.

Bedfordshire.

Biggleswade. In the south wall of the chancel three ornamented pointed stalls of unequal height, from five feet to

[*f*] Blomefield, IV. 108. 109.

[*g*] *Ib.* 202.

four and a half and three feet ten inches, and above them to the east a piscina.

Cambridgeshire.

Bottesham. In the south wall of the chancel are three plain pointed stalls of unequal height, the two first five feet six inches, the easternmost three feet eleven inches, and above them a double piscina.

In the south wall of a chapel at the east end of the south aisle of this church, a single stall, and a contiguous piscina in the same frame.

Burgh Green. In the south wall of the chancel are three pointed level stalls, and beyond them a double piscina higher than them.

Leicestershire.

Rodeley. Two low pointed stalls on the south side of the altar, and a double piscina, or holy water basin.

Oadby. On the south side of the altar are two or three such stalls; and also in the south aisle.

Little Dalby. Three of different heights, and a piscina east of them.

Croxton Kyriel. Two on a level, and a third higher, and a piscina above.

Kibworth.

Cold Overton. } Three on a level, and a piscina.

Wymondham. Three on a level.

Staunton Wyvel. Two of different heights, and a piscina.

Waltham on the Wolds. Three on a level, with shields in the spandrils.

Buckminster. Three of different heights, filled up and plaistered over; east of them a double piscina, or lockers.

Sading-

Sadington. One, and a piscina above.

Pickwell. Three of different heights.

Garthorp. A window terminating in a stall.

Mr. Nichols informs me that in other parts of this county they are particularly frequent. As they will be noticed in the course of his History, I forbear enlarging the list already given.

Lincolnshire.

Sedgebrook. Six stone stalls on the south side of the altar, and a piscina in form of a rose.

Leverton. In the south wall of the chancel three flowered stalls, and in the easternmost a square pillar opening into the vestry, and a piscina.

Leek. In the south wall of the chancel are three stalls, under a pointed pediment, with demi quatrefoil arches and small pillars. In the window over them lies a stone figure of a knight in mail, bare-headed, resting on a helmet surrounded with a corolla. In the opposite wall is a square hole.

Benington. In the chancel are three stalls, each three feet and a half high, six inches from the floor, and a piscina east of them.

Sleaford. Three stalls under flowered arches, with pinnacles between, and a piscina under a flowered arch like the rest.

Heckington. In the south wall of the chancel are three rich flowered stalls, with reliefs of saints, angels, the Virgin Mary, &c. and a double piscina; and opposite to it, in the north wall, a complete holy sepulchre; and in the south transept are three more stalls and a piscina.

Glou-

Gloucestershire.

South Cerney. Two very plain ones, almost covered with wainscot. That which, in Mr. Bigland's Collections, I. 289, is called a very curious *lavatory* with a canopy of Gothic foliage exquisitely carved for that rude æra (the Norman time), is a richly ornamented niche for holy water, in a corner of the chancel, which is altogether a very curious building. In the chancel at *Cheltenham*, Ib. p. 311, is said to be "a very curious *lavatory* resembling an external pinnacle, and from which may be collected the style of architecture in that of the middle ages;" but this, like the other, is only a receptacle for holy water, of a very singular form, having an embattled top [b].

"In a north aisle of *Bitton* church, formerly a chantry, on the left are two small figures of ecclesiastics cumbent, about four feet long, evidently intended for some of the officiating priests of this chantry. On the other side are four *subsellia* of four compartments under pediments and quatrefoils." Ib. p. 220. These are three stone stalls, with arches of very rich Gothic workmanship, and a niche for holy water on the side of them. In the chancel are an equal number, with pointed arches very plain, and a niche for holy water.

At *Campden* are the same number of stalls, and the niche of very elegant architecture.

At *Winchcombe* the same.

In Trinity chapel in *Cirencester* church. Three very elegant ones, almost hid by the stairs leading to the gallery in the north aisle.

In the Lady chapel of *Gloucester* cathedral are some of the most beautiful workmanship Mr. Lysons had ever seen:

[b] At *Edgeworth*, p. 553, "a *lavatory* and curious *subsellium* or stone bench on the left side of the altar."

XXX. *Further Remarks on Stone Seats in the Chancels
of Churches, Cathedral, Collegiate, and Parochial.
By the Rev. Samuel Denne, F. A. S.*

Read Dec. 9, 1790.

SOME observations by the late Mr. Wells on the stalls exhibited in *Vetusta Monumenta* [a], not coinciding with the remarks that accompanied the drawing of the stalls in Maidstone church presented by me to the Society [b]; I have judged it expedient to revise my letter to Mr. Gough, with the view of retracting my surmises, had I found them entirely groundless: but after deliberately examining the two papers, and I trust without a bias of prejudice to my own, I must confess I do not see reason to alter my sentiments. Before I consider the observations of this ingenious gentleman, I cannot forbear expressing a regret that our body should be deprived of a member, not long enrolled in our list, whose zealous ardour for researches into subjects of antiquity, assiduously pursued from an early part of life, so properly qualified him to answer the purposes of our institution.

[a] Vol. III. Pl. IV. V. pp. 4, 5, 6.

[b] See the preceding paper.

We concur in opinion, that these stalls, of which kind there are many in good preservation, have been improperly termed confessionaries or confessionals. Mr. Wells has in general referred to canons and ecclesiastical constitutions, as prohibiting the placing of chairs of confession in chancels, or in retired corners of the church; and I will specify one constitution of archbishop Reynolds, and another of archbishop Sudbury, as well because being the injunctions of primates of England they are particularly applicable to the stalls in this country, as that those in Rochester cathedral and in Chatham church were, as I apprehend, constructed in nearly the same age when these canons were made; and thinking it therefore improbable that a bishop of Rochester should have given a sanction to such a misuse of them, as the prevailing opinion has supposed. By the constitution of archbishop Reynolds, 1322 [c], “the priest was to chuse a place where he could be seen in common, and particularly to avoid a secret place when women confessed to him;” and by Sudbury it was enjoined, “that the confessions of a woman should be taken without the vail, and in an open place, so that though not heard she might be seen by the people.” But the vail was always dropt at the entrance into the chancel in Lent, which was the usual time of confessing. There is likewise in Picart’s Religious Ceremonies a rule mentioned which seems to be decisive in this matter [d]; for by this rule it is directed, that “the Confessor must hear the confession in the church, at that part of it which is *furthest from the high altar*, i. e. at the bottom of the nave which is most exposed to the view of the people.”

[c] See Johnson’s Collection of Ecclesiastical Laws under the respective years.

[d] Vol. II. p. 78.

The main point in which I differ from Mr. Wells is, as to the original design of erecting these stalls, which he conceived to have been for the use of priest, deacon, and subdeacon, the three persons principally employed in the celebration of mass. Had this, however, been the case, would not stalls thus situated have been generally, if not constantly provided? Whereas there is not any appearance of them in far the greater number of our own churches, and Mr. Wells admits they are not so often to be seen abroad as in England. And would not a triple seat have been the regular plan? But in some churches there is only one seat; in others there are two, three, and four, and in a few, five stalls. Indeed, where there are four or five, they might, agreeably to his idea, be made for the attendant officers, Port-Mitre, or Port-Crozier, or for both. And where there was only a single stall, it might be intended the priest should sit in it, and that the deacon and subdeacon should be placed at his feet, on each side, upon two stools. But where there are no more than two stalls[e], one of the three officiating ministers would be destitute of a seat.

It is not, however, merely from the number of the stalls, that I am led to controvert Mr. Wells's appropriation of them; their relative situation and embellishments operate against his notion. In modern chapels of the Roman Catholics, the priest, at the proper intervals of the service, is seated in an arm-chair; and in Picart's Ceremonies, in the celebration of high mass in the pope's chapel there is a superb chair for the priest, and beneath it on each side two low stools for the inferior clergymen, between whom, as the rubrick directs, the priest

[e] In the churches of Badby, Tiffeld, and Wotton, in Northamptonshire, there are two stalls (Bridges, Hist. I. pp. 21. 271. 393.) as there are in the churches of Rokefley, Stroud, and Milton by Sittingbourne, in Kent.

shall be seated [*f*]. This rule could not have been followed with the least degree of consistency in any of the triple seats engraved in the *Vetusta Monumenta*. In each set all are ranged in a line in front, and in the Rochester stalls the seats are upon a level. If then the middle stall were designed for the priest, the deacon, by being placed to the East on his right hand, would have had the station of pre-eminence: and as in the churches of Chatham and Tiltey, the seats rise one above another, the highest in office would not have had the uppermost seat.

Besides, in the Chatham triple seat, the sculpture of the first, or Eastern stall, was far more elegant than the nearly similar embellishments of the second and third stalls, and could therefore hardly be designed for the person of inferior rank. From these circumstances I collect, that had the accommodation of priest, deacon, and subdeacon, been the primary view in constructing these stalls, this manifest impropriety would have been guarded against. It is observed by Mr. Wells, that in the churches abroad, moveable seats are to this day employed with more convenience; and likewise, as I am apt to suspect, because more conformable to both the letter and spirit of the Roman ritual. The subsequent accidental use of these seats seems to be a very different question.

Possessed with the idea of his having adopted the original purpose for which these stalls were erected, and not finding any situated on the south side of the altar of the shrine of Edward the Confessor in Westminster Abbey, Mr. Wells was

[*f*] "In missa item solemniter celebrans *medius* inter diaconum et subdiaconum sedere potest a cornu epistolæ juxta altare, cum cantetur *kyrie eleison*, et *gloria in excelsis*." Missale Romanum ex decreto Concil. Trident.

prompted to suggest, that what he conceived to have been five stalls at the west end of the chapel were for the use of the officiating ministers. But is not this notion open to as strong an objection as any already advanced? It is expressly enjoined, that, in every article, and under all circumstances, barring every pretence and opposite usage, which is declared to be an abuse, the rubric of the Roman missal shall be observed [g]; and of the general rubrics one is, that, when during the ceremony the celebrant is allowed to rest himself, he shall be seated *a cornu epistolæ juxta altare*; i. e. near the altar, and at the south horn of it. When there could not have been the least occasion to have deviated from this rubric, would then the priest and his assistants have been warranted in moving to the West and lower end of the chapel, and to have intermixed with the laity?

In the reason assigned for there being no stalls on the south side of this chapel, Mr. Wells, from inadvertency, has slipped into an anachronism; for he says, “it could not be contrived in that quarter on account of the regal monuments there erected.” But two of the three monuments on the south side are memorials of king Edward the Third and his Queen; and the third is a tomb into which the body of king Richard the Second was removed from Langley by king Henry the Fifth. The first monument raised in this chapel was in honour of king Henry the Third, who, as the re-edifier of this church, was buried on the north side.

[g] “Demum renovando decreta alias facta, mandat sacra congregatio in omnibus et per omnia servari rubricas missalis Romani, non obstante quocunque prætextu, et contraria consuetudine quam abusum esse declarat.” Ibid. Præfat.

The

The conjecture I entertain is, that neither the architect of the chapel, nor the persons who employed him, ever thought of preparing a fixed seat for the priest, concluding that a moveable chair would be more convenient and suitable; and a few years after the building of the chapel, it was furnished with a chair of high dignity; for the new chair, in which was the stone of Scotland, was placed near the altar before the shrine of St. Edward; and this was given by king Edward the First, purposely to serve as a chair for the celebrating priest at Westminster [b]. And notwithstanding the order of Edward the Third to restore it to the Scots, and the many changes, devastations and pillages this sacred edifice has undergone, the chair has probably ever since retained its station. At what time it might become the coronation chair of the Kings of England is foreign to the present enquiry. It cannot, however, be deemed an extravagant conceit, that the abbot of Westminster and other priests might be elated with having an unquestionable right to be frequently seated in a chair in which sovereigns were enthroned.

The five richly sculptured canopies over the stone seat at the west end of the Confessor's chapel might dispose Mr. Wells to imagine, that there might be under them the same number

[b] The only item that occurs relative to the arts is a payment to Walter the painter, for a step to the *new chair in which the stone of Scotland* was placed near the altar, before the shrine of St. Edward, in Westminster Abbey; and to the carpenters and painters painting the said step, and for gold and colours to paint it with, and making a case to cover the said chair 1*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* This famous stone was brought out of Scotland but three years before (1296); and Walsingham tells us, the use Edward put it to, was to serve as a chair for the celebrating priests at Westminster. Mr. Topham's Observations on the Wardrobe Account of 28 Edw. I. p. xli.

of distinct stalls; but, as far as can be traced, there were never any columns of separation. To me it seems more likely that this stone bench was originally fixed to accommodate king Henry the Third and the illustrious personages, who assisted him in bearing the chest with the relicks of the Confessor, on the translation of them into the new shrine. And it is observable that the centre canopy, which projects beyond the collaterals, is surmounted with a bust that has upon the head a regal crown.

Having taken the liberty to offer my reasons for dissenting from Mr. Wells's opinion, I will venture to suggest a use to which, I think, these stalls might have been applied in churches cathedral, collegiate, and parochial, with a surmise as to what may have been the immediate purpose of constructing them in churches of the last denomination.

In cathedrals, the seat of the bishop, or, as it is more commonly styled, his throne, being often erected at a very considerable distance from the high altar, another seat more conveniently situated must have been sometimes more desirable, and particularly when the sacramental elements were to be delivered to him. Two of the rubrical directions which the priest was to observe when the bishop was present, plainly shew that he must be considered as placed within the limits of the presbytery [*i*]; and, as it is truly remarked by Mr. Wells,

seats

[*i*] “ Si celebraturus sit coram summo pontifice, sistit se ante infimum gradum altaris a cornu Evangelii ante ipsum pontificem, ubi genuflexus expectat: accepta benedictione erigit se, et stans aliquantum versus ad altare incipit missam. Si autem sit coram cardinale, legato sedis apostolicæ, aut patriarcha, archiepiscopo, et episcopo, in eorum residentiis, vel loco jurisdictionis, stans ante infimum gradum a cornu evangelii, ut supra expectat: dato signo, facit profundam

seats on the south side were constantly allotted to ecclesiastics. One therefore could hardly hesitate in assigning the first stall in Rochester cathedral to the bishop, had it even not been distinguished by the armorial bearings of that see. Besides, these stalls could not be near the horn of the altar; and Mr. Charles Clarke (now of the Ordnance Office at Gravesend, an intelligent correspondent in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, under the signatures of *Indagator*, and *Indagator Roffensis*) whose idea concerning their antient use corresponds with Mr. Wells's notion, being aware of this objection, has attempted to remove it, by an intimation that the altar might not adjoin to the East wall [*k*]. Now though it is probable, that a space might be left for a procession of the monks behind the altar, yet, as appears to me, the first step of ascent to the altar, and to the present communion table must have been nearly in the same position; for had it been brought forward, it must have concealed the grave stone of a bishop that was heretofore fully inlaid with brass plates. Above the middle stall are the arms of Christchurch, Canterbury; and who more likely to have been seated in this stall than the archdeacon of Canterbury, whose office it was to inthrone all the bishops of the province! The arms

profundam reverentiam prælato, et versus ad altare incipit missam.—Si autem solemniter celebrat coram summo pontifice, aut alio ex prælatis prædictis in ecclesia eorum jurisdictionis, stans a sinistris prælati, facit cum eo confessionem, et alia servat, ut in cæremoniali ordinatur missæ," *Missale Romanum*. De Principio Confessione facienda, III. 2, 3. There is no vestige of a stall in the presbytery of Canterbury cathedral; perhaps it might not be found necessary, because what is called the archbishop's patriarchal or metropolitanical chair was placed a few steps above the altar on the north side. Gosling's *Walk*, 261, 272, 279. In the church of Wapenham in Northamptonshire, behind the altar are two seats of stone like stalls. *Bridges Hist.* I. p. 212.

[*k*] *Gent. Mag.* Vol. LVI. 751. Vol. LVII. 663.

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of the third stall are, Argent, a cross quarter pierced of the same. To whom it belonged is uncertain; nor is it known what were the arms of the priory of Rochester. Dr. Denne imagined they might be emblazoned upon this shield. Supposing this conjecture, which is plausible, to be well founded, this would indicate the stall to have been for the use of the prior: and it is certain that at the time of the celebration of high mass, he would be placed near the bishop. In Durham cathedral provision seems to have been made for a greater number of the chief members of the monastery, and of other persons of rank, there being, according to Mr. Hutchinson, four seats on each side of the altar [1].

Stalls of this kind would be as requisite in a collegiate church, especially if in a town that was the residence of the bishop. And that was the case at Maidstone, where the archbishops of Canterbury had a manerial house, to which they frequently resorted, and where Courtney founded a college of secular canons, and rebuilt what was before a parochial church. There was not in the chancel any seat suitable to a person of his pre-eminent rank, except one of the five stalls on the south side of the altar; and his station demanded that he should be placed in the upper or eastern stall, upon which is a shield with his coat of arms. The four other stalls it may be fairly concluded were for his attendants and officers.

When bishops, archdeacons, vicars general, officials, and rural deans, visited parish churches, they would doubtless be seated in the chancel during the time of divine service; and for them these stalls would be a proper accommodation. But, it is contended by Mr. Clarke (who has examined with care and

[1] History and Antiquities of Durham, Vol. II. 244.

judgment the various subjects of antiquity remaining in these sacred edifices), that this could not have been the use of them in country churches, because, formerly, as well as now, visitations were held only in parishes of the most consequence in each district; which objection, as I apprehend, may be in great measure removed.

Synods, in which the bishop presided, were, it is admitted, usually assembled in the cathedral, or in some commodious church in the city which gave name to the see; and the ordinary visitations, or chapters, were held in places after which the respective deanries were denominated [*m*]. Parochial visitations, however, were formerly very frequent. Upon them the right to procurations was founded, and originally they were only due to a local visitor. From divers ecclesiastical injunctions of the thirteenth century it is evident, that procurations were extremely burdensome to the parochial clergy; and the nineteenth legateine constitution of Othobon expressly charges bishops and inferior visitors not to aggrieve their subjects with a superfluous retinue, but to follow the moderation which the fourth council of Lateran had publicly directed. By this *moderate* regulation an archbishop was restrained from visiting with more than five or seven; a rural dean with more than two [*n*].

[*m*] This was not, however, an invariable rule. For archbishop Sudbury did not hold his visitations in the principal parishes of the decanal districts, in the following instances. The clergy of Lyminge deanry were cited to Smeethe; those of Sandwich to Northburne; those of Bridge to Wye; those of Westbeere to Chislet. Wilkins' Concil. III. p. 111.

[*n*] Johnson's Eccles. Constitut. A.MCC.XXII. Langton's Constitut. 22, 23. A.D.M.CC.XXVIII. Legat. Constit. of Otto. 20.—A.D.MCCLXVIII. Legat. Constit. Othobon. 18.

These procurations in victuals and provender were gradually reduced to a composition in money, payable whether the bishop or archdeacon visited locally or not; and I conceive it to have been often collected at the rate of six-pence in the pound for each benefice, according to the valor of pope Nicholas [o]. In consequence of this change visitations of parishes were much less frequent, because the stipulated compensation for provisions became inadequate to the expence.

At times, however, they were necessary; and besides, in former days, the courts of both bishops and archdeacons were held in the churches of those parishes, from which there were presentments of any great irregularities or defects. There was also in each smaller district an annual officer, called a rural dean; the bishop appointing one of three incumbents nominated by the clergy at the general visitation, and he was invested in the office by the delivery of a seal to him. His province was to take care that the acts of court and the injunctions of bishop and archdeacon were enforced; and by virtue of his own authority he was to enquire personally into the state of the churches, and to examine the houses and other buildings of the clergy [p]. It being an employment of trouble, and what often subjected the person exercising it to distressing alterations, the clergy endeavoured to avoid the being burdened

[o] A. 1457. Jun. 21. Apud Roffam facta fuit convocatio cleri civitat' et diocef' Roffen' et exposit' clero per mag. Tho. Candour commissar' d'ni de visitatione epa'li hoc anno et de procurationibus solvendis ratione visitationis, concessere vi d. de lib' solvend' die visitat' factæ secundum taxationes beneficior' taxat' secundu' commun' valore' eorund'; et q'd licebit d'no non solventes per omnes censuras ecclesiasticas compellare. Act. Cur. Consist. Roffen.

[p] Act. Cur. Consist. et Archidiacon. Roffen. passim.

with it; and there may not now be more than two or three dioceses in England, in which there is even a shadow of this jurisdiction.

To these visitors of different ranks the stalls under review might be appropriated; but though most probably they made use of them, I am rather apt to imagine they were constructed to answer an occasion, when the presence of the bishop was absolutely necessary, and that was at the consecration of a church or chancel. For the Lord of the Manor, or other persons, at whose charge the fabric was raised, would be disposed to think it a decent mark of respect to their diocesan, that he should have a seat of dignity and elegance prepared for him. Most of the stalls are recesses within the wall, and in appearance coeval with it. When therefore we see only a single stall, I am for assigning it to the bishop; and the rest, if these are a greater number, for the accommodation of his vicar general, his chaplain, or others of his suite. Mr. Wells says, that in foreign churches where there are five seats, the port mitre and port crozier occupy two. And does not the ensign carried by the former imply him to be an officer in attendance upon the bishop?

Considering the stalls in this light, it is to be regretted, that they have not been more generally and accurately surveyed; because the style of architecture, an inscription, a shield of arms, initial letters, or a cypher might lead to a discovery of the age of the edifice itself; and, comparatively speaking, there are but few parish churches, the times of whose building can be fixed with precision. In many of our county histories some seats in chancels are indeed mentioned, but generally in so brief and superficial a manner, that no adequate idea can be

be formed of them. This is the case in Brydges's Northamptonshire who has noticed there being both stalls, and a confessional in the same chancel, without specifying the marks by which he distinguished one from the other. And here I cannot avoid observing, that engravings of such curious subjects of antiquity would be a more suitable appendage to a county history than many of the plates to be seen in some late publications.

The stalls in Rochester cathedral and Chatham church were, I imagine, erected about the same time. In the three compartments of the former were the pictures of three bishops, which, though much damaged, were not defaced before the painting of the choir in 1743. As Weever relates [q], one was the portraiture of bishop John de Shepey over the place of his burial; and the grave stone which covered his remains was at the foot of the stalls [r]. This will countenance a surmise concerning the date of them, and that they might be raised as monument to him. The monks might consider him as deserving this compliment, the prelate having by his will, made September 21, 1360, a month before his death, bequeathed one hundred marks toward the reparation of his cathedral, and the same sum to the celerar's office to find provisions for the convent. He also allowed as much to defray the expences of his funeral [s].

On better evidence may the age of the stalls in Chatham church be very nearly ascertained. They could not have been

[q] Funeral Monuments, p. 314.

[r] Memorials of the Cathedral church of Rochester, printed with Custumale Roffense, p. 202.

[s] Ibid.

constructed before 1352, and probably were so not long after; since in that year Pope Clement VI. issued a letter of relaxation of penances for a year and forty days, to all persons who should contribute to the pious work of re-building the church of Chatham, stated to have been recently burnt down [1]. But the fire did not destroy the whole building; for, on the late reparation and enlargement of the church, the old part of the fabric was clearly to be distinguished from the work added after the accident. For this information I am obliged to Mr. Clarke, who discovered and took drawings of some unequivocal remains, at the West end, that were in the style of architecture used by the early Normans; and he was on that account much disposed to conclude they might be parts of the church built by a Crevequer, to which family the first William gave the Manor of Chatham. There is not, however, the least reason to doubt of the chancels being erected about the middle of the fourteenth century, and the triple seat was indisputably constructed with the south wall.

The greater elevation, and the superior embellishments of the easternmost stall have been already noticed, and an opinion shall be offered why it might be more richly ornamented. Robert de Crevequer (the descendant of Haymo de Crevequer, whose services his royal master had rewarded with the manor of Leedes, as well as that of Chatham) founded at Leedes a priory of Austin canons, and granted to them for the welfare of his own soul, and of the soul of his uncle Hamo Dapifer, the church of Chatham with six other churches appertaining to his estate. Before the year 1136, the monks of this religious house obtained the fullest appropriation of all the tithes and dues of the parish of Chatham. For they were not under the restriction of endowing

[1] Reg. Epif. J. de Shepey, fol. 257. b. Registrum Roffense, p. 209.

a vicar, but the cure of the church was to be supplied by one of the canons, to be appointed by the prior, and removable at his pleasure [u]. That the prior would occasionally visit a church thus dependent upon him is most probable; and is it not a plausible presumption that, when present at mass he would be placed in the uppermost seat; and that being the governor of one of the principal monasteries in the county, care would be taken that he should have a stall becoming his high rank?

In Tiltey in Essex a Cistercian abbey was founded about 1152, to which the church of that parish was as strictly appropriated. Mr. Schnebbelie thinks it was the conventual church; Weever expressly thus terms it, and noticed in it an epitaph to the memory of abbot Thomas de Thaxted [x]. This building has an appearance of antiquity, but concerning its age there is no written evidence. The triple seat in the chancel, as Mr. Schnebbelie has observed, is in a plainer style than the other stalls delineated by him, either from a want of architectural taste in the ruling members of the abbey, or that their revenues from mismanagement [y] would not admit of the charge of more elegant and costly ornaments. But the first seat is raised higher than the second and third, and this I conceive to have been designed for the abbot's stall [z].

This paper shall be concluded with a few observations, not irrelative to the subject of it, occasioned by a perusal of Sir Joseph Ayloffe's description of the monuments in Westminster abbey [a].

[u] Ibid. p. 310, &c.

[x] Funeral Monuments, p. 600.

[y] There were only six monks in it at the dissolution, though valued by Dugdale at £.167. 2. 6. and by Speed at £.177. 9. 4.

[z] In the south wall of the chancel of St. Mary's church at Oxford are three beautiful stalls *on the same level* as at Rochester and elsewhere, about three feet from the floor in a square frame with a fascia of oak leaves and a flowered cornice. R. G.

[a] Monumenta Vetusta, Vol. III. Pl. XXXIV.



Elevation of the supposed front of a Roman Temple at Bath.

Many of the stone seats were, it is likely, ornamented with portraits. A reference has been already made to those in Rochester cathedral; and there were pictures in the stalls of the parish church of Pocklington in Somersetshire [b], and of Exeter cathedral. In the lowest seat at Pocklington there is a coarse daubing of Elias, inscribed *unum elix*; and as, most probably, the portraits of Christ and Moses were in the other stalls, this will account for their being vulgarly called Tabernacles. In the stalls in Exeter cathedral, styled by Mr. Gough the monument of Leofric, the first bishop of that see, is the picture of Leofric sitting in his pontificals, between Edward the Confessor and his Queen [c]: and there were also portraits in the four recesses of the North front of the tomb of king Sebert in Westminster abbey. I have, after Sir Joseph Ayloffe, used the word recesses, though not a little inclined to suspect, that they were stalls constructed for the same purpose as those which remain on the South side of other presbyteries. The height and width of the pannels are mentioned by Sir Joseph, but unluckily he did not minute the depth of these recesses. Judging, however, from the perspective of N° IV, I apprehend there is room for seats; and I am informed by Mr. Catlin, one of the officers of the abbey, that, to the best of his recollection, there are seats nearly as wide as the stone bench under the canopies at the West end of the Confessor's chapel.

Sir Joseph remarks (what, as he believes, is not observable in any other monuments in the abbey) that the fronts of Se-

[b] Gentleman's Magazine, LVII. 755.

[c] Sepulchral Monuments, p. 60.

bert's monument are in the forms, mode of construction, and ornaments widely different; and the front before the area of the altar, called by him the principal front, is, he says, a much more elegant design: and in the print one may perceive some resemblance between these recesses and the triple seat in Rochester cathedral.

In the opinion of Sir Joseph, the monuments on each side of presbytery were not hid by any linings hung before them, till the year 1625, when king Charles the First might present to the dean and prebendaries the tapestry that had been put up as a proper furniture and ornament for his majesty's coronation. But the conclusion he has drawn from the silence of Camden and Stow concerning any such concealment of these beautiful relicks of antiquity, however plausible, is not satisfactory. And had he attended to the whole of what Weever has written, and which he has in part cited, he would have discovered that the *cloth of arras* which then adorned the quire must have been of ancient date, at least earlier than the Reformation; for no artist of the reign of the first Charles was likely to have interwoven in it the two rhyming monkish hexameters copied by Weever; and much less would he have been suffered by any Protestant employer to have addressed the pope as father:

Hanc regum sedem sibi Petrus consecrat edem,
Quam tu, Papa, regis, insignit et unctio regis [d].

Uncertain as it is who might have been the persons represented in these pannels, Sir Joseph flattered himself his conjectures might be venial; and as what I have to propose may

[d] Funeral Monuments, p. 451.

Fig. 1.

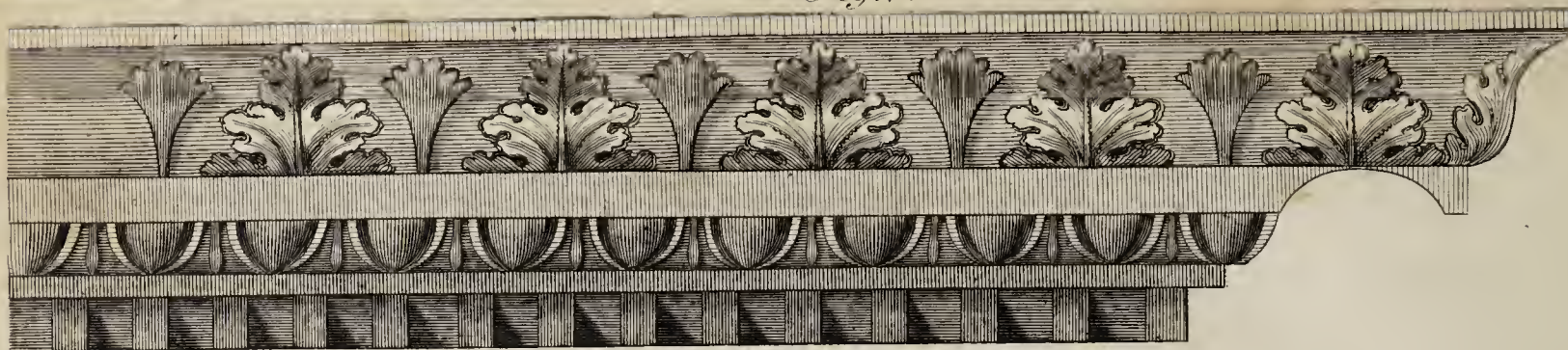


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

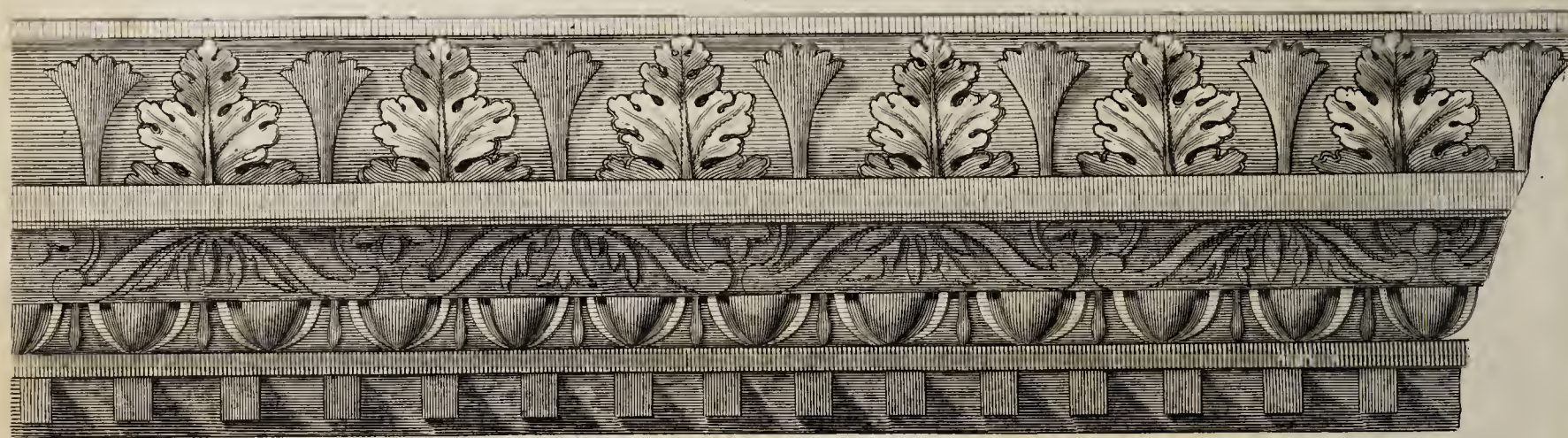


Fig. 5.

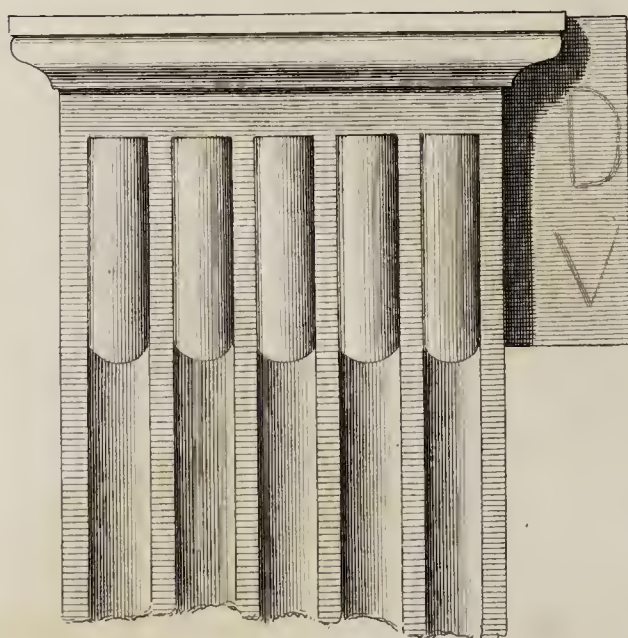
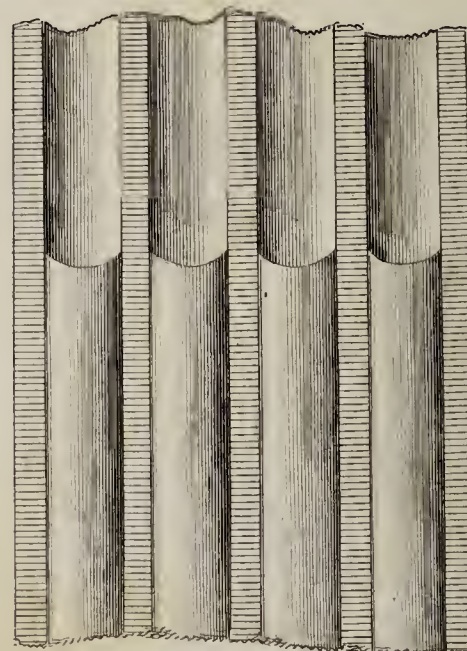


Fig. 4.



Ornaments of the Roman Temple at Bath.

likewise tend to an elucidation, I trust I may be favoured with the same indulgence. His grounds for imagining that the first figure in Pl. IV. V. was designed for king Sebert appear to be well supported; but that the figure in the next compartment should have been archbishop Becket's I see no room to conceive; apprehending that the monks of Westminster, who had so popular, so marvellous a faint of their own, would not have condescended to have placed St. Thomas of Canterbury so near the high altar in preference to him. I had thought it might be the Confessor's picture; but am now much more ready to adopt Sir Joseph's idea, that the regal and faintlike portrait on the South front of the tomb might be designed for him, and for this additional reason, that, in this conspicuous situation, it could not fail of drawing the attention of his votaries who were passing along that ambulatory to his shrine.

The picture that was in the second pannel being so entirely defaced, hardly admits of a doubt of its having born the resemblance of a faint; and of whom more likely than of St. Peter to whom the church was dedicated? Weever [e] corroborates this surmise; for he writes that "the image of St. Peter is depicted, speaking to king Sebert in the following verses," which declare Sebert's having founded the church to Peter, and Peter's acknowledging himself to be its tutelary saint.

Hic, Rex Seberte, pausas, mihi condita per te
Hæc loca lustravi, demum lustrando dicavi.

The king is listening [f] to the figure in the second pannel, with the hand uplifted pointing towards heaven. From

[e] Ibid. p. 452.

[f] According to Sir Joseph, *dictating*; but Weever's account is, that Peter is *speaking* to Sebert; and the lips are closed.

Weever's relation it may be inferred that this picture was then visible, if he did not himself see it; and consequently, whether designed for St. Edward, St. Thomas, or St. Peter, it must have been destroyed with the axes and hammers of Cromwell's soldiers, the extravagantly zealous regulators of that age; to whom the portraits of a questionable saint and of an apostle were equally obnoxious.

Wilmington, Dec. 3, 1790.

SAMUEL DENNE.

P. S. Indagator Roffensis (Mr. Charles Clarke [g]) having advanced in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LIX. p. 804. that plate XXXIV. N° V. vol. II. of *Vetusta Monumenta*, intituled, "The North front of King Sebert's tomb," was no other than a representation of seats, or stalls, on the north side of the altar in Westminster abbey, I was desirous of learning upon what grounds this opinion was formed; and received the following answer to my letter of enquiry. Sir Joseph Ayloffe's description and notions seem to be judiciously corrected, though in other respects Mr. Clarke may not be free from errors.

"Sir Joseph Ayloffe, after describing the fronts of the monument, says, they differ widely from each other, and in proceeding points out the monument of Sebert, which, as I take it, must appear to any one to be nothing but the back of a seat; for, if a monument, why not left open as those of Edward III. Richard II. &c. in the Confessor's chapel; and those of Edmund Crouchback, and the earl of Pembroke, and De Valence, in the choir, before the present screen was erected,

[g] See before, p. 305.

which



*The central ornament of the tympanum
of the Roman Temple, at
Bath.*

which were finished equally rich on the other side. It being open would not operate against its being an altar, if such a thing could be in that place: for open altars, not placed against walls, occur frequently in the churches I have seen in Flanders. And, if I am not mistaken, Gervase describes such an one in his account of the antient cathedral of Canterbury.

“Sir Joseph, after describing the side in the choir, says, ‘here under the canopy, and on a stone plinth of eight inches, is placed a chest of oak 12 feet 6 inches in length, 3 feet 4 inches in height, and 2 FEET 11 INCHES IN WIDTH, evidently intended to represent the sarcophagus of Sebert, as well as to serve for an altar on the day of his anniversary, and at such other times as mass was to be *there* said for the repose of his soul. This chest is of very plain and rude workmanship; however, a greater degree of elegance seems not to be needful; it being evident from the several large broad headed nails which have been drove into it, and are now remaining, as also from some filaments of gold adhering to them, that this chest was either covered with carpeting of cloth of gold, or other like rich stuff.” A monument and sarcophagus of the same person in one church is rather singular, nor could the idea of a sarcophagus of Sebert be annexed to that of an altar, since none but the bodies of saints were ever permitted to be enclosed in so sacred a repository [b]. Nothing can be more unlike the description of an altar, than is this of the chest. Both *Altaria* and *Aræ* were expressly obliged to be made of stone. Durant *de*

[b] Sir Joseph terms it Sebert’s shrine; but as it is apprehended, not with accuracy; shrines being for the reliques of saints, to which honour king Sebert never attained. Old Master Weever more properly styles it a tomb.

ritibus, says, that from the first establishment of Christianity under Constantine, they were never made of wood [i]; and mass was forbidden to be said but upon stone, though but sufficiently large for the foot of the chalice to rest upon; so particular were they, that a small consecrated stone, or *super-altare*, was carried (to use the words of Fox) by popish priests, when they went massing to gentlemen's houses. At the same time this altar must be open at the ends, not encumbered, as are those of this chest, or seat, and be covered with three linen cloths (one of which is to be sufficiently long to nearly touch the ground on each side), and not with nails and carpeting, far more adapted for making cushions for the purpose of sitting upon. Every rubrick and writer I have read on this subject say so much, nor is it necessary to load this account with citations, as you must be in possession of at least as many books for the purpose as myself.

“ Besides, considering the impropriety of the situation of the thing itself near the high altar, no other ever being placed in the choir, and its far greater similitude to seats for a priest, deacon, subdeacon, and one *ceremoniarius* (master of the ceremonies), whose office in long services was not much unlike that of a prompter: from what I have said, and Sir Joseph's whole description, as well as from a view of the thing itself, I must say it ever struck me, as the officiant's seat, almost ever larger, and fitted for more persons, in churches extra-parochial.

[i] And yet, according to Erasmus's description, what was commonly called the altar of the martyrdom of St. Thomas in Canterbury cathedral “ was built of *wood*,” and was small and remarkable on no other respect, but as it was a monument of antiquity upbraiding the luxury of the times.

Somner's Antiquities, p. 92.

Nor

Nor can I help concluding it to be nothing else. The tomb of Sebert is immediately under it [*k*], and behind the verger's bench, serving them as a shelf for their books and papers. It is of *stone* in a different taste, and likely of a somewhat earlier erection, probably built at the same time, in the reign of Henry III. as the wall in which it is situated; while the seat above it appears to have been the work of Richard de Ware, who erected the Confessor's shrine, the fine pavement to the altar, and the monument of that king, each in mosaic, and executed by the same Italian artist. I am not in possession of any one account of this divine church, or possibly by comparing dates, &c. it would be no difficult matter to shew that the monument below, assigned to Sebert, and the seat above were erected at different periods; they face different ways, the lower one to the south, the seat to the north, and open to the choir, adjoining to the altar, and in the very place of the triple seats of other churches; nor can it be doubted that this so amply endowed, and the darling of so many of our pious kings, should be wanting in any thing conducing to the increase of solemnity.

“ One thing remains against me; this is the height of the seat from the pavement; but I fancy it will be as easily got over, as the priest and his assessors could mount one or two steps of wood placed before it for that purpose; and this height added to the extreme richness of the canopies, habits, and decorations, must have greatly encreased the sublimity of the whole appearance.

[*k*] If the tomb of Sebert is beneath the supposed seats, there is no ground for my suggestion that the hand of the figure, probably designed for that king, is pointing towards the repository of his bones.

“ Mr.

“Mr. Wells’s objection, inserted in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, was the seats having been erected for the use of visitors; but I ever understood you it was your opinion they were for the accommodation of the consecrating bishop: and when I asked you once your reason; I recollect you desired me to wait for the publication of the number in which they were to appear.

“In the church at Northfleet are the remains of the lower part of what, from the marks on the south wall of the great chancel, was a very elegant triple seat; while in the same church, at the east end of the south aisle, is another seat of this kind, quite perfect, and which appears to have belonged to a richly endowed chantry, the least hint of which has hitherto escaped my most diligent search. Neither visiting nor consecration [1] could require two such seats in the same church; while high mass was sung at several altars; and, I presume, these seats were wholly for the celebrants in that church, and in some manner conclude their intentions were the same in every other. Coinciding with this idea, and shewing the uses of from one to five seats, are the contents of a letter I received from the Rev. Gerard Robinson, a clergyman of the other church, to whom I applied on this occasion; a copy of which I take the liberty of inclosing.

“If I thought it would not be impertinent, and, indeed, if I had leisure from some troublesome private concerns, which have greatly kept back this; I could describe a beautiful seat of five compartments, which I saw behind the very fine high al-

[1] The rite of consecration must have been performed before mass could have been said by a priest at the altar of a chantry chapel. And in general the stipendiary allowance for chantries was to the priest alone.

tar of the abbey church of St. Bertin at St. Omer's, removed, as I apprehend, when the Gothic work for about eight feet long by three high of gold was furrounded by the present embellishments, in the grotesque taste which seems to prevail every where in those parts, and was the manner, when the Calvinistic troubles ceased in Flanders, and gave men time to look about them. Three chairs are introduced in the room of this seat ; as in most churches I saw. Also a large Gothic crucifix larger than life in the rood-loft in the same church, which, with the shrine of St. Bertin, exposed in the octave, the sanctity of whose countenance I, cannot forget, struck me as the greatest curiosities I had ever seen.

“ I am, Sir,

“ Your most obliged humble servant,

“ CHARLES CLARKE.

“ *Gravesend, Dec. 10, 1790.*”

*Copy of the Rev. Gerard Robinson's Letter, mentioned by
Mr. Clarke.*

“DEAR SIR,

“I WAS in the country when your letter was left at my house; otherwise you should have had an answer by the return of the post.

“The many unavoidable avocations I have constantly on my hands, besides a tremor in my hand, which often disqualifies me even from writing my own name, I fear must render my answer much shorter, and more unsatisfactory, than you or I could wish. Your explanation of the three seats near where the high altar was formerly placed, I believe to be perfectly true. The objection of your learned friend, that in other churches there are found sometimes two, sometimes four seats, does not invalidate your opinion. The practice at this very time in France, Spain, and other countries, professing the former religion of this island, sufficiently proves what I say. In some chapels, in consequence of the slender foundation, the priest at high mass performed the part of celebrant and deacon. The choir supplied the part of subdeacon. It is therefore natural that in such a church there should only be *one* seat; in other churches better endowed, besides the celebrant,

brant, one performed the part of deacon and subdeacon. In such churches there were two seats. Besides, though commonly at high mass there are three, viz. celebrant, deacon, and subdeacon, in some churches, especially on some very solemn days, there are also one or two masters of ceremonies almost in the same dress and ornaments with the celebrant, and with their white wands directing the officiating priest and his ministers. These were also fixed on temporary seats for them. What I here relate, I have seen performed in France, Spain, and elsewhere.

“ The bishops always had a private chapel, where they performed their private devotions. But when they acted as bishops, either in saying pontifical mass, or in performing any pontifical duty, the above seats were for them and their assistants.

“ *Exedra* has different significations. Formerly the bishops preached standing on the steps of the altar; they were therefore called *exedra*. Sometimes *exedra* means the reading desk, or pulpit.

“ Zozimus and Socrates (the historians) inform us, that St. Chrysostom preached from the *amba*, for the greater convenience of the people; St. Austin also tells us, that for the same reason he preached from the *exedra*, or *absis*, of the church. *Exedra* also meant a place out of the church; I believe the portico, where the marriage ceremonies were performed (for before the eleventh or twelfth century they were performed in the church); and where also the penitents performed the first stage of their canonical penance.

“ The authors I recommend to you on the Liturgies are
Monf. le Brun, 4 vols. 4to, and Monf. Renodaut, 2 vols, 4to.

“ I am, &c.

“ G. R.

“ 8 *id.* Junii, 1783.”

XXXI. *Account of Antiquities discovered at Bath 1790.*
By Sir Henry Charles Englefield, Bart. F. R. A. S.

Read March 3, 1791.

HAVING visited the remains of Roman antiquity lately discovered at Bath, I beg leave to present to the Society the following account of them.

The remains in question were brought to light by digging the foundation of a new pump room and baths between the present pump room and Stall-street. The ground opened, consisted almost entirely of the fragments of ruined buildings, and amongst these were the ornamented stones now preserved for the inspection of the curious. They are in number between 50 and 60, and consist of parts of an ornamented cornice; a Corinthian capital; several pieces of the shaft of a column or columns of a diameter answering to the capital; a base of the same order; pieces of pilasters probably belonging to the same building with the columns; the greater part of the stones which formed the tympanum of the pediment, and which were adorned with sculpture; parts of an inscription which probably ran along the front wall of the building on a frieze,

ENMAVETVSTA

in very sharp well formed letters, much better than those which appear in inscriptions commonly found in Britain, importing that it had been decayed by age: and pieces of bas reliefs which seem to have ornamented the walls of it. Besides these, are two bases with parts of the shafts of smaller columns,

lums, and a part of the tympanum of a pediment, smaller than that before mentioned. An altar with the following inscription :

DEAE SVLLEVAE
 PRO SALVTE ET
 INCOLVMITATE
 MARC. AVFIDII
 MAXIMI . LEG
 VI VIC .
 AVFIDIVS
 TVC V . S . L . P .
 V . S . L . M .

and several fragments of skulls of different animals, with parts of horns, and earth which seemed mixed with ashes.

At about twelve feet below the level of the present street, the workmen discovered a pavement of large stones, with steps fronting the East. Of this pavement, enough was not laid open to discover the form or size of the building to which it belonged. It appeared to extend under Stall-street. On it the foundation of the present new buildings is laid ; and it will of course be for a long time covered from future investigation.

The remains however still accessible, and of which the corporation of the city of Bath take a laudable care, may lead to a probable guess at the destination, size, and proportion of the building, to which they belonged. This probably was a temple of the Corinthian order, dedicated to the deities who presided over the springs of Bath ; and which an altar formerly dug up here, tells us were Apollo and Minerva. The ornaments in the pediment of the temple seem to refer to the latter divinity ; while the fine bronze head formerly dug up near this

spot,

spot, and now preserved in the town-hall seems evidently to have belonged to a statue of the former.

The style of the different parts of this building, the high pitch of its pediment, and the irregular ordonnance of the cornice, seem to refer the æra of its erection to a period when architecture had very considerably sunk from the elegance of the best Roman times; and the inaccurate execution of the ornaments, particularly of the fragments of human figures; indicate that the skill of the workmen was still inferior to that of the architect.

The remains now brought to light, though they enable us to determine with tolerable precision the extent of the front of the temple, and to guess pretty nearly at its height, yet afford no light as to the ordonnance of the front, or extent of the temple in length. In describing the drawings which accompany this account, I shall therefore state minutely the authorities extant for each part; and the parts which I have supplied from analogy to the general known proportions of architecture.

Pl. XXX. is an elevation of the supposed front of the temple to a scale of five feet to an inch. The extent of the front was determined by measuring the angle of elevation of the pediment, one stone of the cornice of which at its rise from the horizontal line yet remains. This angle is further ascertained by the vertical angle of the pediment given by the upper stone of the tympanum, which corresponds as nearly with the other, as measures taken on worn stones can be supposed to do. The height of the tympanum is given by three stones on which the great patera in the centre is cut, and below which there does not appear to have been another course of stones. The height being thus ascertained, the horizontal line is of course determined. The altitude of the tympanum was measured 8 feet 4 inches.

4 inches. Hence the extent of the tympanum is 24 feet 2 inches. Supposing therefore, that beneath the present remains of the cornice another moulding existed, in order to bring the whole something near the usual proportion of the Corinthian cornice; and giving to the columns their diminution, as found by the remains extant, the extent of the front of the temple above the bases of the columns, was 26 feet 5 inches.

As of the frize and architrave not one morsel has been found, the whole of that part is supplied from the usual rules of the order. The capital, which as far as can be judged from its remains, was better wrought and designed than any other part of the building, appears to have been about 34 inches high, and 26 inches and half in diameter at its junction with the shaft. This therefore is taken as the upper diameter of the column. Its diameter just above the base, as near as I could measure it is 35 inches. This diminution is considerably greater than is usual in this order. For the height of the shaft no authority remains; I have therefore taken it at ten diameters as is usual in this order.

The whole height of the building, on this supposition, is 43 feet, 7 inches, to the point of the pediment. It is, however, obvious that this measure is subject to greater uncertainty than that of the extent.

For the intercolumniation no authority whatever remains. I therefore have adopted that which seemed most graceful; something like what is called by Vitruvius Eustyle, though with the intercolumniations less wide; leaving as much space for the central opening as possible. As only one capital and one base has yet been discovered, it still remains uncertain whether or not the temple was as I have drawn it Tetrastyle,
or

or with two columns and Antæ, as Vitruvius recommends for those temples whose front is small. Nothing, however, yet discovered countenances the latter supposition, as the portions of pilasters found were evidently belonging to a continued wall.

The columns were fluted; but how many flutes they contained it is not easy to ascertain; it seems however that there were twenty-seven or twenty-eight, which exceeds the usual number of the order, twenty-four. The flutes were cabled to a certain height; but how high cannot be ascertained.

On one side of the lower part of the shaft of the column is cut a broad and deep groove. This seems to have been for the insertion of a stone partition, either solid, such as Vitruvius describes, or open, such as appears in many bas-reliefs of Temples. The use of this might be either to keep the crowd out of the portico, or to prevent its being defiled by unclean animals.

The most singular part of this building is the extreme elevation of the pediment; and this is so well ascertained, as to leave no doubt about it. No antient building, as yet discovered, has a pediment of so acute a pitch as this; though in smaller works, and on medals, such are not uncommon. Whether this deviation from the antient rule arose from ignorance of the architect, or an attention to the climate, which demands a sharp roof to rescue buildings from snow; the effect is extremely ungraceful and awkward.

Pl. XXXI. contains some of the ornaments on a larger scale, a tenth of the real size. The first figure is an elevation of the cornice, which is not of an ungraceful profile. It differs most essentially from the cornice of the Corinthian Order by its want of modillions, instead of which the corona is hol-

lowed and enriched in its soffit, as is expressed in Fig. 2. The omission of the modillions extremely reduces the height of the cornice. It is evident that the lower moulding of the cornice is wanting, and probably the lower part of the dentils also; as otherwise they must have been of a very bad form. They however are so carelessly executed, the intervals between them being only chamfered down (as the shade in the drawing expresses), and so ill designed, being much less than the spaces between them, which is equally ugly and contrary to rule; that it is hard to say whether they were originally deeper or not. The Ovolo above them is also very ill designed, being broad and flat. The ornaments of the Soffit and those of the Cima Recta are rather better, but of coarse work. The ornaments of the Soffit are very irregular. Two of the patterns are given in Fig. 2, separated by the supposed break in the stone.

Fig. 3, is a perspective view of the cornice, to shew something of its effect when viewed from below, which is rather pleasing than otherwise.

Fig. 4. Is a specimen of the fluting of the column, with the concave termination of the cabling; to the same scale as the former.

Fig. 5. Is the capital of one of the pilasters, with the continuation of the stone; on which the inscription was cut. This seems to determine the pilasters to have been inserted in a wall; probably the front wall of the temple: the inscription ran in two lines close under the architrave supported by these pilasters; an unusual position for inscriptions of this kind. The letters are of most beautiful form, and cut with great elegance. The narrowness of the pilasters, though contrary to our present practice, is usual in the antique in the best times. It is however possible that these pilasters may have served to ornament

ment the door-case; but this is mere conjecture. I must add, that the diameter and flutes of the pilasters were measured; but the length of the cabling and proportion of the Cima Inversa were forgot, and supplied by memory. They are, however, very near the truth.

The capital, I have said before, though of good style, had nothing different from the usual form; I must here add, that the base is Attick; but of so very bad a design, that it was quite disgusting to put it on paper; it was also so much damaged as to make accurate measures very difficult, had the subject been deserving of them.

To the front wall of the temple, I should suppose, must have belonged some fragments of boys in alt relief, which seem to have supported garlands. These I had not time, perhaps not ability, to draw. They appeared to have been of a style of workmanship very superior to that of the other parts of the building.

Pl. XXXII. exhibits, on a scale of three quarters of an inch to a foot, the central ornament of the tympanum of the temple, every part of which was measured on the spot, and all the ornaments faithfully drawn there, except the head in the centre, into the eyes of which, I fear, I have put a degree of expression which the original wants. The disposition of the beard, which is the most curious part of the head, I can however answer for. It has been carved on four stones, whose joints are faintly marked in the drawing. The top stone (from which the vertical angle of the pediment was taken) is not quite so entire as here represented. The centre stone has the outward circle broken off it on the left hand of the drawing, and the bottom stone to the right is wanting. I thought it however

better to give the general effect of the whole than mutilate the drawing; in which nothing appears without authority. The ornament itself admits of many conjectures. Some have thought it the *Ægis* of Minerva, but the Gorgon's head in that shield is I believe invariably female. A gentleman whose knowledge in antiquity is unrivalled, called it a patera with the head of the Sun in the centre; and informed me, that on many medals of temples a large patera of this sort fills the tympanum. The head of the Sun, or rather of the great creating and destroying power, is often found with the serpents and wings, and the beard.

This patera was supported on the right hand by a female figure, whose left hand still appears on the rim, and the right arm, with a bracelet on the wrist, remains above. The head and body of this figure is quite lost; but the legs remain on another stone, and shew that the figure was in a flying posture, with one foot touching a celestial sphere. Near this there remains a very small part of a Triton, or figure ending in a fish.

The patera being defaced on the left side, it is not certain that a flying figure supported it on that side; but besides the probability from symmetry, a part of a female figure remains, which evidently was in the same position as the other, and looks towards it.

The helmet on the lower stone never has had any thing near it, but appears as a single ornament rather oddly placed, as does the owl on the right hand. The little star above the patera appears very commonly among the solar emblems. The wreaths of foliage round the patera seem both of them to be oak, as the acorns are in both very distinctly marked. The form of the leaves, however, in the outer circle approaches much nearer to the olive, being long, narrow, and slightly indented.

indented. The execution of the whole is very indifferent ; but the head is as bad as possible, flat, hard, and without taste or expression.

The bases and part of the shafts of some smaller columns were also discovered. The diameter of these was fifteen inches, and they were not fluted. A stone also was dug up, which seemed to have formed the vertical angle of a smaller pediment, and which was of a pitch rather lower than that of the temple ; but not much : on it was carved, in very high relief, an head ornamented with the hair brought forward from behind, and tied in a very large knot on the top of the head. This head and shoulders issue out of a crescent. On the same stone is a fragment of sculpture, which appears like a whip with a long lash of thong. How far this may be supposed to relate to Diana, I will not pretend to determine. It is equally impossible to say whether these columns might have formed part of the interior decoration of the temple, or might have been a *facellum* adjoining to, and dependent on, the principal edifice. Such chapels appear in the court of the temple of Isis at Pompeii.

The foregoing observations are such as occurred to me during a stay of three days which I made at Bath ; and would have been before now presented to the Society, had I not been in hopes of receiving some farther particulars from Mr. Baldwin, the architect to the city of Bath ; who having been on the spot must have seen more than any stranger could see. I have since been informed, that he means to publish an exact account of these discoveries, and what farther intended excavations may bring to light. This imperfect account will not, I hope, be considered as an encroachment on his plan ; but rather as an announce to the Society how well worthy their attention Mr. Baldwin's full and accurate description will certainly prove.

XXXII. *Conjectures, with Remarks on some of the Portraits in the Window in Brereton Church, exhibited in Archæologia, Vol. IX. Plate XXIII. By the Rev. Samuel Denne, F. A. S.*

Read March 10, 1791.

IT has been observed concerning this curious window, that there was some difficulty in ascertaining which of the figures might be intended for Becket. But as the central portrait in the upper compartment is alone ornamented with a mitre, it is, I think, justly remarked at p. 368, of the IXth Volume of Archæologia, that it was probably designed for the primate. The words under the lower middle figure might occasion a doubt, it being drawn in a military habiliment, and not differing in the least from the figures in the side pannels declared to be those of the murderers of the archbishop. However, as I imagine, *Martim Thomæ* signifies, in general, that the martyrdom of Thomas is the subject of this relick of antiquity, which obviously exhibits persons rather than things. For not a single trait of the murderous act is displayed; and without the inscriptions it might long have remained uncertain to what historical occurrence this coloured glass alluded [a].

The

[a] In a window in the library of Trinity College in Oxford, is a figure with a mitre and crozier, and the point of a sword sticking in his forehead; from which

The names of the four assassins are annexed to four of the figures [b]. The central portrait, which is anonymous, I am for attributing to king Henry the Second. And to the superior judgment of my brethren of the Society I submit the ground upon which I formed this notion, as well as a reason why the artist might not conceive it requisite to be more explicit.

Becket, as Fitzstephen relates, used an expression which implied a confident assurance that the knights had an order from the king to take away his life; the word *command* in the passage referred to being hardly capable of any other construction [c]. The king of France, and the archbishop of Sens, Becket's firm friend, in their letters to the Pope, prompted him with earnestness to avenge the blood of the assassinated primate upon Henry, termed by the archbishop another Herod, who sent his executioners to perpetrate the crime [d]. And though

which circumstance Mr. Huddesford supposed it to represent Becket. Collection of the Wills of Kings and Queens of England, &c. p. 70, note a. The circumstance does not, however, seem to correspond with the relation of the murder of Becket. It was only the crown of his head that was struck and severed, and Briton's sword was broken by the blow upon the pavement. *Corona capitis tota ei amputata est*. Hist. Ang. Script. a Sparke, vita S. Tho. Cantuar. a W. Stephan, p. 87.

[b] The lines comprizing the names of the four knights are transposed in Brompton's Chronicle, but are there more correctly spelt. *Willelmus Traci, Reginaldus filius urfi, Ricardus Brito, necnon Morvilius Hugo*. X Script. col. 1363.

[c] Aliqui dicentes; captus es; venies nobiscum; injectis manibus, cum ab ecclesia extrahere volebant; ille respondens; nunquam ibo; hic facietis, quod facere vultis, et quod vobis præceptum est. Stephan. p. 87.

[d] Alter quidem Herodes, semen Canaan, et non Juda, progenies viperarum, missis a suo latere lictoribus, signum dominicæ passionis, quod desuper in vertice gerebat, nequaquam exhorruit profundis exarare vulneribus. Wilkins Concil. l. 467, Per archidiaconum nobis significavit, quod causam mortis ejus dederat, et quod eum occiderat. Ibid. p. 468.

Pope

Pope Alexander might be at length convinced of the king's being clear from all intentional guilt; yet, before absolution could be obtained from the legates, Henry was obliged to confess his suspicions and his fears, that from the passion and perturbation they had seen in him, the malefactors took occasion to murder Becket[e]. And the king, considering his exalted station, suffered a more severe and humiliating penance than is said to have been inflicted upon the murderers themselves.

Might not, therefore, an artist conclude he was fully warranted in placing the king's portrait in the same groupe with them, though he might doubt the prudence of exhibiting him without some caution and ambiguity? Henry was of the order of knighthood, and the five figures are delineated as knights completely armed, with their swords drawn and upheld; nor, as already observed, is there any difference in their habits.

The relative positions of the figures merit also some attention. The portrait in question must have been designed for a person of superior rank to the other figures; a whole pannel, the niche of pre-eminence, being assigned to him, and he being supported, as it were, by two knights in each of the collateral compartments. And shall I be chargeable with an excess of refinement, when I suggest, that the scroll pendent from the coat of mail of the central figure might be meant to imply that he was the principal promoter in beatifying St. Thomas by his martyrdom?

At the time this picture was drawn, emblems more circumstantial and plain might be judged superfluous. So powerful for centuries was the association of ideas (nor is yet quite dissolved) that on the story of the martyrdom of Becket being

[e] Lord Lyttelton's Hist. V. p. 127, 8vo. edit.

either related or displayed, Henry the Second would immediately occur to the imagination. And though not a symbol of royalty is attached to this portrait, it would to a spectator have been as evident, that the king was represented, as it is to every reader of a passage in Giraldus Cambrensis, that the historian was describing the king, when, after expatiating on the sudden and infamous end, as it were by divine vengeance, of the four most cruel satellites of the devil, who martyred St. Thomas, he adds, but without specifying name or title, that *he who was believed to be the author and deviser of the whole villainous deed soon ignominiously yielded up his miserable spirit* [f].

In the page of Archæologia already referred to, it is inadvertently said that Becket was slain at the high altar. Lord Lyttelton has fallen into the same mistake; for in his particular detail of the transaction he mentions, “that the knights, finding no obstacle, rushed into the choir, that Becket came down the steps of the altar to meet them, on their exclaiming loudly “where is the archbishop?” and that as they were endeavouring to drag him out of the church, he clung fast to one of the pillars of the choir, where they murdered him [g].” From what writer the noble historian collected these circumstances I am not aware. The authorities he cites are the Quadrilogus, and Edward Grime’s Life of Becket. But the account of

[f] Item, hoc quoque pro miraculo habendum est magno; quod quatuor illi Sathanæ satellitæ cruentissimi, cum totò sequelâ suâ ad facinus hoc perpetrandum, sicut et omnes fere martyris persecutores morte in brevî sunt consumpti; et plerique eorum turpi, et tanquam ultione divinâ subitâ passione percussî. *Ille vero qui totius facinoris auctor fuisse creditur et machinator non longo post tempore miserum cum dedecore spiritum exhalavit.* Giraldus Cambrensis de vitis sex episcoporum cœtaneorum. Ang. Sac. II. p. 423.

[g] Hist. of Henry II. Vol. IV. p. 360.

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Fitzstephen,

Fitzstephen, who is one of the four writers in the former compilation, is widely different, as must be, as I suppose, Grimes's memorials, because they were both present at the sanguinary scene. And, according to Fitzstephen, the archbishop had ascended only four of the steps from the north-west cross aisle, towards the choir, being going not strictly into the choir, but to an altar in an adjoining aisle, where he was wont to hear private masses and the hours [*b*]. There is, however, room to suspect that some of the monkish historians might rather wish to have it understood, that the archbishop suffered martyrdom whilst he was at his devotions at the high altar, in order to aggravate the guilt of the assassins; it being related by them, that after Becket had received the fatal wound he dropped at the altar [*i*], and when altar is used without an epithet of distinction it most commonly denotes the high altar. But Becket was slain near an altar dedicated to St. Benedict [*k*]. If such were their view, the monks could not avail themselves of this deception, when they shewed to pilgrims the chapel of the martyrdom; though the altar of St. Benedict seems to have been re-consecrated in honour of the Virgin Mary, that they might have an opportunity of assuring the votaries of St. Thomas, that it was at her altar he recommended to her pro-

[*b*] Iturus ad aram superius ubi missas familiares et horas solebat audire. Jam quatuor gradus ascenderat. Stephan. p. 85.

[*i*] Immolatus itaque coram *altari* letale vulnus accepit. Diceto, X. Sript. col. 555.

Quis moritur? Præful. Cur? Pro grege. Qualiter? Ense.

Quando? Natali. Quis locus? *Ara Dei*. Bromton, Ib. col. 1064.

[*k*] In faciem concidit secus aram, quæ ibi erat, Sancti Benedicti. V. Stephan, p. 87.

tection

tection his departing soul. Nor is it unlikely that the original altar might be preserved, it being described by Erasmus to be built of wood, small and remarkable in no other respect, but as a monument of antiquity, and reproaching the luxury of his times [1].

Notwithstanding the collateral figures in the upper compartment of the window are not appropriated by any labels; Fitzstephen, in my opinion, affords matter for a very plausible surmise of the persons exhibited. In *Archæologia* they are termed priests. As it appears to me, they are in the habit of monks; and as the figure on the right of the episcopal portrait holds a crozier in the right hand, this marks him to be designed for an abbat [m]. But Fitzstephen relates, that the abbat of Boxley, and the prior of Dover, for whom Becket had sent that he might consult with them about the appointment of a new prior of Christchurch, attended the obsequies of Becket, and gave directions about preparing his body for interment [n]. Who might be the abbat of Boxley I have not learned [o]; but the then prior of Dover was Richard, the successor of Becket

[1] Illic ostenditur altare ligneum, divæ virgini sacrum, et pusillum, nec ulla re visendum nisi monumento vetustatis luxum hisce temporibus exprobrante. Illic vir pius dicitur extremum vale dixisse virgini, cum mors immineret. Peregrinat. Religionis ergo. *Erasm. Op. fol. v. col. 783.*

[m] Bishops carried their croziers in their left hands; but abbots carried them in their right hands. Tanner, *Notit. Monast. Edit. Nasmith. Pref. p. xvi. note 99.* There was a crozier in the right hand of the corpse of the abbot not long since discovered in Gloucester cathedral. *Archæolog. Vol. IX. Pl. II.*

[n] Affuit illi obsequiis abbas Boxlea et prior de Doura, vocati prius ab archiepiscopo, quia eorum consilio priorem, qui in Cantuariensi non erat ecclesia, unum ex monachis voluit facere. Decreverunt ipsum non esse lavandum, aliter quam locus erat in sanguine suo. *Stephan. p. 89.*

[o] Thomas was prior 1152, and received the benediction from archbishop Theobald, as did John from abp. Richard 1173. *MS Coll. E. R. Mores. R. G.*

in the see of Canterbury. Both figures bear on the left arms what have the appearance of caskets; and supposing them to be designed for caskets, will it be deemed an over-fanciful conjecture, that the artist might mean to imply the enclosing the blood and brains of the martyred primate, which, writes Fitzstephen, Arnald a monk, who was a goldsmith, and others with him, scraped from the floor of the church, and, when cleansed, put into a basin [*p*].

Left such a source of wealth to the priory of Christchurch should be soon exhausted, the blood was mixed with water, and being sent into all parts of the world [*q*], operated cures as marvellous as the miracles recited to Becket by a Cistercian abbat, as having been wrought by the founder of his order. Becket heard the narrative with contempt and displeasure; and as it was pertinently remarked by a late very ingenious writer, thus strikingly shewed in a short compass, what were the prelate's private ideas concerning the prevailing superstitious bigotries and absurdities [*r*].

But what must have been the sentiments of a man of eminent abilities, of one so thoroughly acquainted with the impositions and credulity of the age, could he have conceived, that because he was to lose his life as the champion of the unlimited prerogatives usurped by the Roman pontif, he should at once become a wonder-working saint; and that the like legendary tales, but far more numerous, of the effects of his relicks, and

[*p*] Post modicum quidem monachus ecclesiæ Arnaldus aurifaber, et aliqui cum eo ad locum martyrii ejus redeunt. Sanguinem ejus et cerebrum per aream ecclesiæ effusum, mundissime in pelvim recolligunt; et ne conculcaretur locus ille pedibus transeuntium, scamna portabilia transponunt. Stephan. p. 89.

[*q*] Gervase, X. Script. col. 1417, 1418.

[*r*] Warton's Hist. of English Poetry, vol. II. p. 431, 432.

no relicks, should be vouched for, and believed, because he shed his blood to exempt the clergy in general from all civil jurisdiction, however heinous might be their crimes! what likewise must have been his feelings, could he have foreseen that no inquisition for his blood should be made in a temporal court, and that not even by the panegyrists of his life and martyrdom any reflection should be pointed at the king's character for not bringing his murderers to justice?

It has been well observed, that there is no forming a competent judgement of the controversy between Henry and Becket, and of its issue, without transporting ourselves back to the time; and the difficulty of reconciling things that appear to us very strange, may in a great degree, be obviated by weighing the opinions, maxims, and habits, of the twelfth century. If an archbishop of Canterbury, learned as Becket was, from a misconception of laws human and divine, could indeed satisfy his own mind, that a temporary confinement in a cloyster, a short exile, or degradation, was an adequate punishment for murder, when the delinquent was an ecclesiastic; can it be matter of surprize, that excommunication, and after absolution, a pilgrimage to Jerusalem was thought by illiterate laymen a penalty sufficiently severe for the knights, though they had killed the archbishop within the walls of his own cathedral!

Churches being an asylum for murderers contributed likewise to diminish the horror of homicide in the minds of the people. And as, when murder was committed in a church, the cognizance and the punishment of it must have originated in the spiritual court; upon Becket's avowed principles, no other sentence ought to have been passed upon his assassins: for when pressed by several bishops to consent that a clergyman, convicted

and degraded, should be rendered subject to corporal pains and penalties, he maintained it's being absolutely unjust, against the canon, and against God, for a person to be twice tried and condemned for the same offence [s].

That the murderers of Becket were not summoned before any civil tribunal is universally admitted; what was really the penalty enjoined them by the court of Rome [t] is somewhat dubious.

[s] Dominus vero Cantuariensis sacris canonibus consentiens, in contrarium allegabat; asserens omnino injustum fore, et contra canones, et contra Deum, si ob unius punitionem delicti, duo quis subeat judicia. Si damnatur reus, tum exauctoratur, non debet alium judicium inchoari, ad ejusdem condemnationem peccati. Stephan. p. 29.

[t] The variety, uncertainty, and, in one instance the falsity, of the stories told concerning the subsequent fate of the knights countenances a suspicion of their being founded partly on vague reports, partly on imagination, if not on a wilful misrepresentation. In the passage already quoted from Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote at the end of the 12th and beginning of the 13th century, they are said to have died *in a short time* of natural diseases. He is silent about their supposed pilgrimage to the Holy Land; nor, by what I can collect from Lord Lyttelton's references to the *Quadrilogus* is this circumstance mentioned in that historical miscellany: he only saying that "all the knights perished within *less than three years* after they committed the murder, and that their premature end was considered as an extraordinary judgment of God and a divine attestation of the sanctity of Becket, by some of the writers of his life." (Hist. Vol. V. p. 132.) Indeed William of Newburgh advances in express terms, that the homicides being stung with remorse, willingly went to Rome, and were sent from thence by the Pope to Jerusalem, where after they had for *some years* performed, not remissly, the penance enjoined them, they all ended their lives. Hoveden's relation is, that *after much time* (post multum temporis) they went to Rome, and were enjoined by the Pope to perform their penance upon the black mountain in Judæa, where they died, and were buried before the gate of the temple, with an inscription over the place of burial, denoting that they were the wretched men, who had martyred the blessed St. Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury. But Lord Lyttelton has clearly proved that Hugh de Merville was living in the beginning of King John's reign, and has

dubious. But it is evident that care was taken to transmit to distant ages their persons in effigy, with their names subscribed,

has likewise shewed it to be highly probable, that William de Tracy did not die much earlier. There is good reason to suppose he survived Becket fifty-seven years, and died about, or after, 1223. Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, p. 40. The rumour therefore of the speedy demise of all the knights was groundless; and with regard to their interment at Jerusalem, the immediately preceding passage in Hoveden's annals has so strong a taint of the bigotry and collusion of a monkish historian, as to corrupt the authenticity of his whole narration; it being seriously averred, that when the fragments of the victuals from the assassins' tables were thrown to the dogs, they no sooner tasted than they refused to eat them: and he urges it as a manifest and deserved sign of the vengeance of God, that those who had contemned the anointed of the Lord were contemned by dogs. "*Soli ergo manducabant et soli bibebant, et fragmenta cibariorum suorum projiciebantur canibus, et cum inde gustassent nōlebant inde quicquam comedere. Ecce manifesta et digna Dei vindicta! Ut illi qui contempserunt Christum Domini, a canibus etiam eodemnebantur.*" Erasmus has preserved another legendary tale, which he learnt from the mystagogue of Christ-church, who attended him when he visited that cathedral. It was, that the knights after the perpetration of the deed were seized with madness, but restored to sound minds, by the interposition of St. Thomas, whose favour had been implored.

From forgetfulness or inattention, Erasmus repeatedly mentions only three knights. He intimates that their names were subscribed to the figures, lest for glory's sake they should be usurped by any persons; but he has so miscalled the knights, that to decypher their names would require no little sagacity.

"*In vestibulo templi, quod est ad austrum, stant saxo sculpti tres armati, qui manibus impiis sanctissimum trucidarunt: addita sunt gentis cognomina, Tusci, Fufci, Berri. Me. Cur tantum honoris habetur impiis? Og. Videlicet, idem honoris habetur iis, quod habetur Judæ, Pilato, Caiphæ, cohorti militum sceleratorum, quos operose sculptos vides in auratis altaribus. Adduntur cognomina, ne quis posthac usurpet gloriæ causa. Ingeruntur oculis ne quis aulicus posthac injiciat manus in episcopos, vel in possessiones ecclesiæ. Nam tres illi satellites, peracto facinore, versi sunt in rabiem, nec reddita mens est, nisi implorato Thomæ Sanctissimi favore. Me. O perpetuam martyrum clementiam! Erasmus. Op. I. c. 683.*

as the bloody instruments of the martyrdom of St. Thomas. Over the porch of the most frequented entrance into Canterbury cathedral were placed the figures of these four knights in stone; not, observes Erasmus, as honourable memorials of men so impious, but from the same motives that Judas, Pilate, and Caiphas, were carved in a wormanlike manner upon altars of gold. And unquestionably their portraits were displayed in the window of Brereton church, as a mark of infamy and detestation.

Wilmington, Feb. 16, 1791.

SAMUEL DENNE.



XXXIII. *Account of some sepulchral Antiquities discovered at Lincoln.* By John Pownall, Esq. F. A. S.

Read March 10, 1791.

THE drawings which accompany this [a] exhibit an antient sepulture discovered and dug up about three or four feet below the surface of an open field half a mile due east of the east gate of the antient *Lindum*.

That field having been broken up from time to time in several parts of it to dig for stone, a variety of stone coffins of various shapes have at different times been discovered in the looser ground that covers the solid rock.

From this circumstance there is reason to believe that it was the common burying ground, not only of the Romans belonging to that great municipium, but of succeeding generations for many ages after, and until the established forms of Christian burial introduced different modes.

The singular sepulture here described, is undoubtedly Roman and probably of some person above the rank of the lower order

[a] See Fig. 1 and 2, Pl. XXXIII.

of the people; but as the urn inclosed in the sarcophagus (if I may so call it) contained nothing but sand or ashes and burned bones, without any coin or other memorandum of date, the æra of interment cannot be ascertained.

This sepulture is now with many other rare fragments of antiquity in the possession of the Rev. Dr. Gordon præcentor of Lincoln.

When I inspected that curious relick, it appeared to me that both the stone and its cover had originally been square, although the ravage of time had so worn the angles, as to give it that appearance of rotundity, which the annexed drawings N^o 1 and 2 exhibit; and I am confirmed in this conjecture by another stone of the same kind found near it, which still retains its quadrangular shape, but without urn or lid.

I have endeavoured to discover whether there is amongst the relicks of antiquity any precedent or example of a similar mode of sepulture, but can find none, that only excepted, which is described by Mr. James Anderson, in his Letter to George Wilson, esq. of Lincoln's inn [*b*], or if such conjecture is admissible, the learned antiquary will find a perfect example in the excavated stones, containing urns with bones, now deposited in the Palace of Aix en Provence, and which were found to make a part of that noble sepulchral tower in the city of Aix, demolished in the year 1785, or about that time, as stated in Governor Pownall's Notices and descriptions of the Provincia Romana of Gaul, pp. 51, 52.

To these drawings I beg leave to add others of several urns dug up in the same cemetery at Lincoln since I was there, and communicated to me by Dr. Gordon, whose po-

[*b*] See Archæologia, vol. V. p. 243. line 22—27.

lite attention to the wishes and objects of the Society cannot be spoken of with too much praise, and whose accurate description of these curious remains of antiquity, and particularly of a very extraordinary room or chamber recently discovered in the same cemetery, cannot fail of exciting the curiosity of every learned Antiquary; and therefore I have thought fit to annex an extract of so much of Dr. Gordon's letter as relates to this subject, with some short notes of my own reading on the facts and conjecture it refers to.

J. P O W N A L L.

*Extract of a Letter to Mr. Pownall from the Rev. Dr. Gordon,
dated Lincoln, March 2, 1791.*

I FELT myself much honoured by your obliging letter of the 14th of last month, in which you acquainted me that you had communicated to the Society of Antiquaries at one of their last meetings a short memorial descriptive of the specimen of antient urn-burial in my possession, as discovered last autumn, at the top of a quarry in the East Field, which I had an opportunity of shewing you, when I waited on you at Lincoln.

You was pleased to add, that the members of the Society present at the meeting considered this relick of antiquity as an object of curiosity, and expressed a wish to be possessed of a more accurate drawing and more exact dimensions of it, than those, you say, you was able to furnish them with from your memory only; for which purpose they had desired you to request that I would communicate to the Society those further notices.

Y y 2

When

When Mr. Lumbey was employed about the drawings you wished for [c], I could not help taking the opportunity of getting him to sketch out a few other urns, which the quarry man whom I introduced to you at the pit had brought me from the same cemetery since you was here, and I beg to submit them entirely to your judgement, whether you think them worth shewing to the Society or not.

The glass urn, marked 3. in Plate XXXIII. whose shape indeed might rather entitle it to the name of jarr, I thought might be deemed rather singular, as a vehicle of burnt bones which were found in it, at least in a burying ground, as well as from the circumstance of its being entirely perfect. It is very thick. The rim at the top is better than half an inch: the other parts about a quarter, the opening at the neck about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the colour a blueish green rather opaque, perhaps rendered more so by time; the handle is represented at 4, and the bottom at 5 with the measures.

The forms of some of the other urns appeared to me also somewhat uncommon, as also their ornaments, especially that marked 6, with the shells or scales on the prominent part.

7 and 8 are other earthen urns, the latter contained remains of bones, and 9 a smaller one stood by it.

10 is one of the common sort empty.

I will only break in upon your time further just to acquaint you, as you take an interest in the subject, that the other day, a room of a considerable size, about 20 feet by 16, was discovered in another quarry, about 100 yards west of that you went to see near the entrance into the same field from the town. The height cannot be ascertained; the bottom is about 12 feet from the present surface, sunk down through the rubble and looser

[c] See Plate XXXIII.

stone

stone to the firm part of the rock. The floor was covered with black ashes, and the walls carry the evident marks of fire. There were two skeletons found lying on the floor, and *a large stone trough* [d], capable of holding a man, not deep enough indeed for a coffin, but raised at the edges like a stone for a sink. For want of having read any thing about the manner of preparing corpses for urn burial, or how the business of *Libitina* [e] was conducted in this respect I would not venture at a conjecture that such a room might be used for some purpose of this kind; but I should think it probable that the corpses might not be prepared or burnt at private houses or in the open air.

[d] At circa Affon Troadis lapis nascitur, quo consumuntur omnia corpora. Sarcophagus vocatur. Pliny, N. H. L. b. II.

[e] Dea, in cujus templo asservabantur sandapila et reliqua quæ ad ritum ceremoniasque efferendi funeris pertinebant.

Lazius, Commentarior. Reipub. Roman.

Pestilentia in agris, forisque et conciliabulis, et in urbe tanta erat, ut *Libitina* vix nunc sufficeret. Livy, Lib. IV. Ainsworth explains *Libitina* here of a *bier* to carry the dead on.

Accefferunt tantis ex principe malis, probisq. quædam fortuita: pestilentia unius autumnus, qua triginta funerum millia *Libitinæ* venerunt. Sueton. in Nerone. Ainsworth explains *Libitina* here the weekly bill, a book in which was set down the money paid into the treasury at the death of any person, a custom as old as Servius Tullus.

Non omnis moriar magnaue pars mei vitabit *Libitinam*. Hor. Od. III. 30. 7. where and in Juvenal XII. 122, *Libitina* is put for *death*.

Erat porrò Romæ porta *Libitina*, per quam cadavera ad *Libitinam* efferebantur. Lazius ubi supra.

Supereſt ut etiam conſuetudinem ejus populi (Romani) quam in cremando condendoque cinerem adhibebant ostendamus. Erat autem hujusmodi, quòd cadaver in pyra et pice cremabatur, atque cinis exinde in *Ollas* colligebatur atque *Phialas*, atque libamento in *vitro* vel *phiala* ex vino et lacte adjecto, &c. &c.

Idem, ibid.

XXXIV. *An Account of the River of Orwell, or Orwell, in the County of Suffolk, and of the Town and Harbour of that Name, by Mr. Myers. Communicated by Mr. Astle, from the Papers of the late Mr. Morant.*

Read May 19, 1791.

ORWELL is a river in Suffolk, arising a little to the west of Rattlesdon. It takes in the Gipping a little below Stow, runs by Needham Market and Ipswich, and joining the Stour, that separates Suffolk from Essex at Harwich, forms what is now called Harwich harbour; then passing by Languard fort, and the sand called the Andrews, it discharges itself into the ocean; at the mouth whereof we have strong reasons to suppose there formerly was a very considerable town that took its name from the river, in all probability, and gave its name to Orwell harbour.

Now, as it is a very difficult thing to account for the original names of most rivers, so we shall find it to account for this of Orwell. At the best we can give but bare conjectures, to which we cannot reasonably challenge a positive assent. In order hereto, we must first premise, that all, or most of the noted rivers in the world have had their original name from
some

some word, which, in the proper dialect of the country, signified water, or some distinct property or quality belonging thereto; or from the colour of their sand or gravel; or the nature of their currents: or else, from some remarkable trees or plants growing on their banks, or in them; or, as it is in several parts of England, from their being boundaries, either betwixt one county or another, one parish or another, or betwixt several men's lands.

Again; we often find, that when a country has been conquered by an enemy, that the new comers have taken the appellatives of the old inhabitants for their proper names. Hence it is, that our ancestors, at their first coming, whenever that was, called so many rivers in England by the names of *asc*, *esc*, *isc*, *osc*, *usc*, which the English afterwards partly retained, and partly varied into *ax*, as *Axley*, *Axbolm*; *ex*, whence *Exmouth*, *Exeter*; *ox*, whence *Oxford*, or *Ousford*; and *ux*, as in *Uxbridge*, &c. This proceeded from their ignorance of the language of their ancient predecessors the Britons, amongst whom the word signified nothing more than *water*, as it doth in the highlands of Scotland, and in Ireland. In the same manner have the English mistook the word *Avon*; which, though it signified only *river* in general, yet it now serves for the proper name of several of our considerable rivers. And thus probably it may have happened to the river of *Orwell*, now under our present consideration.

For as *mor*, in the British language, signifies *sea*; or in the names of some rivers only *water*, as *ogmor*, or *eogmor*, *salmon-water*, in Glamorganshire and Carnarvonshire, and *nanmor* and *morda* in Carmarthenshire; so the Saxons might give it the name of *Morville*, or *Morwell*, and afterwards that of *Orwell*,

by cutting off the initial letter *m*, as was usual with them to do.

Again ; *or*, or *mor*, signifies *great* ; as *mordav*, a *great brook* or *water* in Shropshire. So this being a large and spacious harbour, might thence be called *Mordav*, or *Morav* ; and afterwards by the Saxons *Morewe*, or *Morwell*, and thence *Orwell*, as above.

Then by the Saxons it is very probable, that the first syllable *Or*, might be changed into *Ar*, which was very common with them, and *vice versa* ; as witness Florence of Worcester, and Hoveden, speaking of the river Arrow in Warwickshire, by them called *Arewē*, and which, in all probability, was the name of our river of Orwell. Not as the river Tigris in Mesopotamia, which, in the Persian language, signifies an arrow, from its swiftness ; but from its slow course, which is very observable in our river of Orwell : for so the word *Ara* imports amongst the antient Gauls and Britons. Hence the river *Are* in Yorkshire, *Ware* in Essex, *Yare* in Norfolk, called by the Celtic Britons *Y ar*, and *Ara*, now *Saône* in France, &c. took their names from the slowness of their currents. And this we have further confirmed from the name of a small village seated near this river, called *Arwarton*. And so also Harwich might have formerly been called *Æppic* (*Arwic*), and not *Hepepic* (*Herewic*), as Camden imagines, who very often sets down Saxon names without the authority of original records. Thus also we may account for the original name of the river *Ore*, which rises near Framlingham in the county of Suffolk, and runs by Orford, and has but a very slow course, as well as our river of Orwell.

Now

Now from the great quantity of shingle or beach stones in Walton marshes on the Suffolk side, the courses of the several creeks, the regular sloping of the cliffs, &c. it seems likely that the Orwell had its outlet into the sea below Bull's cliff in the parish of Walton, and there formed the spacious harbour of Orwell (which is at present a very large bay), secured from the east and north-east winds by a large tract of land, now washed away by the sea, as appears from our records, where lately were to be seen the ruins of a very strong castle, built by the Romans, and after the Conquest belonging to the Bigods. And it was bounded on the south and south-west by a long narrow tract of land extending from the Nefs in Essex, about six or seven miles, or somewhat more, at or near the extremity of which was seated the town of Orwell, so called from the river or harbour on whose banks it stood. All these have been long since swallowed up by the sea; either by some sudden inundation, as was the case with what we now call the Goodwin sands; or else washed away gradually by length of time, as we daily see the cliffs of Bawdsey, Felixtow, and Harwich, to be at present.

Now, that there once was in those parts such a town as Orwell, we may gather from the following circumstances first, History informs us, that the Danes, in their ravaging of our coasts, went out of the river Thames into *Æppan* (*into Arwan*), or, as it is otherwise expressed, to *Æppan* (*to Arwan*), where they burned and plundered all before them, and committed most cruel barbarities; and having compassed their designs, they carried the spoils thus gotten into the river Medway in Kent. Whence we conjecture, that they came into the haven of Orwell, and plundered the town of that name, seated

on the neck of land abovementioned joining to Essex. Now, whichever of the above readings is right, it will not greatly affect our supposition, which will allow of either; if the former, it may be understood of the harbour into which they came; if the latter, then it may be understood of the town which they took and plundered [a].

And, for the further strengthening of this conjecture, we find that in the reign of Henry II. his queen Eleanor, and his son Henry, whom he had caused to be crowned king, plotting to dethrone him, and their contrivances being discovered, they fled into France, and from thence into Flanders, where, gaining assistance from the earl of Hainault, they landed with their forces at Orwell, near Harwich, in Suffolk, A. D. 1173. And also that Edward III. when he went to invade France, in pursuance of his right to that crown, to which he laid claim, set sail from Orwell in Suffolk, July 15, 1338, with a fleet of 500 sail.

Now, from the former instance of queen Eleanor's landing with her Flemings at Orwell, near Harwich, in Suffolk, for so Holinshed has it, and several others, one is necessarily led to conclude, that the town of Orwell was then subsisting; for if then there had been no such town, with what propriety could they have said, that she landed at Orwell? and yet, notwithstanding all this, I cannot but think, that the town of Orwell was entirely demolished about the time I have said, or some few years after; and that we are to understand it here of the harbour, which, the historians say, was then in the county of

[a] This happened, in all probability, about the year 852, when they came up the Thames with 300 sail, and committed unheard-of barbarities where-ever they came.

Suffolk, though probably the neck of land extending from Orwell to Essex was not then quite washed away by the sea.

Neither was it, in all likelihood, when Edward III. set sail from Orwell in Suffolk. This seems likewise to relate to the harbour, and not to the town, and confirms its being on the Suffolk side; *i. e.* the river Orwell run then into the harbour, close by the cliffs in Walton on the Suffolk side, and not where it does now, between Langar point, and the town of Harwich.

And if the river Orwell ran by the high lands of Walton, as the cliffs all along the coast demonstrate it to have done, then the harbour of Harwich (if it then was a harbour) must needs have been very narrow, and so consequently incapable of containing such a fleet as king Edward had with him; and then the harbour of Orwell must needs have been without Polleshead, or Langar point; and the cliffs of Harwich extending from the Naze land in Essex to the cliffs of Felixstow, above ten miles in length, and near as much in breadth, large and spacious enough for a fleet of 500 sail to ride safely at anchor; especially when we consider their ships were not to be compared to those we build now.

Now it may be asked, where we suppose the situation of the town of Orwell to have been, and what further proof we can bring of its existence? To which we answer, that, allowing the river to have discharged itself into the sea where we have supposed it, then it must have stood on the south side of the harbour, on the neck of land running out from the coast of Essex, as is mentioned above, and at the place which is now called The West Rocks, where large ruins are now to be perceived at low water. This information I have had from several

ral at Harwich ; and our fishermen, who go thither to catch lobsters, assure me, they have seen several ruins of brick-work, square stones, &c. like the ruins of old buildings ; the place, they say, is large, und full of deep holes, and from thence to Walton in Essex the sand lies like a ridge, and there is not above five or six feet water, or scarce so much at low water. The captains of the custom-house sloops on the Harwich station assure me they have often seen broken tiles and bricks there at low water. I suppose they took bits of Roman bricks for broken tiles, several of them being now worn very thin ; and, but the other day, I examined a fisherman of Manningtree, one Philip Long, who uses the West rocks, and he says, he has often seen broken bricks there with mortar on them.

Now, allowing the West rocks for the situation of Orwell, and the land of Felixstow to have extended itself only three or four miles further into the sea than it does at present, then the town of Orwell could not have been above four or five miles from the coast of Suffolk. And if so, then the water within this strait must have been what is called Orwell haven, and without Harwich (which was then but a small fishing town), and Langar beach ; and not within, as it is at present.

And that the land of Felixstow did extend a great way further into the sea than it does at present, is not unreasonable to suppose ; for we cannot imagine that Constantine, or whoever built that large square castle at Felixstow, which proved too strong for queen Eleanor abovementioned and her Flemish forces to take, though joined there by the earl of Leicester, which Henry II. caused to be demolished, and is now totally destroyed by the sea : we cannot, I say, suppose that they
would

would erect it so near to the ocean, as that they should ever imagine it in danger to be destroyed thereby.

That there have been great alterations in those parts by the overflowings of the sea and shifting of the sands, is very evident from several grants and charters belonging to the corporation of Ipswich, which make mention of Polles head and Langar stone as the boundaries of the admiralty jurisdiction and the liberties thereof; neither of which are now in being; or, if they are, it is very difficult to ascertain where [b]. Camden even in his time makes mention of a larger tract by much than is now to be seen; for, speaking of Langar stone, or Langar point, he calls it a vast ridge, which runs all along out to the sea for above two miles, not without great danger and terror to the mariners: and further adds, that it was then of great use to the Harwich fishermen for the drying of their fish, and a fence to the spacious harbour of Orwell. But now this vast ridge, as he calls it, is most of it washed away; and what remains is covered by the sea at every return of the tide, and consequently is now rendered quite useless to the poor fishermen [c].

From what has been said, I make no question but that Orwell has been a very considerable trading sea-port town, and that the inhabitants of Suffolk and Essex have shipped off their commodities, as corn, butter, cheese, &c. for foreign

[b] *Polles head*, in a record 14 Edw. III. is called *le Polles*; and in a patent of Henry VIII. who granted a very extensive charter to Ipswich, it is called *Pollis head in alto mari*.

[c] It seems plain to me, that Camden, and those who wrote since, as Horsley, &c. knew very little of our coast. I am confident they never were upon the place, but have taken their accounts from those who knew little of the country.
markets;

markets, in order to supply the Roman garrisons upon the continent, and must needs have been rich and populous when it was plundered and destroyed by the Danes.

Upon the misfortunes that befel Orwell from the barbarities of the Danes, and the encroachments of the sea, Harwich, from a small village inhabited chiefly by fishermen, became populous, and a town of considerable note; yet the sea has now swept away a great part of the land belonging thereto, there being, now Orwell is gone, nothing to break off the violence thereof when the wind is in the east.

Now, whether the Orwell altered its course from running into the sea near Walton cliffs to where it now does betwixt Harwich and Langar beach, immediately upon the demolition of Orwell town, or was a work of time, is very uncertain. Though the ruin of the town was a principal cause of the alteration, yet we judge it to have been a work of time; for the sea daily washing away the coasts of Bawdsey and Felixstow, as it continues to do at present, washed up the shingle and soil on the Walton point at Bull's cliff, in time formed a beach of near two miles in length, and so by degrees forced the Orwell into the channel where it runs at present. The river Orwell joining the Stour below Shotley point in Suffolk forms the present harbour of Harwich, which, by reason of its smallness, could not possibly be what was formerly meant by the harbour of Orwell; if so, it would have *formerly* been called the harbour of Harwich, which we do not find it ever was till of late; as the river has likewise, of late days, been called the river of Ipswich, and has been known by no other name by the inhabitants of Suffolk, till the present lord Orwell thought proper to call his pleasant seat and park at Nafton, Orwell park,

park, by the antient name of the said river, on whose banks they are situated.

I shall add one reason more, before I conclude this article, to prove that Orwell ran into the ocean at Bull's cliff abovementioned ; and that is, that they have known some persons who remembered the time, when, with a plank laid over two horses' heads, they could pass over from Harwich to Langar beach, where they used to dry their fish, and that the river then ran on the north side of Langar common. Now, though traditions are not to be regarded in respect to every particular circumstance, yet it is generally confessed that they have some truth for their foundation.

Thus, Sir, I have given you my thoughts upon the river, town, and harbour, of Orwell, relating to which I assert nothing positive ; the most we can say being merely conjectural, arising from suppositions. So uncertain at this day is the rise and fall of several places, as well as this of Orwell, even in our own country, that at present we scarce know where they stood.

Walton, Suffolk, Aug. 6, 1762.

W. M Y E R S.

XXXV. *Observations on the Introduction of Arabic Numerals into England, addressed to the Earl of Moreton, 1766. By the Rev. Mr. North, of Coddicote, F. A. S. Communicated from some MS Papers of the late Dr. Lort, purchased by Mr. Gough.*

Read May 19, 1791.

M Y L O R D,

TH E inclosed paper was drawn up at a time when the subject engaged a more general attention among the learned, as long ago as the year 1748, and then designed to have been presented to your lordship's predecessor at the Royal Society, Mr. Folkes, to whom I had the honour of being well known; but, upon my being seized with an afflicting and long illness, which for some years disabled me for all literary enquiries, it lay by forgotten, till a gentleman's shewing some old dates at the Society of Antiquaries, when I was last in town, the memory of it recurred, and my inclination was awakened to search for it.

Having transcribed it from the first draught, I now presume to submit it to your lordship's candour and disposal. As
nothing

nothing has been added since its first drawing up, almost twenty years ago, that circumstance, it is humbly hoped, will be an apology for any particular which may since have been put in a clearer light ; especially as I have had so few opportunities of knowing what has been offered on the subject in that interval. The best merit it has to plead is, that nothing out of antient authors has been taken on trust, or at second-hand. With repeated thanks for the honour of your lordship's kind regard and favours,

I am, my honoured Lord,

With the utmost respect,

Your Lordship's most obliged, humble servant,

GEORGE NORTH.

I HAVE often reflected with great surprize, and equal concern, what a loss it is to the curious, and what a damp it is to ambition and industry, that the most superb monuments have not been able to preserve the names of their founders, and that the inventors of the most useful arts have been quite forgotten, or rather unknown to the world. Next to that of printing, there is no invention of more extensive use than that of the numeral figures or cyphers: and yet, when, where, and by whom, they were first invented, are questions never perhaps to be clearly answered. One would imagine such a discovery must most agreeably have surprized and engaged the attention of the most drowsy age. That gratitude, or respect for so great a benefit,

or some other motive, would have transmitted down the inventor's name with certainty and respect to posterity. Events of infinitely less consequence have in every age, even in the most illiterate, been told, and re-told, by the scribes and annalists in monasteries of royal foundation, who were set apart and maintained on purpose to transmit the news of the times. And among these monasteries was all the learning of every kind in those centuries, to which the different opinions of the curious have referred the invention or importation of these cyphers.

Since the most learned Mr. Professor Ward first obliged the publick with his sentiments on this subject, I have frequently considered it occasionally, as any new particulars relating to it renewed my attention. The whole of what I have collected, with my observations and reflections, I now beg your indulgence to lay before you.

If the characters of Boethius, lib. 1^o *de arithmetica, ad finem*, are to be considered as the first rudiments of our present cyphers; then we need not, nor can we indeed go farther with our enquiries, unless we say he learned them from the Greeks, according to the account of his friend Cassiodorus in his letter to him (*Variarum*, lib. i. n. 45.), “*Translationibus enim tuis*
 “*Pythagoricus Musicus, Ptolemæus Astronomus, legunter Italis:*
 “*Nichomachus Arithmeticus, Geometricus Euclides, audiuntur*
 “*Aufoniis—Mechanicum etiam Archimedes Latialem Siculis*
 “*reddidisti & quascunque disciplinas vel artes facunda Græcia*
 “*per singulos annos edidit te uno auctore patrio sermone Ro-*
 “*ma suscepit.*” According to this account by Cassiodorus, we should imagine, as well as from the reason of the thing, that where he learned his arithmetic, from thence he received
 his

his characters, and would never afterward omit the use of them in his mathematical rules and calculations. In the library of Ben'et college, Cambridge, is a MS. of *Boethii Arithmetica cum prologis Resibuti & Nicomachi*, “scripta manu valde antiqua & literis Saxonis,” says Dr. Stanley, in his catalogue of that library [a]. I have lately examined it, and cannot conceive it to be less than 1000 years old. In this are no specimens, hints, or traces, of those characters as are found in Dr. Mead’s MS; but Roman numeral letters used throughout the whole book, which certainly carries a strong objection against Boethius’s knowledge or use of such characters; which is rendered thus stronger by what I have observed, that no such characters appear in a very old MS of *Boethii Geometria*, in the possession of Mr. Ames. And farther, if such characters were used by him in the sixth century, how can we account for it that the knowledge or use of them should be forgotten or intermitted for so long a time as till the latter end of the 10th century, when Dr. Wallis supposes Gerbertus revived them again?

It is not a usual thing, or in any degree probable, that men would lose the use of what rendered their calculations so short and facile, which, with the numeral letters, could not but be tedious and operose.

We must now pass over a long interval of near 500 years from Boethius to Gerbertus; but not without observing, that in *Johannis Damasceni Tractatus de Sphæra*, in the king’s library, 5 C. IV. 10, no such cyphers or characters are to be found. He was brought up by Cosmas, a monk of Jerusalem, who was taken by the Saracens. Of both these men John, patriarch of Jerusalem, the author of their lives, says, Αναλογίας δὲ Αριθμητικῆς ἕτως ἐξησκήσασιν εὐφυῶς ὡς Πυθαγόρας καὶ Διο-

[a] 2—14.

A a a 2

φανῶ.

φαις. Johannes Damascenus died about A.D. 750. And in *Alperici artis calculatoriæ Rudimenta, ubi de ratione duarum Solis Eclypsium, Carolo Magno inscripta, A. D. 810*, in Bib. Reg. 13 A. XI. nothing like these cyphers are to be found; which two treatises (among many others I have viewed of the same kind) seem to afford no less than proof that no such figures were known either in the Eastern or Western empire, in the times when those authors lived.

As to the Arabians, how low learning was among them in those times may be gathered from this piece of history given us by Theophanes, lib. iv. n. 26, and Cedrenus, tom. II. p. 547. In the year 859, when Bardas governed at Constantinople for his nephew Leo, there lived one Leo, who had studied philosophy and arithmetic in the island Antros. At this time the Caliph of the Mussulmen was Alimanon, who was very inquisitive concerning the sciences of the antient Greeks, particularly the mathematics. A young man was brought to him who had been instructed by Leo; the Caliph brought him before the mathematicians, to whom the young man made it appear that they knew only the definitions and axioms, but not their demonstrations; upon this the Caliph sent him back with great presents to invite his master Leo, in the reign of Theophilus, who refused to go, but answered by letter many of his questions in geometry and astronomy, and received great presents from the Caliph.

As to the ignorance of the Arabians in Arithmetic, Paulus Diaconus, in his *Historiæ Miscellæ*, gives us a very remarkable piece of history, *Anno secundo imperii Justiniani Ulid—prohibuit scribi Græce publicos logothesi Cæsarii publici codices sed in Arabicis sine computo* χαρὶς τῶν ψηφῶν *quoniam impossibile est illorum lingua monadem vel dualitatem aut trinitatem aut octo & dimidium*

aut tria scribi, propter quod usque hodie sunt Notarii cum eis Christiani.

Which being an imperfect translation of the words of Theophanes, from whom Paulus took it, I shall subjoin the Greek of the latter, and most material part of the sentence, Ἐπειδὴ ἀδύνατον τῇ ἐκείνων γλώσση μονάδα ἢ δυάδα ἢ τριάδα ἢ ἐκὼν ἡμῖν ἢ τρία γράφεσθαι. P. 314.

In another place the latter author says, “ *A publicis vectigalium actis conficiendis ad breve temporis spatium Saraceni invidia moti Christianos prohibuerunt: rursus autem necessitate compulsi; quod ipsi numeros & summa scribere non possent, eadem eis reposuerunt in manus,*” &c.

After this account of the Arabians, let us descend to Gerbertus archbishop of Rheims, and afterwards pope by the name of Silvester the Second, who, as Dr. Wallis has attempted to prove, had before the year 1000 learned the art of arithmetic as now practised with only nine characters, from the Saracens in Spain, which he afterwards carried into France.

The particulars of this great man's life are but very imperfectly delivered down to us, which is the more to be lamented, as I am satisfied from the few fragments of him which remain, he was a prodigy in every part of learning in that age, which Genebrard, in his Chronographia, rightly styles “ *Infelix seculum exhaustum hominibus ingenio & doctrina claris in quo nihil fere dignum memoria posteritatis gestum sit.*”

The fullest general account is to be found in our own historian William of Malmesbury, who wrote within 150 years of his death. What chiefly relates to our purpose is in these words: “ *Abacum certe primus a Saracenis rapiens regulas edidit quæ a sudantibus abacistis vix intelliguntur—Conphilosophos*

“ phos & studiorum focios habuit Constantinum abbatem monasterii Sancti Maximini, quod est juxta Aurelianis, ad quem edidit regulas de Abaco, & Adelbodem Episcopum, qui & ipse monumenta ingenii dedit in Epistola quam fecit ad Gerbertum de questione diametri super Macrobius & in nonnullis aliis.” *Malmesb. lib. ii. c. 10. p. 36.* which sentence is repeated almost verbatim by *Vincentius Belluacensis*, in his *Speculum Historiale*, printed at Strasburg, by Mentelm, 1476; but was so little understood by him, that he puts *Bacchum* for *Abacum*, and *Bachistis* instead of *Abacistis*.

The whole sentence seems to convey no hint of Gerbert's using the present nine cyphers or figures; for they must shorten and render very easy any given rules, instead of perplexing the sweating calculators, so as not to be understood by them. It rather conveys a notion of the profundity of his rules, than a discovery of new means of rendering them easy. And this opinion is strongly confirmed by Gerbert's own words, in the prefatory Epistle of his Book of Numbers, to his friend Constantine, where he says, “ habeo viam rationis brevem quidem verbis sed prolixam sententiis.”

That Gerbert was in Spain is not to be doubted, but of what kind his studies were while there, or what progress he made, we are quite in the dark, as he has left us no account in his Epistles. The historians of the next centuries, such as Sigebertus, Gemblacensis, Vincentius Belluacensis, the author of a tract *de Mirabilibus Gerberti*, a MS in Ben'et college [b] library, and “Chronicon Franciæ,” a MS wrote in our king Henry the First's reign, in the same repository, relate such ridiculous stories of his art magic and the effects of it as are too trifling for the attention of any but children. If he had the

[b] F. v. 15 in Stanley's Catalogue.

knowledge of our present figures, and it be admitted that Boethius really invented or used (to me, I own, improbable) what professor Ward has given us from that author's book of Geometry, it is then not unlikely that Gerbert had them from thence; for it is evident from his eighth epistle he had that work, where he uses these words, to Adalbero archbishop of Rheims: "Octo volumina Boethii Astrologiæ, præclarissima quoque figurarum Geometriæ, aliaque non minus admiranda." In his 25th letter to the son of the Bishop of Gironne, "De multiplicatione & divisione numerorum Joseph sapiens Sententias quasdam edidit. Eas pater Adalbero Remorum archiepiscopus vestro studio habere cupit." And in his 17th epistle to Gerald abbot of Orleans, "De multiplicatione & divisione numerorum libellum a Josepho Hispano editum abbas Garnerius penes vos reliquit; ut exemplar in commune sit rogamus, sc. ego & Adalbero." Had our present figures been then used in Spain, either Gerbert must have brought them with him into France, or afterwards have learned them by this book of Joseph: in either case they could not long continue a secret. Gerbert himself had too many scholars for such a desirable invention to be lost by disuse, particularly Fulbert bishop of Chartres, "qui multis annis scholæ publicæ Carnotensis præsidens plurimos doctissimos auditores enutrivit." Trithemius *de Script. Eccles.*

"Gilbertus docuit Fulbertum, hic etiam Fulbertus Berengarium, qui iterum Brunonem Remensem & alios multos hæredes Philosophiæ reliquit."

Under these circumstances, and by such a succession of men, such a discovery could not possibly be lost, nor could it fail of being soon widely propagated.

William

William of Malmesbury, as above quoted, mentions “Epistola quam Adelbold fecit ad Gerbertum de questione dia-
 metri super Macrobiū.” This epistle I lately discovered in Ben’et college library, together with an epistle of Gerbert to him at the end of *Macrobiū Opera* [c]. This MS. was certainly wrote in or near their own time. In this epistle, if any where, was to be expected a proof of Gerbert’s knowledge and use of our figures : whereas there is nothing like them to be found throughout ; but on the contrary, he constantly uses the Roman numeral letters, and Adelbold does the same, whose letter was wrote when Gerbert was become pope Sylvester ; all which with me amounts to a demonstration, that neither of these learned men had the knowledge of them. If I. Maffon, who published (but in a very incorrect manner) the Epistles of Gerbert, which are now become scarce, had given us the book mentioned in his preface *de divisione numerorum nondum in lucem editum cujus MS habeo* (which, with the rest of Maffon’s MS, is probably now in the French king’s library), the point now in dispute would have been ascertained ; but I should think there is no greater probability of the figures or cyphers appearing there, than in the abovementioned epistles, both which were wrote after his book of arithmetic.

I cannot take my leave of Gerbert without expressing strong wishes that his life was composed by some person of industry, and possessed of proper opportunities to collect what fragments we have relating to him, and thereby do justice to a character, than which none have ever been more abused and misrepresented ; nor was there, I believe, a greater natural genius, or more improved by extensive reading and knowledge of every kind in his own dark age, or the succeeding ones, till the appear-

[c] V. 4. Stanley’s Catalogue.

ances

ances of those comets of learning (if I may be allowed the expression of those who shone so bright and so soon disappeared) Roger Bacon and his contemporaries. By his epistles (very imperfect and undigested remains of him) it appears he had read most of the Greek and Latin writers. Few books escaped, which industry and application to his friends could collect to furnish his library; for which purpose he tells us, in his 44th epistle, “Cum studio bene vivendi semper conjunxi
“studium bene dicendi—cui rei præparandæ bibliothecam affi-
“due comparo, & sicut Romæ dudum ac in aliis partibus Italiæ,
“in Germania quoque & Belgica scriptores authorumque
“exemplaria multitudine numerorum redemi adjutus benevolen-
“tia amicorum.” His knowledge in the mathematics Onuphrius Panvinus, in his notes on Platina’s History of the Popes, observes, is evident by his geometrical works still preserved in the Farnese library at Rome. That he had read the works of Pappus Alexandrinus we must believe by the organs he made for his church of Rheims, “arte hydraulica ubi mirum in
“modum per aquæ calefactæ violentiam implet ventus emer-
“gens per cavitatem barbati & per multiforatiles tractus æreæ
“fistulæ modulatos clamore emittunt.” *Vincent. Beltovac. His-
tor. Spec. lib. xxv. c. 99.* Of the same kind, probably, were the organs mentioned in his 71st letter to be made by him in Italy, and which he promised to send to Gerard abbat of Orleans; which musical instruments might possibly be newly revived in the time of Pappus, and therefore designed to be perpetuated by the type of them on the contorniate medals which were struck in that century, in the time of Theodosius and Valentinian. See Havercamp *de nummis contorniatis*, p. 126.

The work of Achilles Tatius de Sphæra he got from Remigius, a learned monk of the abbey of Melchod, in the diocese of Triers (of whom see Trithemius de viris illustribus), as we may gather from his 134th epistle, where what is printed *Volumen de Achilleidos statu*, should, doubtless, be read *Volumen de Sphæra Achilleidis Tatii*; and in return for which Gerbert sent Remigius a celestial globe, “*sphæra torno jam expolita & artificiose*
 “*equino corio obvoluta, sed si minima curâ fatigaris habendi sim-*
 “*plici fuco interstinctam circa Martias calendas expecta, nisi forte*
 “*cum orizonte ac diversa cælorum pulchritudine insignitam præ-*
 “*stoleris, annum perhorrescas laborem.*” Epist. 148.

His correspondence was as extensive as the number of the learned of that age; consequently an account of his life would be a literary history of his time.

His political abilities, which appear in many of his letters, need no better proof than his speedy advancement from a monk of Fleury to the archbishoprick of Rheims, thence to that of Ravenna, and then to the popedom.

The next account of figures to be considered is the Helmdon date supposed by Dr. Wallis [*d*] 1133,* by the learned professor Ward 1233; either of which is absolutely unaccountable, that no instance of this kind should appear in any books many years after they were used for so mean a purpose as to denote the erection of the mantle-tree of a chimney. Though I shall not venture to attempt an explanation of them, yet I will venture to foretell, that some other and different account will hereafter appear, if the original piece of wood remains undefaced.

As for the supposed date at Widial in this county, there seems to a mind unprepossessed no similitude of numeral figures. To suppose, as one gentleman [*e*] expresses himself in a letter read

[*d*] Phil. Transf. N° 154. p. 399. Wallis on Algebra, p. 12.

[*e*] Mr. Cope, in Phil. Transf. N° 439. p. 119. See Prof. Ward, ib. p. 120.

to the Royal Society, that the house was built in 1016, in the place of another destroyed by the Danes the year before, is a notion directly contrary to the faith of history. For neither does the Saxon Chronicon, or any other history, speak of the Danes being in these parts in the year 1015. In the following year they ravaged these parts, and two battles were fought in the neighbourhood. Of the first the only mention we have is in Somner's Saxon's Dictionary, from a book of the abbey of Abingdon. "Tunc ipse Edmundus Rex vice tertia exercitum congregavit & Londinum adiit recta ex Aquilonari Thamesis parte, & sic per Cleigh hangre (i. e. Clay hill) & cives Londinenses a Cnutone obsessos liberavit." *Cleigh hangre* I imagine to be Clay hill, in the parish of Watton, near which are still the remains of a camp, and a field called Danesfield, between; as king Edmund was able to go to the relief of London, the Danes must have been worsted, and probably might bury some of their commanders under the six hills near Stevenage.

This was after the return from the battle of Sheorstan, on the borders of Wiltshire, and that the Saxon Chronicon says, was æfter middan sumera, after Midsummer. At the latter end of the year the Danes marched with destruction from Kent through Mercia, and turning into Essex, at Ashenden, about twelve miles from Widial, was the last, and, to the English, fatal battle fought between Edmund and Cnut. From this plain account it is to the highest degree improbable, that any new buildings should be erected in 1016, a year so memorable for ruin and destruction.

But such arguments as these are really needless, for let the M in the Widial characters stand for what you will, I dare

aver that the *I. G.* were designed for no other than the initial of *John Gill's* name; to whom king Henry VIII. granted the house and manor.

As to what the gentleman writes of the plaster over these characters bearing the date 1390, without any impeachment of his judgement or general knowledge, we may safely suppose it a mistake (possibly for 1590); for nothing is more easy than for a person, not very conversant in such inquiries, to mistake one antient figure for another: the most knowing may do this without great care and attention. I have often seen the figure 5, in deeds of queen Elizabeth's reign, so like the figure 3, as to make a recourse to the other part of the deed necessary to ascertain it. Upon the upper post of a gateway near the great bridge at Cambridge are these figures, which are generally taken for 1332, though, without any hesitation, we may venture to pronounce them 1552 [*f*]. A mistake of the same kind might happen as to the date on the plaister work. The most antient instances in any book of our figures which Mr. Casley's industry could discover is in Roger Bacon's Calendar in the king's library, dated 1192, which very book I have perused, and find the date was not written then, but that the tables therein were then made at Tolosa in France; and therefore how many years afterwards the manuscript was written is uncertain. This naturally recalls an observation I have often made as to dates and cyphers in books of that kind, that if we do not carefully peruse the book we may be betrayed into great errors by taking that for the date of the copy which was really the time of the composition. Besides, nothing was more frequent, when our cyphers began to come into use, than to express those numbers by them, which were in the same work originally done by Roman numeral letters.

[*f*] See Professor Ward on it. *Phil. Trans.* N^o 474. p. 79.

A remarkable instance of which I found in the Harleian library, of a manuscript of "Julii Firmici Astronomia," in which all the numbers are in figures or cyphers; but a man would be very rash to imagine they were originally expressed so.

In Ben'et college library, before a table of eclipses from the year 1330 to 1348 [g], is prefixed an account of numbers, and the methods of expressing them; which I have here drawn out, not only on account of the uncommon method, or characters in the second column, but as a proof likewise that the use of the present figures was then but rarely known or practised, so as to want explanation.

			Numerus Articulus			Numerus Compofitus		
I	1	.	X	10	⊖	XI	11	⊖.
II	2	..	XX	2	⊖⊖		12	⊖:
III	3	...	XXX	3	⊖⊖⊖		13	⊖:
IIII	4	::					14	⊖:
V	5	⊖					15	⊖⊖
VI	6	⊖.					16	⊖⊖.
VII	7	⊖:					17	⊖⊖:
VIII	8	⊖:					18	⊖⊖:
IX	9	⊖					19	⊖⊖

Longmala. sc.

[g] "Tabula Eclips" folis pro primo Ciclo, cujus principium est an. Christi 1330, cujus autem finis est 1348." The same figure is put for 4 in the second date, as in the annexed plate.

Omnis

Omnis numerus vel omnis figura in algorismo primo loco se ipsam significat ; secundo loco, decies se ipsam significat ; tertio loco, centies se ; quarto loco, miliesies se ; quinto loco, decies miliesies se ; sexto loco, centies miliesies se ; septimo loco, mille miliesies se ; octavo loco, decies mille miliesies se ; nono loco, centies mille miliesies se ; decimo loco, mille miliesies miliesies se. Et sic multiplicando per decem centum & mille usque in infinitum computando versus sinistram.

Numerus est multitudo ex unitate composita. Et nota quod triplex est numerus sc. numerus digitus, numerus articulus, numerus compositus. Numerus digitus est omnis numerus infra decem, ut unus, duo, tres. Numerus articulus est decuplus sui digiti, vel numerus articulus est omnis numerus qui potest dividi in decem partes æquales ita quod nichil sit residuum, ut decem, viginti. Numerus compositus est qui componitur ex digito & articulo, ut undecim, duodecim, &c.

In the same library I lately discovered a more antient date than that in Bacon's Calendar, viz. in "Tractatu de Sphæra per Robertum Lincoln (Grosthed), script. anno 1283." That this was not the date of composing the tract, but of the time of writing this copy, is plain, because the author died 30 years before, viz. 1253 (*Matth. Paris ad an.*) ; and it is written in a hand evidently of that time.

To this great restorer of learning Robert Grosthed, bishop of Lincoln (whose life, begun by Dr. Knight, must have been very acceptable had he finished it), we of this nation principally owe, I apprehend, our knowledge of the cyphers or present figures. The authority I have for this notion has, to my great surprize, been hitherto overlooked, though very remarkable,

able, and equally clear. It is in the continuation of Matthew Paris' *Historia*, *ad an.* 1251, p. 1112, edit. Parkeri, where he gives an account of the death of John Basingstoke, archdeacon of Leicester. "Hic Magister Johannes figuras Græcorum numeralis & earum notitiam & significationes in Angliam portavit & familiaribus suis declaravit, per quas figuras etiam literæ representantur. De quibus figuris hoc maximè admirandum quod unicâ figurâ quilibet numerus representatur, quod non est in Latino, vel in Algarismo." How long his return from Athens was before his death we are not informed: but as to the testament of the twelve patriarchs, which John first mentioned to bishop Grossthes, Matthew Paris tells us, p. 800, the bishop translated it into Latin in the year 1241; and supposing he sent to Greece for them, as soon as he received information of them, and, allowing two or three years for that business, we may suppose John Basingstoke's return from Athens was between 1235 and 1240.

There have been no specimens produced of them which are undoubted before that time. Matthew Paris himself knew them not, if we may credit the manuscript in his hand in the king's library, in which the dates are all in Roman letters.

Johannes de Sacro Bosco, Prefacius Judæus, whose tables, wrote in 1308, are in the king's library, and Roger Bacon, who all used the figures, lived and wrote till after the time above assigned for the introduction of them.

That Thomas Rishanger, or whoever was the continuator of Matthew Paris's history, should call them *figuras Græcorum* is no wonder; for if we will not with Huetius, or before him Petrus Dasypodius, professor of mathematics at Strasburg, suppose them to be derived from the lesser Greek letters; yet, as
the

the introduction of them to us was from Greece, he might, without impropriety, call them *Græcorum figuras*, even if we must suppose them originally invented among the Indians, whose country, arts, and sciences were so little known in this part of the world.

There seems not from any specimens to be found in books (and in books they were doubtless first used) any reason to advance the introduction of them into England higher. Dr. Wallis does indeed take it for granted, that from the time of Gerbert, who he imagines learned them at Seville, many of our countrymen learned them from the same school, and constantly made use of them, as Daniel de Merlac, and William de Conchis, or Shelley. I have had opportunities of consulting two manuscripts of the works of the latter, and find no instance of any cypher or figure. There is the greatest probably they were not known or made use of in the school of Seville, even so low as the beginning of the fourteenth century, for in the king's library is a tract, intituled, "*Introductorius Hispalensis*," which includes the elements of astronomy, as taught in the school of Seville, wrote in that century; in which all the tables are constantly expressed in Roman letters, which it is scarcely probable would have been used had the more easy compendious method of cyphers been known to them.

Another particular may be mentioned as not quite foreign to the subject, that in the Tower of London I saw, by the favour of my honoured friend George Holmes, esq. two letters from Alphonso king of Spain to our Edward the First, written on paper (the oldest specimen of paper now perhaps remaining), in which the dates are expressed thus: *Mccclxxii*, *Mccclxxviii*,
 3 which

which are corroborating circumstances that the figures were not then in use in that kingdom.

The pleasure of collecting and connecting them, with observations, and our free thoughts of them, is so amusing as often leads us into trespassing on the patience of those we address them to. This, I have reason to fear, is my case at present. If there is any thing in these papers unobserved before, or put in a new light, which can atone for the length of them, it is the utmost that can be hoped for, by,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obliged, humble servant,

GEORGE NORTH.

XXXVI. Roman *remains in Sherwood Forest, discovered by Hayman Rooke, Esq. F. A. S. and communicated by him in a Letter to the Right Hon. Sir George Yonge, Bart.*

Read June 2, 1791.

DEAR SIR,

Mansfield Woodhouse, Dec. 5, 1790.

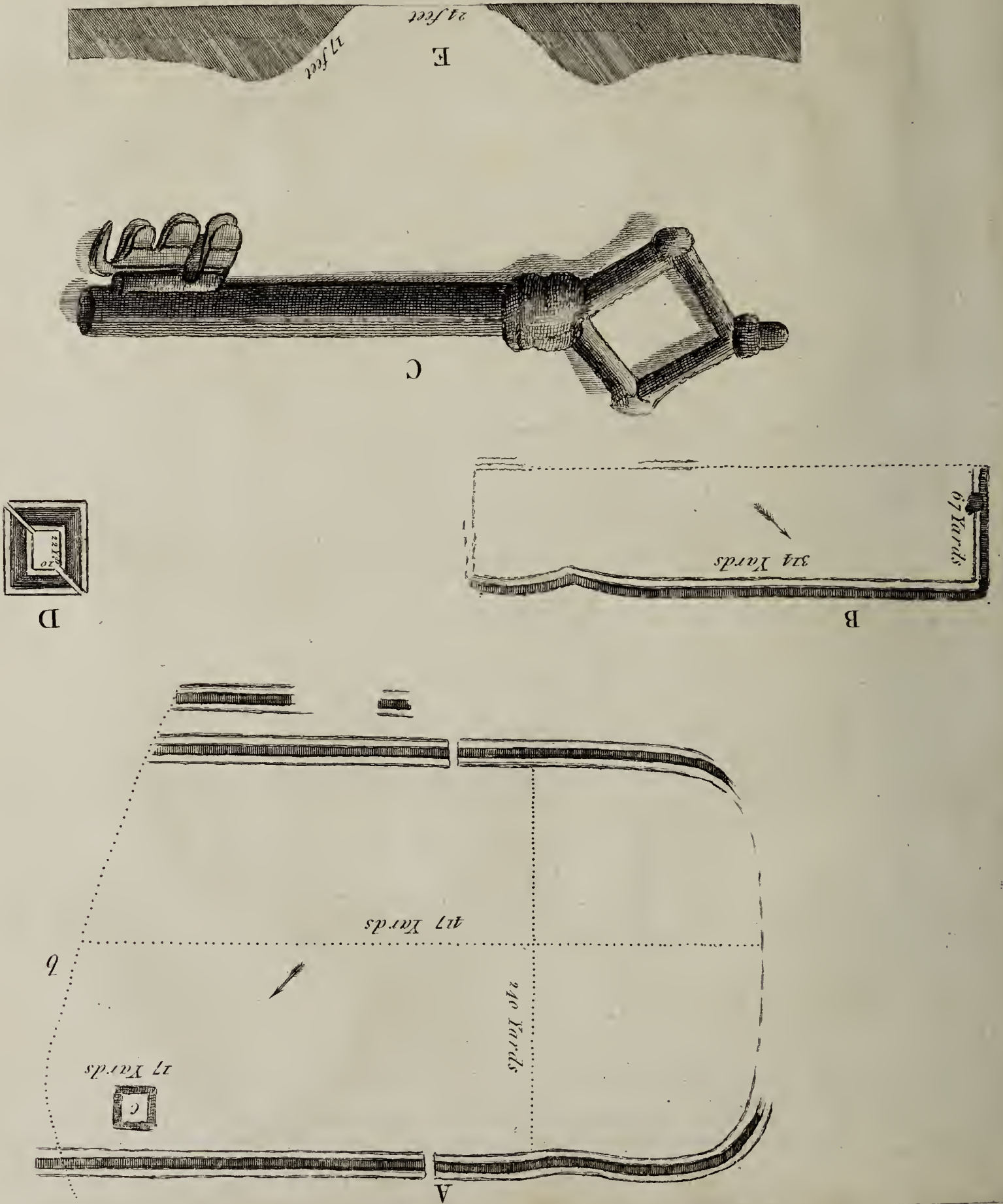
SINCE I had the honour of transmitting to you a description of some remains of Roman works on Sherwood Forest [a], I have met with a considerable part of a very large camp, which probably contained the main body of the Roman army; it is, therefore, I think well worthy of notice.

On the South-east end of Sherwood Forest, and within two miles North-west of the village of Arnold, is Holly Hill, so called from its having had many holly trees upon it. On this elevated spot, which is the highest ground on the forest, is part of a very extensive Roman camp; see the plan at [A] in Pl. XXXIV. length 417. yards by 240. These works evidently appear to have been continued beyond the hedge (b), marked by dotted lines, into a field which has been inclosed some years, where there are now hardly any traces of the ditch or vallum. My informant an old farmer at Arnold assured me, that he remembers the camp complete, extending a long way into the

[a] See Archæol. Vol. IX. p. 196.

adjoining

*Plan of a large Roman Camp near Shewood Forest
near Arnold & ancient works near Exton.*



Scale of 200 Yards to an Inch.

H. Rooke del.

Basire sc.

adjoining field, and that he is certain it was above twice the length of what is now distinguishable. He likewise told me he has heard his father say that, when he was a boy, this work was pointed out to him as a large Roman camp. This is the only traditional account I could procure; but it is sufficient to strengthen my conjecture, that it was the principal camp of the main body of the Roman army in these parts. You will observe, Sir, that it has had a double ditch and vallum; but, as this hill was formerly inclosed in a break, the plough has destroyed great part of it. The square prætorium (c), the sides of which are 17 yards in length, stands on the highest part of the camp, on the side that looks towards Berry Hill and Mansfield, which are not above eight or nine miles distant from this spot. The little exploratory camps at Oxton, Combs, and Hexgrave [b], are almost in a line with this; the latter, which is the farthest off, is plainly to be seen at the distance of eight miles.

The progress of a Roman army through this part of Nottinghamshire is strongly marked by the size and situation of this camp, which is not above five miles west from Nottingham, the *Causennis* of the Romans, according to Doctor Gale, who makes Nottingham 30 miles from Brigcasterton, and 26 from Lincoln, which agrees with the Vth. Iter of Antoninus, where Causennis is 30 miles from Durobrivis, and 26 from Lindum; so that there is great reason to think that the doctor is right in supposing Nottingham to be a Roman station.

Robert Lowe, Esq. of Oxton, to whose politeness I am much indebted, conducted me to another ancient work, in a field called Lovely Grange, not far from Oxton, and about half

[b] See Archæol. Vol. IX. p. 200.

a mile East of Oldox; see the plan at [B] in Pl. XXXIV. The ditch and vallum are plainly to be distinguished on the North side and West end; but very little traces of them remain on the other sides. The length is 314 yards by 67. It is situated on the side of an hill, within two hundred yards of the top, where there is an extensive view, and was most probably the work of the Romans.

The coins that have been found in and near these camps are sufficient proofs of their having been in the possession of the Romans. Our worthy member, the Rev. Mr. Pegge, has a coin of the larger brads, but much defaced, found in the camp on the Combs. Three I have had given me, two of the middle brads, the heads only distinguishable; these were found near Oxton, not far from the camp at Oldox: the other, in my possession, is of the larger brads, which, from the resemblance it bears to that found in Mansfield, I should suppose to be Antonnius Pius; on the reverse is a figure half naked, with a hasta in the right hand, and an altar resting on the left knee, with the letters S. C. *Senatûs Consulto*; the legend totally defaced. This was found near Arnold, and several others have been picked up on that part of Holly Hill that has been inclosed, but I could not find out in whose possession they now are, notwithstanding the obliging exertions, of my learned friend doctor Oakes to procure every information relative to antiquities near Arnold, that could be any ways serviceable to me in my researches [c].

[C] in Pl. XXXIV. is a brads key, found on Sherwood Forest, in making a new road from Kirkby to join that which

[c] It may be necessary to observe, that these three camps are laid down upon the same scale with those at Combs, Oldox, &c. in order to shew the proportion they bear to each other.

goes



goes from Mansfield to Nottingham. The singular shape of this key, and the green rust that it has acquired from age, make me inclined to think it is the work of a Roman artist. In Montfaucon there is a key whose wards exactly resemble this.

The little inclosure [D] in Pl. XXXIV. has a very wide ditch and high vallum. It is situated on the forest, in a marshy valley, near a brook, and about a mile and half West of Oxtou. The dimensions within the vallum are 22 yards by 18. See the section at [E]. This I think will appear, from the description of the following barrows, to be a work of the ancient Britons.

You may recollect, Sir, that in a former Paper of mine on the Roman roads and camps discovered in this neighbourhood [d], I mentioned three large tumuli, or barrows; the smallest was on the Forest, about a mile from Oxtou, and measured 159 feet in circumference. On the 20th of October, 1789, I opened this barrow, which was formed with very fine mould, to the depth of seven feet and an half from the top to a little below the natural soil. Here we came to a kind of grey sand mixed with clay, about five inches thick, some parts of which were moist; on this lay an urn half full of ashes, and covered with a piece of coarse baked earth, which broke when taken up. See it engraved at (A) in Pl. XXXV. On examining this urn, to my great surprise, it appeared to be iron corroded with rust, and I have since had the satisfaction of being confirmed in my opinion that it is made of that metal. On one side and at the bottom is a piece of wood, marked (o), which sticks to the urn, and several small pieces were found

[d] Archæol. Vol. IX. p. 201.

near it, which, from their shape, being hollowed out, evidently appeared to have stuck to the urn. These I have preserved. I think there is great reason to suppose, that this urn was deposited in the barrow in a wooden case, which, when it began to decay and get moist, would naturally adhere to the iron. Near the urn was a sword in a wooden scabbard, two feet six inches in length, and four inches broad. See (B) Pl. XXXV. In taking it up it broke into seven pieces, some of which where the scabbard was the least decayed, were above half an inch thick; the wood, when pressed, mouldered into dust. Near the end of the sword fifteen glass beads were picked up, some green, others clouded with yellow, and some of a deep yellow; see their size in Pl. XXXV. 1 and 2 transparent greens; 3 and 4 yellow; 5 and 6 deep yellow. It is very probable that these beads were deposited as amulets; not being perforated, they could not be used as ornaments, and when so found the barrow is generally thought to be the sepulchre of a woman. The finding of beads and arms together is very remarkable, and, I believe, this is the only instance where they have been discovered with weapons. A very learned and ingenious member of our Society, the Rev. Mr. James Douglas, is of opinion, that the Britons had not acquired the art of making glass till after the Roman invasion, and offers many reasonable conjectures in support of that opinion. He cites a passage in Isaiah, which, he says, "alludes to the daughter of Sion, to
" the city in its flourishing state, before the first Captivity.
" This was the period of the Phœnicians, when Tyre and
" Sidon were in their prosperity, when all the arts of mer-
" chandize were cultivated to the greatest height of perfection.
" It is to this period then, 768 years before Christ, we are to

" look

“ look for the existence of glafs [e].” It has been the general opinion of Antiquaries, that the Britons carried on a trade with the Phœnicians long before the Romans got footing in this island. We may therefore conclude, that the merchants would bring over whatever would be most acceptable to the uncivilized Britons, and surely nothing could be more so than glafs beads: and we find that an eager desire to possess these prevails among the Barbarians in every part of the world. The beautiful colours and transparency of these beads, must be very striking to the superstitious Britons, who, when in possession of such phenomena, and thinking they contained some powerful charm, would naturally preserve them as amulets. Hence there is reason to suppose, that the relics in this barrow are of very remote antiquity.

(C) Pl. XXXV. is an iron dagger, which broke in taking up. It has been in a wooden scabbard, bits of which now adhere to the rust, and are distinguished in the drawing by the light parts. (D. E. F.) are pieces of iron much corroded, found near the sword, and were probably part of the guard. (G.) is a bit of a brass rim, covered with green rust. (H.) is an iron instrument of a singular shape; the sides are flat, the point plainly appears to have been broken off, and upon it is a thin coat of smooth yellow rust, which probably may be occasioned by some acid quality in that part of the earth where it lay.

(I) seems to have been an iron weapon, with a hole at the end for a staff, very much corroded with rust.

[e] Nenia Brit. N° V. p. 61.

The urn retains its magnetic quality, but not very powerfully; it is more so in the instrument (H). The small pieces have totally lost their magnetic quality. On the forest, about a mile and half West of Oxton, in the marshy valley above mentioned, and a quarter of a mile from the little work [D], in Pl. XXXIV. was a barrow 123 feet in circumference, surrounded with a ditch and vallum. This I opened on the 30th of September 1790. In the bottom, which was on a level with the natural soil, was a circular body of clay 8 feet diameter and four inches thick, on every part of which ashes appeared; but no urn or bones, nor any kind of weapon, were to be found; a small tooth was picked up, the only relic in this barrow. I therefore should suppose, from the size of the clay floor, that several bodies had been burnt upon it; probably common soldiers killed in battle.

I think there is no doubt of these barrows having been sepulchres of the antient Britons; and I should suppose from its vicinity to this barrow the little inclosure above mentioned was a work of the same people.

The iron urn is certainly a very singular and curious discovery, and I should think not manufactured in this island. The Rev. Mr. Whitaker tells us [f], "that it was late before
"any mines of iron were opened in this island. They appear to
"have been begun only a few years before the descent of
"Cæsar, and even then were carried on, not by the Britons,
"but the Belgæ. To that period, both of them received
"from the continent all the iron that they had among them." In this traffic, arms and domestic utensils were, most probably, imported; and, as the Gauls are supposed to have used urn-

[f] History of Manchester, Vol. II. p. 28.

burial, it is not unlikely that they should export a few sepulchral urns, of that durable metal, to Britain; by which, it will appear that the Britons used that mode of interment before the time of the Romans in this island. But I shall beg leave to submit the plausibility of these conjectures to you and the learned Society.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

and obliged, humble servant,

H. R O O K E.

XXXVII. *Collection of a Subsidy 1382. By the
Prior of Barnwell. By Mr. Gough.*



Read June 23, 1791.

THE martyrdom of Thomas Becket is thus represented on a seal appendant to the following deed of *Barnwell* priory, in my possession, being an acknowledgement of the receipt from the rector of Granchester of a moiety of the tenth laid on the clergy, 6 R. II.

“Pateat universis per presentes quod nos prior & conventus de Bernewell unam medietatem unius decime domino regi Ricardo anno regni sui sexto a clero Anglie concessisse per venerabilem patrem dominum dominum Thomam Dei gratia Eliensem episcopum in eisdem civitate & diocese collectores deputati, recepimus de rectore de Granceffetre viginti unum solidos & quatuor denarios pro secunda medietate decime medietate. In cujus rei testimonium figillum quo utimur in hac collectione presentibus apposuimus. Dat. apud Bernewell xii^o die mensis Maii, anno d’ni regis supradicto.”

The

The occasion of this subsidy granted by the clergy was the schism in the church formed by Clement VII, against whom Urban VI published a crusade 1382, of which Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich, was declared general. The granting of the same indulgences as to the crusaders engaged in war against infidels induced such numbers of all ranks and degrees, both of the laity and clergy, to engage in it, that the parliament which met in the beginning of the year 1383 not only approved the measure, but granted a considerable subsidy.

The king's licence to the said bishop and his adherents, dated Westminster, Dec. 6, 1382, may be seen in Rymer, VII. 372.

His writ to Alexander (Neville) archbishop of York, to levy a subsidy on the clergy of his province to defend the kingdom against invasion, dated Westminster, 28 Jan. next year. *Ib.* p. 377.

A writ of enquiry after certain persons who assumed to themselves the name of collectors for the crusade, and defrauded the bishop of considerable sums, dated Westminster, 15 March, 1383. *Ib.* 383.

An order to the sheriffs of London to assist the bishop and his collectors, 17 Mar. 1383; *Ib.* 385.

Other public muniments respecting the same. *Ib.* 386, 391, 398.

An order to the collectors to bring all the monies in the hands of their sub-collectors to Sandwich within ten days from the date, 8 Apr. 1383, to be paid into the hands of the bishop's agents; *Ib.* 392; and another directed to two serjeants at arms, &c. to enquire after the collectors and sums collected, 23 Apr. *Ib.* 393.

The bishop appointed John Kirton, of Sandhurst, and John Chewes, of Wokingham, in the dioceses of Winchester and Sarum, his chaplains, his proctors, and penitentiaries, for this crusade, and collectors and receivers of all monies bequeathed, collected, or contributed for it. *Ib.* 399. He began his expedition with the taking of Graveling, into which the king put a garrison of 200 archers. *Ib.* 399.

It appears from another record (*Ib.* 424) that large sums were embezzled by the officers of the crown, and of the bishop, for some of which a pardon was granted under the great seal 1384. *Ib.* 426. *Rot. Parl. III.* 152, 153.

The military spirit of my lord of Norwich had shewn itself before his consecration in the service of pope Hadrian V; and three years after his consecration, by the active part he took in the suppression of that part of Tyler and Straw's levelling adherents, who were committing every outrage in his diocese. His success in the crusade extended to the reduction of Dunkirk, Nieuport, Bourbourg, Pepering, and other fortified towns, routing an army of 30,000 men, and killing 7,000 [*a*]. Notwithstanding the before mentioned writs and orders in his favour, Richard appears not to have given his hearty concurrence. At the opening of the Parliament 1382, the bishop of London, Robert Braybroke, lord chancellor, urged the want of supplies for the general crusade granted to the bishop of Norwich, "*encontre l'antipape & touz ses adherentz, complices, fauteurs, & maintenours en quelconq' parties il les purra trouver*" (*Rot. Parl. III.* 134). The bishop had offered, that if the king would give him the fifteenth lately granted to

[*a*] Godwin, de Præs. ed. Richardson, p. 436.

his majesty by the laity, he would serve him a year in his wars in France with 2500 men at arms, and as many archers, of whom 2000 should be ready to go to the relief of Ghent twenty days after the first payment of the said levy, he taking on himself the charge of shipping them. Being called upon to say what officers he intended to take with him, he replied, "the best chieftains in the realm, after or about the king himself and princes of the blood [b];" but that he could not give in their names till he was sure of being allowed to undertake the expedition; and that out of these names the king might appoint whom he pleased lieutenant, to be obedient to the bishop in all matters pertaining to the crusade, as the bishop engaged to be to the lieutenant in all things pertaining to his lieutenancy: and if the realm of France should submit to acknowledge the true pope Urban, he bound himself to furl and take down [c] the banner of the crusade, and serve the king in the said war with his own banner, at his own cost, the remainder of the year [d]. In the preceding Parliament the Commons agreed to raise the accustomed moiety of a fifteenth, provided the collection was not farmed, but the money paid to the respective admirals serving in the war, unless a peace or truce should intervene; and provided also that the clergy agree to a like grant, and the money be levied equally without distinction of ranks, and that all the service due from the bishop of Norwich, not yet served for the agreed term, and the money not yet by them received from the king's ene-

[b] Des meillours chieftains du roialme d'Engleterre, apres la personne n're dit S^r le roy & les autres roialx.

[c] Compliquer & ouster la banere de la croiserie.

[d] Rot. Parl. III. 148.

mies be applied to his advantage, and in relief of his subjects. In answer to their request, that enquiry may be made after the service and money due from the bishop, he replied, that himself erased the indenture for a certain sum demanded for evacuation of Flanders and Graveling, and ordered the money that was brought to be carried back. This defence was not admitted; and a further charge was brought against the bishop, that he returned home before half the year of his service was expired, and had not furnished the number of men he engaged for, nor created a temporal lord his lieutenant, for want of which great mischief had ensued. The bishop not giving a satisfactory answer to these and other like accusations, his temporalities were seized into the king's hands, during pleasure, and his agents committed to prison on a charge of having with him sold many of the towns he had taken[e]. The chancellor told the bishop that the king could clearly try him as a temporal subject, because he had behaved himself as one binding himself by indentures to be foldier to the king, to wage war on Christian people after the term of his croisade, and had his sword borne before him, and did many other things contrary to the custom of the state of an English prelate[f]. Nevertheless, in regard to his rank, the king declined seizing his person, contenting himself with fining him 10,000 gold franks, which had been spent on his operations[g] to be paid into the treasury, and forbidding the sword to be borne before him. The temporalities were restored Oct. 24,

[e] Rot. Parl. III. 151—158.

[f] “*Sr evesq’ combie’ q’ le roi n’re s’r vous eut purroit clerement mesner & juger comme persone temporele de son roiaume a cause q’ vous vous avez & portez come persone temporele, &c. &c.* Rot. Parl. III. 156.

[g] *Q’ quanq’ ad este despenduz en v’re oepe des ditz franks d’or, &c.*

1385; at the intercession of the bishop of Ely [*b*], after having been detained two whole years [*i*].

Thus ended this croisade or war between two rival pontifs, after an expence of no less than 37,475*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* raised for that purpose, besides other large gifts and aids expended on that account; for all which, in 1391, the bishop obtained a general discharge from the king, with pardon of all offences [*k*].

I flatter myself I shall need no apology for laying before the Society this little record, which may serve as a further confirmation of the importance of attending to every muniment that can throw light on our history. The publication of the Rolls of Parliament has laid open in the fullest detail the charges against this prelate, and his trial and sentence in Parliament, and confirmed the accounts of our historians.

The prior of Barnwell at this time was Ralph de Norton, or Northampton, elected 1350, and continued till 1392 [*l*].

The proportion of Grantchester, on an aid of one twentieth, in the reign of Edward I, 1291, was 9*s.* 4*d.* or fourteen marks annual value.

In the register of Thomas Arundel, bishop of Ely, is a mandate from William (Courtney) archbishop of Canterbury, by Robert (Braybroke) bishop of London, directed to the bishop of Ely, "to pray for Henry bishop of Norwich and his army, going on a croisade against the anti-pope and his adherents, for Urban," dated by the archbishop from Otterford, April 10, 1383, and by the bishop of London April

[*b*] Thomas Arundel, afterwards archbishop of York. Pat. 9 R. II. m. 27. Rymer, VII. 479.

[*i*] Walsingh. p. 332. 348.

[*k*] Mag. Rot. de anno 12 R. II. Blomefield, Norf. II. 370.

[*l*] History of Barnwell; Bibl. Brit. Top. N° XXXVIII. 56—59.

16, 1383; from Wickham Bishop's, near Malden, in Essex, where the bishops of London had a house built or improved by bishop Kempe. Bishop Courtney imparked 300 acres in this manor, 1375 [*m*].

“Mandatum dño directum ad orand' pro dño Norwicen' & exercitu suo transeunt' in cruciat' contra Antipapam, et sibi adherentes.

“Rev' in Christo patri ac dño dño Thome Dei grā Elien' epō Robtus permitt' divina London' epus salutem, &c. Mandatum ven' in Christo patris et dñi dñi Will'i Dei grā Cant' archiep'i, &c. nuper recepimus in hec verba: Willus, &c. ven' fratri nostro dño Robto Dei grā Lond' epō salutem, &c.

“Rex pacificus Christus Jhus de hoc mundo transiturus ad Patrem, discipulo suo Petro suisque successoribus oves suos pascend' commisit, ac omnibus electis suis pacem & unitatem precipue commendavit, ut per observantiam pacis temporal' in unitate fidei occurrerent in virum perfectum, & ad pacem pertingerent sempiternam. Quod utique satis advertens humani generis hostis antiquus, qui sua dissensione pacem & universam concordiam nationum semper satagit violare, quasi universa mundi regna sua versutia ad guerras & discordias suscitavit, & tandem nonnullas ecclie columnas Robtum, viz. olim Basilice duodecim Apłorum vulgariter dictum Gebennen', Johem olim T. T. Sancti Marcelli vulgariter dictum Ambianen', Geraldum olim T. T. Sancti Clementis vulgo dictum Majoris Monasterii presbros, & dampnate memorie Petrum olim Sñi Eustachii diaconum, cardinales intra materna viscera positos, in sensum reprobum & tortuosum laqueum, ad scindend' inconsutilem tunicam dñi & sancte matris ecclie unitatem, sua fallaci calliditate subvertit. In tantum quod post multa enormia per dictos Robtum & alios olim cardinales, contra Romanam ecclesiam & vicarium Christi dñi nostrum Papam Urbanum sextum notorie perpetrata, descendentes in profundum malorum predicti Johes, Geraldus, & Petrus, olim, ut premititur, cardinales, prefatum Robtum temere eligendo Antipapam, ymo

[*m*] Morant's Essex, I. 382.

verius

verius Antichristum, fecerunt, & ipsum Papam nominare ausu sacrilego presumpserunt, ipseque Robtus se Papam nominare ausu temerario non erubuit nec erubescit. Et licet dñus noster Papa Urbanus predictus, apud eos primo precibus & paternis monitis, deinde gravibus processibus spiritualis gladii, tam contra eos, quam contra eorum complices fact' institerit, pro ipsorum reductione & reconciliacōe salubri, iidem tamen, Pharaonis imitantes duritiam, obturantes more aspidis aures suas, elata obstinacōe preces & monita ac processus hujusmodi despexerunt. Unde idem dñus noster Papa non valens absque gravi offensa Christi, cujus vicem gerit in terris, tantum scisma tantasque iniquitates amplius tollerare, contra eos & eorum complices in exterminium tam gravis scismatis cogitat, urgente eum conscientia, materialis gladii erigere potestatem, ut belli pestis interimat quos delinquentes ad rectitudinis viam ecclesiastica non revocat disciplina. Et quia bellum geritur ut pax adquiratur, dictus dñus noster papa ven' fratri nostro dño Henr' Dei gra' Norwicen' epō contra dictos scismaticos, & eorum fautores quandam cruciatam commisit, per aplica scripta districte precipiendo, quod idem ven' frater noster fidei lorica induens, & gladium spiritus, quod est verbum Dei, assumens, contra dictos scismaticos, ac Dei & ejus S̄e ecclesie inimicos & eis faventes & adherentes vehementer insurgat, gratiose concedens, quod omnes & singuli Christi fideles, qui crucis assumpto caractere, ad prefat' scismaticorum exterminium se accingerent, & eos pro posse psequerentur in personis & sumptibus propriis, necnon hii qui in personis propriis, alienis tamen expensis, pro viribus expugnabunt, per unum annum ecclesie sequendo vexillum, illi insuper qui ad hoc juxta facultates suas sufficientia stipendia ministrabunt, eandem habeant indulgentiam, que per sedem ap̄licam proficiscentibus in terre sancte subsidium consuevit concedi. Cum itaque prefatus frater noster, ut obediencie filius, onus sibi injunctum, ex debito devotionis, precipue contra Francigenas, ipsorum scismaticorum principales fautores, & dñi nostri regis & regni Angl' capitales inimicos, pro pace ecclesie acquirenda, necnon pro salute & defensione regni, ex affectu vinculi naturalis suscepit exequend', prudenter advertens quod neque pax ecclesie sine

regno, nec regno salus poterit nisi per eccliam provenire, quam etiam meritorium sit pugnare pro fide, quamque decorum dimicare pro dño, attenden' nihilominus, quod actus etiam incassum aggreditur humana prudentia, nisi divine propitiationis virtus assistat; nobis supplicavit humiliter & devote, ut apud Altissimum, in cujus manu omnis potestas est, & quibus vult victoriam impertitur, fideles populos pro ipsius & suorum felici expeditione jugiter exorare facere curaremus. Nos igitur ipsius ven' fratris nostri in hac parte laudabile propositum & sincere dilectionis affectum in dño commendantes, cupientes ipsius & exercitus sui in tam arduo & necessario universalis ecclie & regni negotio progressum felicem, victoriosum aggressum, honorabilemque regressum, vestre ven' fraternitati injungimus & mandamus, quatenus omnibus & singulis fratribus nostris & cōēpis nostris & ecclie nostre Cantuar' suffraganeis, cum ea celeritate qua poteritis injungatis, ut ipsorum singuli in eccliis suis, & aliis suarum civitatum & dioc' exposu' publice ipsius negotii meritis suos subditos cōicos & laicos efficaciter moneant & inducant, monerive faciant & induci, ut ipsi dictum ven' fratrem nostrum & ejus exercitum, omnesque sibi in premissis adherentes, vel auxilium exhibentes, ac pacem ecclie & regni in missarum solemniis, sermonibus, & processionibus publicis, ea de causa frequentius, & precipue singulis quartis & sextis feriis, saltem in singulis eccliis, nisi rationabile impedimentum supervenerit faciend' habeant specialiter commendat' humiles & assiduas preces apud dñm pro ipsorum felici expeditione fundentes: Vosque vestros subditos ad premissa faciend' viis & modis quibus poteritis inducatis & per alios faciatis induci. Et ut mentes fidelium ad tante pietatis opera propensius excitentur, omnibus fidelibus, per nostram Cantuar' provinciam constitutis vere penitentibus & confessis, premissa devote facientibus, vel aliquod premissorum, totiens quotiens quadraginta dies, de injunct' sibi penitentiis, misericorditer in dño relāxamus, & a vobis ac ceteris confratribus nostris cōsimiles indulgentias petimus elargiri. Dat' in manerio nostro de Otteford x^o die mensis Aprilis, Anno Dom. MCCCLXXXIII^o, & nostre transl' anno secundo.

“ Cujus auctoritate mandati, vobis, rev' pater, cum ea qua decet reverentia firmiter injungendo mandamus quatenus omnia & singula in mandato prælibato contenta, quatenus vos, civitatem, & dioc' vestras, aut personas earundem concernunt, juxta formam & tenorem ejusdem executioni plenar' demandetis, & faciatis effectualiter demandari. Dat' in manerio nostro de Wykeham die 16 predict' mens' Apr' A. D. supradicto, & nostre consec' anno secundo.

“ Reçr' Elien' Arundell.”

*Extracted from Mr. BAKER's Letter to Mr. HEARNE, dated Cambridge,
March 25, 1728.*

R. G.

XXXVIII. *A Charter of Barnwell Priory, from the Original in the Possession of Richard Gough, Esq.*

Read June 30, 1791.

“**H**ENRICUS Dei gra' Rex Angl' d'ns Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiscopis, episcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, justiciariis, prepositis, ministris & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus suis salutem. Sciatis nos intuitu Dei & pro salute anime nostri, & animarum antecessorum & heredum nostrorum, concessisse, & hac carta nostra confirmasse Deo & ecclesie beati Egidii de Bernewell & priori & canonicis ibidem Deo fervientibus quod ipsi & successores eorum habeant in perpetuum unam feriam apud Bernewell singulis annis per quatuor dies duraturam; videlicet, in vigilia & in die Sancte Ethelrede virginis in æstate & per duos dies proximo sequentes, nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus quod predicti prior & canonici & eorum successores habeant in perpetuum predictam feriam cum omnibus pertinentiis & libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus sicut predictum est. Hiis testibus, J. Bathon. R. Dunholm. W. Carleol. H. Roffen. episc. H. de Burgo com. Kanc. Justic. Anglie. Steph'o de Sedgrave, Thoma de Muleton, Rad. fil. Nichol. Hug. dispens. Rad. de Ral. Galfr. dispens. Hen. de capella, & aliis. Data per manum venerabilis patris D. Cicestr. ep'i cancellarii nostri apud Westm. decimo octavo die Julii, anno regni nostri tertio decimo.”

The

The date of this charter, the 13th of Henry III. 1229, is between 1217, when Henry III. began his reign, and 1246, when Walter Mauclere, bishop of Carlisle, one of the subscribing bishops, died. *J. Bath.* is *Josceline*, who filled the see of Bath and Wells from 1205 to 1241; *R. Dunholm* is *Richard Poore*, bishop of Durham, from 1227 to 1241. *H. Roff.* *Henry Sanford*, bishop of Rochester, from 1227 to 1228; *R. Cicestr.* *Ralph Neville*, bishop of Chichester, from 1223 to 1245, and chancellor of England, from 1226 to 1238 [a]. Hubert de Burg was justiciary of England from 1227 to 1231, when Stephen de Sedgrave, another subscriber to this charter, was appointed, and died 1241, 25 Hen III. [b].

Thomas de Muleton, one of the witnesses, was justice itinerant 17 and 18 Henry III. [c] chief justice of the king's bench 1235, 20 Henry III. [d]

The fair granted to the prior and convent of Barnwell by this charter, was different from that famous one still held at Sturbridge adjoining. The date of the one is on the eve and day of St. Ethelreda's *death*, which happened June 23, A. D. 679 [e]; and is distinct from the day of her *translation* Oct. 17, 695 [f]. Accordingly we find the day expressly said here to be *in estate*. It is a fair called *Midsomer* fair, and distinguished from *Sturbridge* fair in a composition between the town of Cambridge and the prior of Barnwell. Bishop Tanner [g] cites

[a] When the king forced the seal from him, but allowed him all the profits and emoluments of the office. Matt. Paris, p. 474.

[b] Matt. Paris, pp. 376. 388. 576. 578. Dugd. Chron. series, pp. 9, 10.

[c] Claus. 17 Hen. III. m. 17. Pat. 18 Hen. III. m. 7. d.

[d] Claus. 20 Hen. III. m. 14. d. Dugd. lb. p. 11.

[e] Bentham's Ely, p. 58.

[f] Ib. p. 61.

[g] Not. Mon. p. 42. MS. in the library of Caius college, Cambridge, C. ii. cited by bishop Tanner.

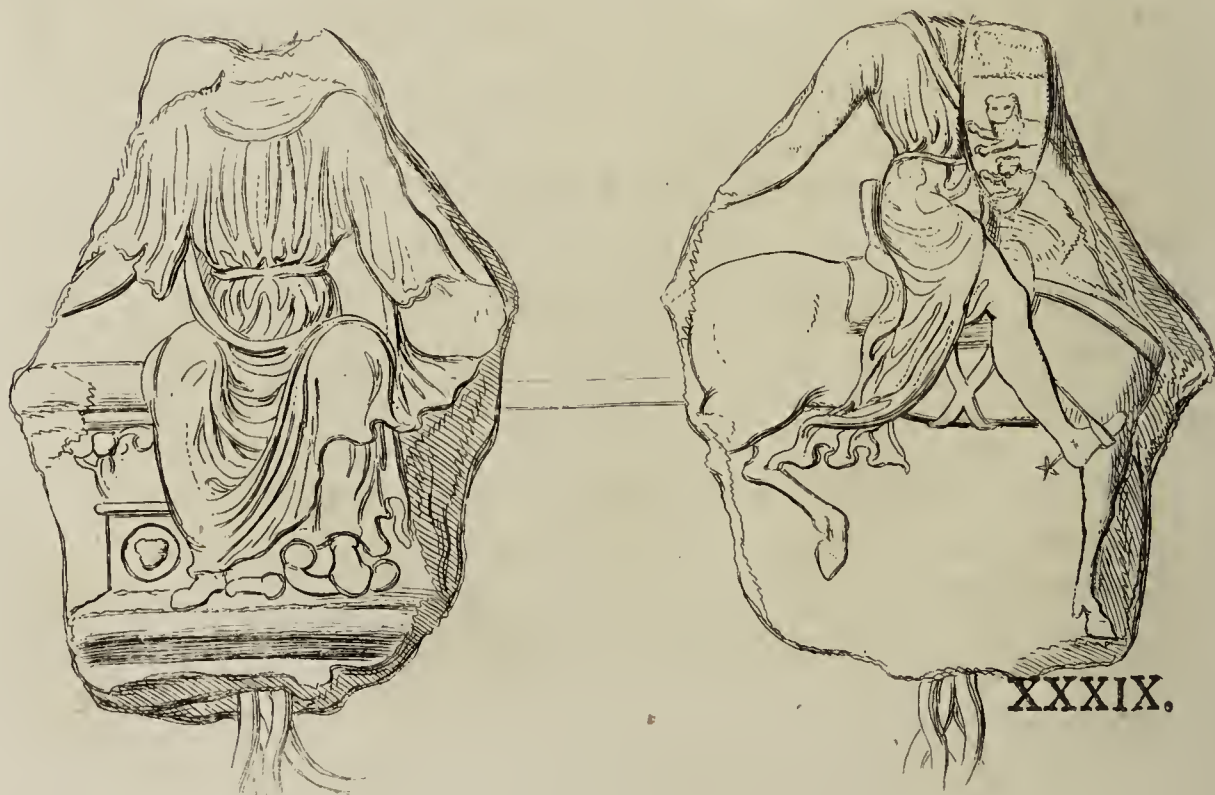
several records for the establishment of this fair; Pat. 13 Hen. III. m. 4. d. Cart. 13 Hen. III. m. 4; and it is probable that those patents, Pat. 1 R. II. p. 2. m. 4, Pat. 5 R. II. p. 1. 34. Cart. 11, &c. R. II. n. 15. pro feria apud Bernwell, were confirmations of the present charter.

The seal remains in part appendant, but much damaged: having on one side the king sitting on his throne, with two lions under his feet; and on the other, he is on horseback, with his sword drawn in his right hand, and on his left arm his shield charged with three lions passant.

This fair has entirely escaped Mr. Nichols in the History of Barnwell abbey, in *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, N° XXXVIII. though compiled in great measure from the register of the house.

R. G.

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XXXIX. *A Survey of the Manor of Wymbledon, alias Wimbleton, with the Rights, Members, and Appurtenances thereof, lying and being in the Countie of Surrey, late Parcell of the Possessions of Henrietta Maria, the Relict, and late Queene of Charles Stuart, late King of England, made and taken by us whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in the Moneth of November, 1649, by virtue of a Commission grounded upon an Act of the Commons assembled in Parliament for Sale of the Honors, Mannors, and Landes, heretofore belonging to the late King, Queene, or Prince, under the Handes and Seales of five or more of the Trustees in the sayd Act named and appoynted. Communicated by John Caley, Esq. F. A. S.*

Read Nov. 10, 17, and 24, 1791.

ALL that capitall messuage, manor, or mansion house, with the appurtenances, commonly called Wimbledon hall, scytuate, lying, and being in the towne and parish of Wymbledon, in the county of Surrey, consisting of one spacious

tious kitchen, seeled over head to the rooffe, paved with free-stone well joynted, fitted with two large ranges, two dressers, one sidebord, one copper boyler leaded round the mouth thereof, one stone mortar, one large gridiron fixed to the wall, one stone cestern and two brass cocks for houlding and conveyance of water, one pastrie roome paved with bricke and sealed to the rooffe, fitted with a boulting mill, a kneading trough, a moulding board, a double bynne, and a range with severall large ovens; one drie larder paved with bricke and seeled over head, fitted with a press of deale waynscot, three standing boardes upon frames, and one mustard querne; one wett larder paved with bricks, seeled over head, fitted with a salting trough, a chopping block, a stand and tressles, a beame and scales; one salt roome fitted with a great bynne for keeping of salt; landrie roome seeled over head, paved with stone, fitted with a very large cesterne of lead sett in a frame of wood, and a verie fayer range, wherein is a strong barr of iron; one foulding roome paved with stone, seeled over head, fitted with three standing dressers, and one table upon a frame; one lower sweetemeate roome paved, parte with paynted tile, and parte with ordinary square tile, seeled over head, and fitted with one waynscott press and two tables; one still house floored with brick, seeled over head, fitted with severall shelves, one table, one brass cock for conveyance of water, having in it at present one copper still; one scullery roome paved with bricks, seeled over head, fitted with a greate range, two dresser boardes, one forme, one frame for a bed, and one brass cock; one outward common beare celler floored with bricke, channelled with stone, seeled over head, and fitted with five stands, one greate bynne, and one brass cock; one inner common beare celler
floored

floored with stone and channelled, seeled over head, and fitted with foure standes; one strong beere celler floored with stone and channelled, fitted with five standes and one brass cock; one outward wine celler floored with stone, seeled over head, and fitted with one faire lead cesterne set in a frame of wood, two standes, one brass cock, and one payre of flinges; one inner wyne celler floored with square tyle, seeled over head, and fitted with one stand; one candle roome floored with bricke, seeled over head, fitted with a candle chest and one brass cock; one roome called the lodging, next to the candle roome, floored with deale, seeled over head; in this roome are severall weights of lead ringed and marked, being 4 halfe hundreds, one quarter, and one halfe quarter, and a halfe pound, two loose brass cocks, and foure deale boxes; one charcole house floored with bricks, seeled over head, and fitted with one stand, one forme, and some shelves; one other roome called the porter's chamber, floored with deale, and seeled over head; one other roome called the steward's chamber, floored with deale, seeled over head, and fitted with a greate press of oake waynscot, one table, a portall, a closet, some waynscot and benches.

One other roome called the gardiner's chamber floored with square tyle, seeled over head, and fitted with one greate standing sideboard; one other roome called the lower Spanish roome floored with white paynted tyle, waynscotted round, the most parte of which waynscote is varnished greene, and spotted with starrs of gould, seeled over head, and fitted for the present with boxes, wherein oringe and pomegranat trees are planted; in this roome are two long tables of deale boardes, two other little lodging roomes next adjoyning to the said lower Spanish roome floored with tile, and seeled over head, and one house of office

in the pastrie court; one other roome called the stone gallery floored with squared stone, one hundred and eight foote long, seeled over head, pillored and arched with gray marble, lying on the east end of the said manor house, to and levell with the said oringe garden, waynscotted round with oaken waynscot, varnished with greene, and spotted with starrs of gould, and benched all along the sides and angles thereof, the middle parte of this gallery is fitted with 6 wyndowes or leaved doores of waynscot and glasse to shutt or take of at pleasure, having for that purpose two tables of artificiall stone sett in the middle angles; one other roome placed in the middle of the said stone gallery called the grottoe, having three double leaved doores opening thereunto, floored with very good paynted tyle, and wrought in the arch and sides thereof with fundry sorts of shells of greate lustre and ornament, formed into the shapess of men, lyons, serpents, antick formes, and other rare devices, the bottomes of the walls are sett round with cement of glasse, in nature of little rockes; in the middle of this roome is one cesterne of lead, 7 foote square and twentie one inches deepe, sided with black and whyte marble, having one pipe of lead in the middle thereof; there is alsoe opposite to the doores of this roome fortie sights of seeing glasse sett together in one frame, much adorning, and setting forth the splendor of the roome.

Memorand', that all the roomes aforesaid lie below stayres, unto which, from the hall and the other roomes of the first floore, there is a discent of eighteene stepps, and though they lie as it weare under ground, yet they are exceeding dry in the floores and bottoms thereof, and most of them very light and pleasant, and all generally in very good repayre, and fitt for present use, unto which roomes belong divers entries, passages,
and

and stayres, all very well lighted, floored, seeled, and accommodated for present use.

That in all the lights of theise roomes are strong barrs of iron, the jaumes of the lights being all of well wrought free stone, a thing of noe little ornament to the whole house.

One faier and large hall waynscotted round eight foote high, the two highest panes whereof round the hall are spotted with starrs of gould, handsomely seeled over head, large lightes and waynscott covers, spotted with starrs of gould, an arched skreene of double waynscot in the lower end thereof, on which three chalices or brasse boles well guilt stand for an ornament to the whole roome, the midle of the hall is floored with square stone eight foote broad, and boarded on either side thereof with deale, the foote pace at the higher end of the hall is of deale boardes twelve foote broad, the chymney peece and jawmes are black graved marble; this roome is fitted with one table of one intire peece of wood 21 foote long and six inches thick, one side table, one oaken foulding table, six benches, three formes, and two skreene cubboards; one other faire and spacious roome called the marble parlor waynscotted round with oaken waynscot, colored with livor color and varnished, the uppermost partes of the pillers of the waynscot, and three of the highest panes round are well guylded, and spotted with stars of gould, above which is a border of fret or parge worke wrought, having therein set eleven pictures of very good workmanship, the seeing is of the same fret or parge worke, in the very midle wherof is fixed one well wrought landskip, and round the same, in convenient distances, seven other pictures in frames are fixed for ornaments unto the whole roome; the floore of this roome is of whyte and black marble, well

wrought and polished, in the middle whereof stands one table of black polished marble 8 foote and 4 inches long, and 4 foote broad, all of one intire stone, standing upon two whyte marble columns or pillers, foccated in two foote stepps of black marble, well polished; this roome allsoe is adorned with one other table of whyte marble fower foote long and 3 foote 4 inches broad, standing upon a frame of antick carved wood, one side table, one great laver and ure of stone; the lights of this roome render it very pleasant, having three double leaved wyndow doores of waynscot and glasse opening to a leaded walke rayled with turned ballasters of free stone, lying over the oringe garden, conteyninge 108 foote in lenght and twelve foote in breadth, in nature of a large balcony, with leaded walke, is a speciall ornament, not only to the said marble parlor, but to the oringe garden allsoe; one other roome called the organ roome waynscotted round with oake, varnished whyte, filleted with greene, floored with deale of a cheker paynt black and whyte; this roome is well lighted, and adorned with a faire and riche payre of organs [a] of curious worke, the cases of which are waynscot, well guilt and wrought with flower worke; one other roome called the greene chamber, part thereof waynscoted with oake, richly spotted with starrs of gould, the other parte of the roome intended for hangings or large pictures; the floore of this roome is deale paynted cheker worke, red, blacke, and whyte, it is very well feeled and lighted, and hath two greate double leaved balcony doores that open into the foresaid leaden walke, at the south end of which marble parlor is one chappell well adorned with a pul-

[a] Mem. These organs were taken from Wymbledon, by warrant of the trustees for sale of the king and queen's goods, since this was written.

pitt, a reading place, and handsome seates or pewes, with a pavement of black and white polished marble, the roof is a quadrat arch, paynted with landskips, as allsoe are the side walls above the waynscot, the light of this roome is a very large one, all of long square paynes of glafs.

One buttery floored with deale, well lighted and seeled, fitted with a greate standing press, a litle cubbard, a table, and a sideboard, and hath two doores opening into the passage, severed from the hall with the skreene thereof; one other roome called the lower parler, this roome intended for hangings, part of the walls are waynscotted with oake, adorned with starres and crosse patees of gould, the ceiling thereof is a quadrat arch, in the middle whereof hangs one pinnacle perpendicular, garnished in every angle with coates of armes, well wrought and richly guilt, the floore is of deale boardes, a handsome chymny peece, in the middle whereof is a well wrought coate of armes; there is in the south side of this roome, fixed in the wall, a basen of black marble on marble pillers, with a cock of brasse for conveyance of water into it; one other roome called the balcony roome floored with deale boards, and very well lighted, round which is a fayre border of greene waynscot oake, garnished with starres and crosse patees of gould and other guilt worke, adorned with a fayre and well wrought chimnie peece of black and whyte polished well graven marble, with a foote pace of 12 square stones of the same, the ceiling is a quadrat arch garnished and adorned in the angles with variety of severall kyndes of curious works, in the middle whereof is one pinnacle or perpendicular pyramid of greate ornament to the whole roome, the balcony doores of this roome open into the greate garden, leading over a pavement of black and whyte marble,

marble, lying over the middle of the birdcage; one other roome called the lord's chamber floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, and is a roome intended for hangings, and for that purpose set round with slit deale, the lights of this roome open into the foresaid birdcage; one other roome called the queene's chamber floored with deales, well lighted and feeled, and a roome intended for hangings; one other faire chamber called the king's chamber very well floored, and lighted, and sealed, and waynscotted round with oake, well wrought, adorned with a chymnie peece of polished marble; one other roome called the withdrawing roome floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, and waynscotted round; two other roomes called the bath roomes, the outward floored with deale, the inward with paynted tile, and fitted with a lead cesterne, a brasse copper, pipes of lead, and brasse cockes; one little roome called the ladies closet floored with deale, and accordingly fitted for such a use; one other roome called the gentlewoomans roome floored with deale, well lighted and feeled; one other roome called the linnen roome floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, waynscotted round with deale, and fitted with a greate chest of oake for linnen, and one table; one other roome called the upper sweetmeate roome floored with deale, waynscotted round with deale, well lighted and feeled, and fitted with a great press of waynscot deale; one other roome called the Lord's closett floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, waynscotted round with oake, well wrought, varnished and guilt with starrs and crosse patees of gould, the posts and top buttons of this is waynscot, is richly guilt, and much adorne the roome; in this roome is one Dutch stove of good use and workmanship, and two severall closetts

closetts or counting houses, and one lytle wyndow to looke into the greate kitchin.

One other roome called the stone gallery, ten foote broad, and twentie yardes and two foote long, floored with square tile, hanfomely lighted, and seeled upon the walls, whereof are writt many compendious sentences ; in the one end whereof is a close waynscot case for a bed, well wrought and garnished ; and at the other end thereof is fixed a balcony looking into the woodyard, and in or neare the midle thereof stands a fayer and very large Dutch stove of curious worke and excellent use ; one other roome called the round hole roome floored with square tyle, well lighted and seeled, and fitted with one table.

Memorand^a, that the hall and the foremencioned parlors and chambers lye all on one floore, and are distinguished, in the notion of the roomes of the first floore, and are all in good repaire and fitt for present use, to which belong divers and severall passages all well lighted, floored, and seeled ; the doores of theise roomes are very strong, well hinged, and fitted with excellent locks, barres, and boults, and in all the lightes are very strong barres of iron, the stanchions or jaumes of the wyndowes being all of free stone.

From this floore arise two faire and very large paire of staires, the one called the east stayres, and the other the west stayres, the cases of which staires are twentie foote square, and are topped with turrets of a greate height, covered with blue slate, on the middle pinacles whereof stand two faier gilded wether-cockes perspicuous to the countrie round about ; theise staire cases are of greate ornament to the whole house, both within and without. The west staires arise from the north side of the sayd lower parlor, and conteyne fourscore and two stepps in ascent,

assent, which steps are 6 foote long, and are adorned with 13 foote paces, and are very well lighted and seeled, and serves principally to lead into the roomes upon the second floore or storie, and the whole leades of the house.

The east stayres leade from the marble parlor to the greate gallery and the dining roome, and are richly adorned with waynscot of oake round the outsidcs thereof, and with well wrought rayles on the inside thereof, all well guilt with fillets and starres of goulde; the stepps of these staires are in number 33, and are 6 foote 6 inches long, adorned with fine foote paces, all varnished black and whyte, and cheker worke, the highest of which foote paces is a very large one, and benched with a waynscot bench, well garnished with gould. These staires are adorned with one large picture of Henry the Fourth of France, in armes on horseback, set in a large frame, placed at the head thereof, and with landskipps of battayles, anticks, Heaven, and Hell, and other curious worke; under theise staires, and eight stepps above the said marble parlor, is a little compleate roome called the den of Lyons floored with paynted deale cheker worke, wherein is one ovall marble table, in a frame of wood; this roome is paynted round with Lyons and leopards, and is a good ornament to the staires and marble parlor, severed therefrom with rayled doores.

One other roome called the greate gallery, one hundred nine foote and eight inches long, and twentie foote and one inch broad, floored with cedar boards, casting a pleasant smell, seeled and bordered with fret work, well wrought, very well lighted and waynscoted round with well wrought oake, 13 foote 6 inches high, garnished with fillets of gould on the pillars, and stars and crosse patees on the panes, in the middle
whereof

whereof is a very fayre and large chymnie piece of black and whyte marble, ingraven with coates of armes, adorned with severall curious and well gilded statues of alablafter, with a foote pace of black and whyte marble.

One other roome at the side thereof called the summer chamber floored with deal, well lighted and seeled, and waynscotted round with starrs and crofs patees of gould; one faier dining roome, 45 foote long, and twentie foote broad, floored with cedar boardes, very well lighted, and waynscoted with oake 13 foote and 6 inches high, garnished, and richly guilt with fillets and starrs of gould, and very well seeled with fretwork; in the midle whereof is fixed a picture of good workmanship, in a round frame, representing a flying angell; in the middle of this roome stands a fayer and stately chymny peece of polished marble of severall colors, richly adorned; the foote pace of this chymnie peece is of gray marble.

One other roome called the greate chamber floored with deale, well seeled and lighted, being a roome intended for hangings, and in parte waynscoted with oake, garnished with guilt starrs, and adorned with a fayer chymnie piece of polished marble of severall cullors, whereunto is a foote pace of black and whyte marble, bordered round with whyte marble, and one fayre and large court cupboard (a waynscot border varnished blue and whyte lies in this roome unset up); one other roome called the queene's new chamber floored with deal, well lighted and seeled, adorned with a chymnie peece of whyte marble, plane and well polished, with a foote pace of black and whyte marble; the borders and other waynscot of this roome are garnished with fillets, branches, and other variety of guilt worke; one other roome called the dutches' chamber

floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, adorned with a chymnie peece of whyte polished marble, with a foote pace of blacke and whyte marble, waynscotted round with oake; one other roome called the mayds roome floored with deale, well lighted and waynscotted round with deale; one other roome called the countess of Denbigh's chamber floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, adorned with a chymnie peece of whyte polished marble, a foote pace of black and whyte marble, and bordered round with waynscot; one other roome called the pallat chamber floored with deale, waynscotted round with deal, well lighted and feeled; one other roome called the litle lodging flored with deale, well lighted and feeled, the waynscot thereof of deale; one other roome called the lord Willoughbye's chamber flored with deale, waynscoted with oake, garnished with guilt worke, and adorned with a very faire and large chymnie peece of whyte polished marble, with a large foote pace of black and whyte marble, bordered about with whyte marble.

Memorand', that in the two last mentioned roomes there now are twentie-fower pictures, most of them set in frames, and of excellent workmanship, which are not valewed herein, in regard they were placed there by the trustees for the sale of the late king and queene's goodes.

One other roome called the withdrawing roome, with one litle lodging chamber neere unto it, floored with deeale, well lighted and feeled, the withdrawing roome being waynscotted with oake round, and fitted with one press of oake woode; two other roomes called the wardrobes floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, and one thereof waynscotted round with deale, and fitted with a greate press of deale, and seven deale tables.

Memorand'.

Memorand'. The greate gallery, and the other roomes last before mentioned, lye all on a floore, and are distinguished in the notys of the roomes of the second floore, and are all in good and neate repayre, and fitt for present use.

One other roome called Mr. Cecill's chamber floored with deale, well lighted and feeled, and waynscotted round with deale, fitted with one waynscot press, cubbards, and a litle closett; one other roome called the nursery floored with deale, and well lighted and feeled, and waynscotted round with deale, and fitted with one court cubbard; one other roome called madam nurse's chamber floored with deale, and well lighted and feeled; one other roome called the upper Spanish roome floored with deale, being a roome within the turret of the west stayres, having a payre of round Dutch stayres, arising into the very midle of it; two other roomes in the turret of the east stayres, one over the other, both floored with playster, and waynscotted round, well lighted and feeled.

One other roome called the great drying roome floored with deale, and fitted with hanging poles, and a crane and loope holes for the craning up of clothes for drying.

Memorand'. The last mentioned roomes are the highest roomes of the whole house, and lie on severall floores, and are all in very good repayre, and fitt for use.

There is one staire and case called the clock staires, consisting of 65 stepps in ascent, well lighted; the top whereof is a round turret covered with blue slate, wherein hangs a bell of a good proportion; below which is a clock, very usefull for the whole house. In this stair case, in the first ascent, is placed one very large cesterne of lead that serves the whole house and

gardens with water; over which, in the next ascent, is a leaden balcony looking into the greate garden.

There is one other stayre and case called the wardrobe stayres, consisting of 85 steps in ascent, well lighted, serving for a back way into most of the roomes aforesaid; the top whereof is turreted and covered with blue slate.

There is one other staire, consisting of 77 steps in ascent, called the back staires, serving for back wayes to most of the roomes aforesaid that lie inwards.

The whole house is of excellent good brick, the angles, corners, and wyndow stanchions, and jawmes, all of ashlers of free stone, and all the roomes of the house (except the kitchen, and some few of the roomes under staires) are all covered with lead in the roofes, and battaled with free stone; in every spire whereof is a pike of iron. These leads and battlements are a very greate ornament to the whole house; the east leads lying over the oringe garden are layd levell for a walke.

And allsoe consisting of one garden called the oringe garden, adjoyning to the east end of the said manor or mansion house, severed from the pheasant garden with a high brick wall upon the east and north sides thereof, and from the upper or greate garden with an open pale on the south side thereof, conteyning, upon admeasurement, one rood and twentie perches of ground, worth, per ann.

Val. per ann.

£. s. d.

1 0 0

Memorand', that in the sayd oringe garden there are foure knottes fitted for the groweth of choise flowers, bordered with box in the poynts, angles, squares, and roundles, and handsomely turfed in the intervalls or litle walkes thereof; which

which knotts, and the flower rootes therein growing, wee estimate to be worth

£.	s.	d.
24	10	0

In the midle parte of which foure knotts is one large round paved with small peble stone; in the midle whereof stands one handsome fountaine of whyte marble, which, with the pipes of lead, and cockes thereunto belonging, we valew to be worth

20	0	0
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Unto which fountain one pavement of Flanders brick (sixe foote foote broad) extends itselſe from the east end of the sayd manor or mansion house, up the midle of the said oringe garden (which wee valew to be worth)

The other three allies, or litle walkes betwixt the sayd foure knotts are paved with peble stone, worth, in both,

2	0	0
---	---	---

The midle of which sayd three allies leadeth into a garden, or shadow house paved with Flanders brick, and hanfomely benched, standing in the midle of the east wall of the said oringe garden: the materials of which house are worth

5	10	0
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There are foure large and handsome graveled walkes incloſing the sayd fower knotts; the valew whereof wee include in the foresaid yearly valew of the sayd oringe garden.

In the north side of which sayd oringe garden there stands one large garden house; the outwalls of brick fitted for the keepinge of oringe trees, neatly covered with blue slate, and ridged and guttered with lead; the materials of which house, with the greate doores and the iron thereof, with

a cer-

a certeine stone pavement lying before those doores, in nature of a litle walke, 4 foote broad, and seventy-nyne foote long, wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

66 13 4

In which sayd garden house there are now standing, in squared boxes fitted for that purpose, fortie-two oringe trees bearing fayre and large oringes, which trees, with the boxes, and the earth and materials therein feeding the same, wee valew at tenn poundes a a tree, one tree with another, *in toto*, amounting unto

420 0 0

In the sayd garden house there now allfoe is one lemon tree bearing greate and very large lemmons, which, togeather with the box that it growes in, and the earth and materialls therein feeding the same, wee valew at

20 0 0

In the sayd garden house there now allfoe is one pomecitron tree, which, togeather with the box that it growes in, and the earth and materialls feeding the same, we valew at

10 0 0

There are allfoe belonginge to the said oringe garden six pomegranet trees bearing faire and large fruites, which, togeather with the square boxes they growe in, and the earth and materialls therein feeding the same, wee valew at three poundes a tree, one with another, *in toto*

18 0 0

There are allfoe belonging to the sayd oringe garden eighteen oringe trees that have not yet borne fruite, which, with their boxes, earth, and materialls therein feeding the same, we valew at

6

fyve

fyve poundes a tree, one with another, *in toto*,
amounting unto the summe of

£.	s.	d.
90	0	0

Memorand', that the aforesayd six pomegranet
trees, and the sayd eightene oringe trees, now
stand and are placed with their boxes in one litle
roome of the sayd mansion house called the lower
Spanish roome, and opening to the sayd oringe
garden.

In the head of every of the sayd fower knotts
there is one cypress tree growing, which 4 togea-
ther we valew at

1	0	0
---	---	---

There are two apricock trees growing to the
wall on the north side of the sayd oringe garden,
worth

1	0	0
---	---	---

There are allsoe 14 lawrell trees planted in fe-
verall places of the sayd oringe garden, which
wee valew in the grose at

1	8	0
---	---	---

In the south-east corner of the sayd oringe gar-
den there is one faire bay tree, which wee valew at

1	0	0
---	---	---

Memorand', that the oringe garden extends noe
farther in breadth than the east end of the sayd
manor or mansion house doth extend itselke, but
is exceedingly graced with the sayd two long gal-
leries or walkes adjoyning to the east end of the
said manor or mansion house; the one leaded,
standing fower yardes above the sayd garden, and
the other, floored with free stones, lying levell
with the sayd oringe garden, and extending to
the whole breadth thereof; the valew of the ma-
terialls of which sayd galleries are conteyned in
the

the valuacion of the sayd manor or mansion house,
as in the particulars thereof may appeare.

£. s. d.

And allsoe of one other garden called the upper or greate garden, adjoyning to the south side of the sayd manor or mansion house, severed from the sayd oringe garden, with the sayd rayled pale on the south side of the sayd oringe garden, and lying betweene the sayd manor or mansion house and the vineyard garden, from which it is severed with a long brick wall of ten foote high on the south side thereof, and from Wymbledon parke with a brick wall of ten foote high on the east side thereof, and from the church yard with another brick wall of tenn foote high on the south side thereof, conteyning, upon admeasurement, six acres and twentie-six perches of land, worth, per annum,

12 0 0

Memorand', that the sayd upper or greate garden is divided into two severall levells or parts by an ascent of ten stepps, the lower levell or parte whereof adjoynes to the south side of the sayd manor or mansion house, and lies levell with the floore of the hall of the mansion house, conteyning in ittelfe foure severall squares, having one faire and spacious gravelled walke, neatly ordered, running from east to west, all along the sayd south side of the sayd manor or mansion house, being twentie-five foote broad, and one hundred threescore and tenn yardes long, at either end of which lower levell is one other gravelled walke

walke, running up in a regular forme to the upper or higher levell; these three walkes include within them the whole extent of the sayd lower levell, and are comprised in the yearelie valew of the whole garden.

£. s. d.

The sayd lower levell is divided and cut into foure greate squares, the two middlemost whereof conteyne within them eight severall square and well ordered knottes, stored with the rootes of very many and choise flowers; bordered with box, well planted and ordered in the poynts, angles, squares, and roundles, the fower innermost quarters thereof being paved with Flanders bricke in the intervall spaces or litle walkes thereof, which knots, borders, and rootes of flowers, and the sayd Flanders bricks, wee estimate to bee worth

60 0 0

Upp the midle of which eight knotts runns one walke or alley of paved stone from the hall doore of the sayd manor or mansion house, to the foote of the ascent of the sayd higher or upper levell; conteyning in breadth 16 foote, and in length 127 foote, the stones whereof wee valew to be worth

20 0 0

The sayd eight knotts are compassed about on three sides thereof with very handsome rayles, piked with spired postes, in every corner and angle; all of wood, varnished with white, which very much adorne and sett forth the garden, all along the insides of which rayles grow divers cypress tree in a very decent order, having the outsides bordered

dered with choyse and pleasant flowers, in the two angles of which rayles inwards stand two stone statues, of good ornament, which rayles, spired posts, and statues, wee estimate to bee worth

£. s. d.

29 8 0

In the middle of the 4 of the foresaid knotts, which lie on the west side of the sayd pavement, there stands one fountayne of white marble, having a statue of Diana upon it, and a fayer lead cestern belonging to it, from whence runs a chanelled pavement of stone into the birdcage, being shadowed round with twelve cherrie trees, which stand in the poynts and angles of those fouer knotts; which fountayne, statue, cestern, and chanelled pavement, wee estimate to bee worth

7 0 0

In the middle of the other four knotts, which lie on the east side of the sayd pavement, there is one other fountayne of white marble, having a statue of a mermayd upon it, and a cesterne of lead, being allsoe shadowed round with twelve cherrie trees, which stand in the poynts and angles of those 4 knotts; which fountayne, statue, and cesterne, wee valew to bee worth

10 0 0

The other two greates squares of the sayd lower levell, each of them conteynes within its own square foure square grafs plotts, with one handsome round grafs plott in the middle thereof, and lie at the east and west ends of the sayd eight knotts, in the middle of which foure grafs plotts stands one faire cypress tree; the fower grafs plotts

plots are bordered on all sides and angles with neate and well ordered thorne hedges, and well planted with many cherrie trees: but the valew of the sayd two squares is not otherwise valuable then as comprized within the yearly estimate of the whole garden.

At the west end of the gravelled alley, which adjoynes to the south side of the sayd manor house, there standes one garden house, parte of boardes, parte of rayles, covered with blue slate, and ridged and guttered with lead, and paved with square stone, having one door going into the sayd gravelled alley; one other doore going into the end alley, leading to the sayd upper level, and one other doore opening into the hartichoke garden; the materialls of which house wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

9 0 0

In the midle of the east wall of the sayd lower levell there stands one garden summer or shadowe house, covered with blue slate, handsomely benched and waynscotted in parte, and paved with bricke; the materialls whereof wee valew to bee worth

5 0 0

In the north side of the sayd alley next adjoyning to the sayd manor house, and in the very end of the pale which divides the sayd lower levell from the oringe garden, there stands one banquetting house covered with blue slate, and ridged and guttered with lead, having one roome above floored with boardes, the doore whereof opens into the sayd alley; and one other roome belowe paved with tyle, the doore whereof opens into the

H h h 2

oringe

orange garden, having allsoe in the sides thereof severall lights of glasse; the materialls of which house wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

30 0 0

The north side of the sayd alley, very neare as farr as the sayd manor house doth extend it selfe in length, to wit, from the east end thereof to the end of the birdcage westward, is rayled with turned ballasters of free stone, well battelled with stone, and cemented with lead and iron; betwixt which rayles, and the sayd manor house are severall litle grafs plott courts, which lie levell with the lowest roomes of the sayd manor house, over the middle of which courts lyes the sayd pavement that leades from the sayd hall doore to the assent of the sayd upper levell, rayled with the sayd stone rayles on each side thereof in a very gracefull manner, in two of which courts there grow three greates and fayer fig trees, the branches whereof, by the spreading and dilating of themselves in a very large proporcion, but yet in a most decent manner, cover a very greates parte of the walls of the south side of the sayd manor house, being a very greates and munificent ornament thereunto, into which litle courts there are severall descents of 16 stepps from the sayd alley, in one of which courts there is an ovall cesterne of leade sett about with stone, having a pipe of lead in it; the outward walls of which litle courts are planted with young fig trees, the profits and contents of which litle courts are comprized in the

the foresayd yearely valew and admeasurment of the fild upper or higher garden; but wee valew the sayd ovall cesterne at twoe poundes, and the sayd three greate fig trees, and other young fig trees, at twelve pounds ten shillings, and the sayd free stone rayles at, in all, —

£. s. d.

34 10 0

One other of the sayd litle courts is fitted with a Birdcage, having three open turrets, verie well wrought for the sitting and perching of byrds, and allsoe having standing in it one very fayre and handsome fountayne with three cisternes of lead belonging to it, and many severall small pipes gilded of lead, which, when they flow and fall into the cisternes, make a pleasant noyse; the turrets, fountaynes, and litle court are all covered with strong iron wyres, and lie directly under the wyndowes of the two roomes of the sayd manor house called the balcony roome, and the lord's chamber, from which balcony roome one pavement of black and whyte marble, conteyning 104 foote, rayled with rayles of wood on each side thereof, extends itselke into the sayd alley over the midle of the sayd birdcage; this birdcage is a greate ornament both to the house and garden; the materialls whereof, and the sayd fountaynes and cesterne, and the sayd marble pavement and rayles, wee valew to bee worth, in the whole, at —

25 4 0

In the height of the sayd higher levell there is one fair green tarras or walke, very well turfed, extending

extending itself two hundred and thirtie yards from east to west, and conteyning twentie-five foote in the breadth thereof, the north side whereof is planted with lime trees, of very good bulkes, and of a very high growth, growing, both topps, bodies, and branches, in a most uniform and regular manner; the height whereof being perspicuous to the country round about renders them a very speciall ornament to the whole house; the south side of the said turfed tarras is planted with elmes, betwixt every one whereof grows a cypress tree, well planted and ordered, much adorning and setting forth the compleatness of the tarras; besides which there are on either side of the sayd tarras, betwixt every tree, borders of box, very well ordered, adding allsoe a further ornament thereunto; which tarras and borders wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

17 2 6

At the east end of the sayd turfed tarras there standes one fayre banqueting house, most of wood; the model thereof conteyning a fayre round in the middle of foure angles covered with blue slate, and ridged and guttered with lead, waynscotted round from the bottome to the rooffe, varnished with greene within and without, benched in the angles, having fixteene wyndowes or covers of the same waynscot to open or shut at pleasure, and having allsoe fixteene halfe rounds of glasse to enlighten the roome when these covers are shut up; the floore paved with paynted tile in the angles,

3

and

and with squared stone in the middle, in one of which angles stands a table of artificiall stone, very well polished, and in every of the sayd angles, besides the sayd benches, there standes one waynscot chaire; there are to the sayd banqueting house two double leaved doores, the one paire of which doores opens in the very middle of the sayd tarras, the outside thereof being guilt with severall coats of armes, the other of the sayd leaved doores open into a faire walke within the parke, planted with elmes and lyme trees, extending it-selfe from the sayd banqueting house, in a direct line eastward, to the very parke pale; the round of the sayd banqueting house is handsomely arched within with thirteene heades or statues guilded, stand in a circular forme, adding very much to the beautie of the whole roome; the materialls of this house, the sayd table, and chayres, wee value to be worth

£. s. d.

66 13 4

At the west end of the sayd turfed tarras there standes one other garden or summer house, covered with blue slate, and ridged and guttered with lead, waynscotted and benched round, paved with square tile, in which standes one table of rance stone sett in a frame of wood; there are two doores belonging to this garden house, the one opening into the sayd tarras, and the other opening into the church yard, into an alley or walke therein, leading to the church doore, planted on either side thereof with sicamore trees; the materialls

terialls of this house, and the sayd table, wee valew to bee worth

£.	s.	d.
13	6	8

Betwixt the assent from the sayd lower leuell, and the sayd turfed tarras, there are, on each side of the gravelled alley that leades from the assent to the sayd tarras, three grafs plot walkes, planted with fruite trees of divers sortes and kynds, both pleasant for tast, and profitable for use; the borders of which grafs plotts are coran trees; the valew of which trees and borders doth herein and heereafter appeare, in the severall particulars thereof; the valew of the grafs plotts being comprised in the foresayd yearely valew of the whole upper garden.

On the south side of the sayd turfed tarras there are planted one great maze, and one wilderneys, which being severed with one gravelled alley, in or neare the midle of the sayd turfed tarras, sets forth the maze to lie towards the east, and the wilderneys towards the west; the maze consists of young trees, wood, and sprayes of a good growth and height, cutt out into severall meanders, circles, semicircles, wyndings, and intricat turnings, the walkes or intervalls whereof are all grafs plotts; this maze, as it is now ordered, adds very much to the worth of the upper leuell; the wilderneys (a worke of a vast expence to the maker thereof) consists of many young trees, woods, and sprayes of a good growth and height, cut out and formed into severall ovals, squares, and angles, very well ordered, in most of the anguler poynts

poynts whereof, as allsoe in the center of every
 ovall, stands lyme tree or elme; all the allies of
 this wilderNESS, being in number eighteene, are
 of gravelled earth, very well ordered and mayn-
 teyned, the whole worke being compiled with
 such order and decency, as that it is not one
 of the least of the ornaments of the sayd manor
 or mansion house; the foresayd alley, dividing the
 sayd maze and wilderNESS, is planted on each side
 thereof with lyme trees and elmes, betwixt every
 tree whereof growes a cypress tree; at the south
 end of which alley, and in the wall that partes
 the sayd upper garden from the vyneyard garden,
 betwixt two fayer pillers of brick, there are sett
 a faire and large paire of rayled gates, of good
 ornament to both the sayd gardens; on the south
 side of the sayd maize and wilderNESS there is one
 close or private gravelled walke, inclosed on each
 side thertof with a very high and well growne
 hedge of thorne, extending itselke from the east
 wall to the west wall of the sayd upper garden, at
 each end of which close walke there stands one
 litle shadowe or summer house covered with blue
 slate, and ridged with lead, and fitted for resting
 places; which maze and wilderNESS, over and bee-
 sides the trees thereof, which are herein hereafter
 valewed amongst the other trees of the sayd upper
 garden, and the materialls of the sayd two sha-
 dowe or summer houses, wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

90 0 0

There are in the said upper garden one hundred thirtie-one lyme trees and fixtie-eight elmes, of good growethes, worth, in the grosse, at

£. s. a.

44 13 0

There are in the sayd higher and lower levell of the sayd upper garden one hundred twentie-three cypress trees of divers groweths, which, though they are not of any greater profit, yet, as they are now planted, they exceedingly adorne and sett forth the sayd upper garden; which trees, one with another, wee valew to bee worth, in the whole

30 15 0

There are allsoe in the sayd higher and lower levell an hundred and nineteene cherrie trees, well planted and ordered, and of a greate growth in themselves, the fruit whereof cannot but be of a greate yearely valew; which trees wee valew to bee worth

29 15 0

There are allsoe in the sayd higher and lower levell one hundred and fiftie fruit trees, of divers kyndes of apples and peares, pleasant and profitable; these trees wee valew to be worth

37 10 0

There are growing to the walls of the sayd upper garden fiftie-three wall fruit trees, of divers sorts of fruits, as apricocks, May cherries, duke cherries, peare plums, boone crityans, French peares, and many other sorts of most rare and choyce fruits; which trees, one with another, in the whole, wee valew at

13 5 0

In and about the sayd upper garden there are thirteene muskadyne vynes, well ordered and planted,

planted, bearing very sweete grapes, and those in abundance at the season of the yeare; which wee valew to bee worth ———

£. s. d.

3 5 0

There allsoe are in the sayd upper garden two other faire fig trees, well planted and ordered, which wee valew to bee worth —

0 10 0

The borders of box, rosemary, corants, and the rootes of flowers and herbes, belonging to the sayd upper garden, and not herein before valewed, wee estimate to bee worth

27 17 6

There is one parcell of land belonging to the sayd upper garden, conteyning fortie-fower perches of land called the hartichoke garden, lying on the west end of the sayd lower levell, unto which there are 12 stepps of descent, the ground whereof is ordered for the groweth of hartichokes; the valew and contents whereof are comprised in the foresayd yearely valew and admeasurement of the sayd upper garden; but the rootes and plants of hartichokes therein now growing and planted, wee valew at ———

1 10 0

There are in the sayd hartichoke garden five very handsome bay trees, which wee valew to bee worth ———

1 0 0

And allsoe of one parcell of ground adjoyning to the north and east wall of the oringe garden, commonly called the pheasant garden, severed from the parke with a pale of deale boards of 10 foote high, within which is one pheasant house, boarded within and without, conteyning 6 roomes tyled

over head ; and allsoe one shed tiled, conteyning
4 roomes, wherein the pheasant keeper used to live
and lodge, one greate particion of deale boarded
ten foote high, and fiftie yards long ; twentie par-
tytions, sixtie-three young sicamore trees, two
oakes, two ash trees, three birch trees, ten fruit
trees, and a discent of twentie-three stepps of
stone ; all which wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

26 13 0

The pheasant garden conteynes, upon admea-
surement, one acre and fyve perches, and is worth,
per ann.

1 0 0

And allsoe of one other garden called the vyne-
yard, adjoyning to the foresayd upper greate gar-
den upon the east side thereof, and severed from it
with a bricke wall of tenn foote high, and allsoe
severed from Wymbledon parke with a bricke
wall of ten foote high upon the east side thereof,
and severed from the highway or lane leading from
Wymbledon towne to the iron-plate mills with a
brick wall of nyne foote high upon the south side
thereof, and from the kitchin garden with another
wall of bricke of tenn foote high on the west
side thereof, conteyning, upon admeasurement,
tenn acres, one rood, and twentie-three perches,
worth, per ann.

10 5 0

Memorand', that the sayd vyneyard garden is
devided into twelve severall triangles, inclosed
within foure faire walkes or allies twenty-three
foote broad, lying round the sayd garden, two
whereof are gravelled walkes, and the other two

grafs plotts, eight of the foresayd twelve triangles make in themselfe one square, in the midle whereof is one faire round or circle of gravelled earth, in the center whereof stands one lyme tree, having eight severall walkes or alleys, twenty-three foote broad, running crosse and angular wayes, answerable to the foresayd eight triangles; the inside of which eight walkes or allies are planted with lyme trees, and other young and well planted trees, and borders of currant trees and respas trees; the other four triangles having angular and crosse walkes within them (though not so fully completed as the other eight triangles), make one square, and being reduced to a regular forme with the other eight triangles, make a very compleate garden plott.

£. s. d.

Within which sayd twelve severall triangles there are growing fyve hundred and seven fruite trees of divers sorts and kyndes of fruitc, pleasant and profitable, which wee valew, one tree with another, in the whole, at —

83 11 0

There are alsoe one hundred fortie-foure lyme trees, very well planted and ordered, which growing in a regular forme in the insides of the sayd triangles, are a greate grace and speciall ornament to the whole garden, which lyme trees wee valew, one tree with another, in the whole

28 16 0

The insides of three of the outward walkes or alleys, are of latticed rayles, upon which lattices there are growing one hundred and six trees
of.

of divers kynds of wall fruite, which, one with another, wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.
10 12 0

In the inside of the fouerth outwarde walke or alley are sixteene quince trees, well planted and ordered, worth —

2 13 0

And allsoe upon the out borders there are growing thirtie-eight fruite trees of peares and cherries, worth —

3 16 0

There are growing upon three of the walls of the sayd vyneyard garden two hundred fiftie and fower trees of divers speciall fortes and kyndes of wall frutes, as apricocks, peaches, peare plumms, May cherries, boone chritians, and divers other kynds of frutes, both curious for tast and varietie, and very profitable for use, the trees being very well planted and ordered, wee estimate to bee worth, one tree with another, in the whole, at —

84 13 4

There are allsoe fortie-fix ficamore trees growing along the fourth wall of the sayd vyneyard garden, in a regular forme, which wall standing to the highway or lane, the sayd trees are a greate ornament to that part of the vyneyard garden, which wee valew to bee worth —

7 13 4

There allsoe are seven Dutch elmes growing in some of the borders of the sayd eight triangles in a regular forme, which wee valew to bee worth —

1 15 0

There are in the sayd vyneyard garden divers neate and handsome borders of coran trees, ref-passes,

passes, strawberie bedds, rootes, flowers, and herbes, all very well ordered, which wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

5 0 0

There are in the sayd vyneyard garden two little garden summer or shadowe houses, covered with blewe slate, seeled and benched, and floored with bricke, the one standing in the wall at the end of the walke that leades in a line diametrically opposite to the hall doore of the sayd manor or mansion house, and very much graces that walke; the other standing in the east wall of the sayd vyneyard garden, at the end of the walke or alley that leades up the middle of the vyneyard from west to east; the materialls of which two garden houses wee valew to bee worth.

14 0 0

There are in and belonging to the sayd vyneyard garden, two rollers of stone, with very large and handsome frames of iron, and allsoe there are belonging to the said oringe and upper garden fix other roulers of stone fitted as aforesayd, worth, in all

16 0 0

And allsoe of one other garden called the kitchen garden, lying and being betweene the sayd vyneyard garden, the highway or lane leading from the towne of Wymbledon unto the iron plate mills, and fenced with a pale on the north-west end, and south-west side thereof, and with the south-west wall of the sayd vyneyard garden on the north-east side thereof, conteyning, upon admea-

admeasurement, two roodes and twentie-six perches
of ground, worth, per ann. —

£. s. d.
1 10 0

Memorand', that in the fayd kitchen garden
there are fortie trees of very good and pleasant wall
fruites, well planted and ordered, which wee va-
lew (one tree with another) in the whole at

10 0 0

There are allsoe ten lawrell trees well planted
and ordered, which wee estimate to bee well worth,
in the grosse —

1 10 0

There is allsoe one very fayer tree called the
Irish arbutis, standing in the midle parte of the
fayd kitchin garden, very lovely to looke upon,
worth —

1 10 0

There are allsoe thirtie-eight cherrie trees, well
planted and ordered, in the fayd kitchin garden,
which wee valew, one with another, to bee worth,
in the whole, the summ of —

4 15 0

There are allsoe in the fayd kitchin garden very
greate and large borders of rosemary, rue, whyte
lavender, and greate variety of excellent herbes,
and some choyse flowers, and in the fouth-east
end of the fayd kitchin garden there is a musk-
milion ground trenched, manured, and very well
ordered for the groweth of musmilion, which
borders, herbes, flowers, and musmilion ground,
wee valew to bee worth —

3 0 0

Memorand', that there is one doore belonging
to the fayd kitchin garden opening into the vyne-
yard garden, and one other doore which opens into
the

the highway or lane that leades from Wymbledon towneto Wymbledon church yard.

£. s. d.

The brick walls of all the gardens aforefayd, and of the courts hereafter mentioned, doe conteyne one hundred and seventie pole or square rods of wall, at 16 foote and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the pole, which wee valew at three poundes per rod, in toto

510 0 0

And allsoe of one court called the higher court, lying unto the north side of the sayd manor or mansion house, severed from the lower court with a wall of bricks and rayles, and turned ballasters of stone on the south side thereof, and from the pheasant garden with a brick wall on the west end thereof, and from the woodyard with a brick wall on the east side thereof, conteyning, upon admeasurement, fortie-one perches of land, worth, per ann.

0 10 0

And of one other court called the lower court, lying on the north side of the sayd higher court, and severed from Wymbledon parke with a fayer brick wall on the other three sides thereof, conteyning, upon admeasurement, thirtie-foure perches of land, worth per ann.

0 10 0

Memorand', that the two forementioned courts, one lying higher then the other by an assent of twenty-six stepps, being parte of them hanfomely paved, and the other partes thereof grafs plotts, in the higher whereof, in the middle of each grafs plott, standes one statue of carved stone, are a speciall ornament to the whole house, and are worth

4 0 0

£. s. d.

The scite of this manor house being placed on the side flipp of a rising ground, renders it to stand of that height, that betwixt the basis of the brick wall of the sayd lower court, and the hall doore of the sayd manor house, there are five severall assents consisting of threescore and ten stepps, which are distinguished in a very gracefull manner, to witt, from the parke to a payre of rayled gates, set betwixt two large pillers of brick, in the middle of the wall standing on the north side of the sayd lower court is the first ascent, consisting of eight stepps of good free stone, layed in a long square, within which gates, levell with the highest of those 8 steps, is a pavement of free stone, leading to a payre of iron gates, rayled on each side thereof with turned ballasters of free stone, within which is a litle paved court leading to an arched vault neatly pillowred with brick, conteyning on each side of the pillers a litle roome well arched, serving for celleridge of botteled wines, on each side of this vault are a payre of staires of stone stepps twentie-three stepps in ascent, eight foote nine inches broad, meeting an even landing place in the height thereof, leading from the foresayd gates unto the lower court, and make the second ascent from the height of this ascent, a pavement of Flanders bricke, thirteene foote six inches broad, leadeth to the third ascent, which stands in the south side of the lower court, consisting of a round modell, in the midle whereof
is

is a payre of iron gates rayled as aforesayd, within which is a fountayne fitted with a leaded cesterne fed with a pipe of lead; this round conteynes a payre of stone stayres of twentie-fix stepps in assent, ordered and adorned as the second assent is, and leades into the sayd higher courte, and soe makes the third assent, from the height whereof a pavement of square stone, nine foote broad and eightie-seaven foote long, leades up to the fowerth assent, which consists of eleven stepps of free stone, very well wrought and ordered, leading into a gallery paved with square stone, sixtie-two foote long and eight foote broad, adjoyning to the body of the sayd manor house towards the south, and rayled with turned ballasters of stone towards the north; in the middle of this gallery the hall doore of the sayd manor house, the fabrick whereof is of columns of free stone, very well wrought, doth stand, into which hall from the sayd gallery is an assent of two steps; the materialls whereof wee valew to be worth

68 15 1

From the forementioned first assent there is a way cut forth of the parke, planted on each side thereof with elmes and other trees in a very decent order, extending itselke in a direct lyne, two hundred thirty-one perches, from thence quite through the parke northward unto Putney common, being a very speciall ornament to the whole house.

And of one yard called the woodyard, adjoyning to the west end of the sayd manor house, walled

K k k 2

round

round with brick, conteyning, upon admeasure-
ment two roodes and twenty perches, worth, per
ann. — — —

£. s. d.

1 0 0

In the west side whereof stands one dayrie
house, consisting of two roomes below and two
roomes above; there are alsoe in this yard two
litle dove coates, one shed or woodhouse, one shedd,
wherein is ould chymnie peeces and other lumber,
three sheds for pullen and other uses, two apri-
cock trees, one wallnutt tree, and ten elmes, and
some blue slate or shingles; all which are valewed
together at — — —

66 15 0

One other more lying on the west side of the
sayd woodyard, lying betwixt it and the parson-
age orchard, conteyning, upon admeasurement,
eighteene perches of ground — — —

0 5 0

In this yard is one house of office, one fayer
boone crityan peare tree, and one pipin tree, worth

2 13 4

One other yard called the slaughter house yard,
adjoyning unto Harpham's farme herein heere after
mentioned, conteyning, by estimation, one acre
of land, more or less, per ann. — — —

1 0 0

In this yard there is one slaughter house; the
materialls whereof wee valew at — — —

2 0 0

Which sayd cappitall messuage or mansion
house, and the scite thereof, is bounded with the
lane that leades from Wymbledon towne to the
iron plate mills upon the southe, with Wymble-
don parke upon the east and north, and with the
parsonage house and church of Wymbledon upon
the

the west, and doe conteyn, in the whole, by estimation, fower score perches of land, more or less, and all wayes, passages, lights, casements, waters, watercourses, pipes, conduites, commodities, advantages, and appurtenances whatsoever, to the foresayd mannor or mansion house, and the scite thereof, or any parte or parcell, and member thereof, in any wise belonging or apperteyning, worth, per ann. —

£. s. d.

150 0 0

Memorand', wee have valewed the foresayd cappitall messuage, manor or mansion house, at one hundred and fiftie poundes per ann. in consideration that wee find the scite thereof very pleasant, the roomes richly adorned, very commodious, and fit for present use, the ayre sweete and open, the church and market nere, and the convenience and neareness of London, of noe small advantage, the gardens richly planted and compleatly ordered, being a seate of a large prospect, every wayes usefull to the purchaser.

The sayd capitall messuage or mansion house is in very good repayre, and not fitt to bee demolished; yet wee have taken a full and perfect view of all the materialls thereof, both within and without the same, and doe estimate the same to bee worth, in tymber, lead, tile, bricks, blue slate, stone glasse, waynscot, iron, marble tables, marble chymnie peeces, marble pavements, presses, and other the before mentioned utensills upon
the

the place, besides the chardges of taking downe,
the sum of

£. s. d.
2840 7 11

And then the scite thereof, conteyning two
roodes of land as aforefayd, when the materialls
are cleared of, will be worth, per ann.

10 0 0

All that one close or parcell of meadow ground,
with the appurtenances, in Wymbledon aforefayd,
called the paddock or hill close, being inclosed
with a pale upon the north west and south sides
thereof, lying to a parte of Wymbledon parke
upon the east, adjoyning to the forefayd lane,
leading from Wymbledon towne to the iron plate
mills, on the west, and unto the grounds of Row-
land Wilfon, esq. on the south, and to the fore-
fayd parke upon the east and north, and conteynes,
upon admeasurement, twentie-three acres, three
roodes, and tenn perches, worth, per ann.

27 16 0

All that one other close or parcell of meadowe
ground, with the appurtenances, commonly called
the brewer's close, paled round theee sides thereof,
and bounded with a lane leading from Wymble-
don towne to Wymbledon church upon the south
and east, the said lane leading from Wymbledon
to the iron plate mills upon the west, and a lane
leading from Wymbledon towne to Wymbledon
hall upon the north, conteyning three acres of
land, more or less, worth, per ann.

4 0 0

In the east side of the brewer's close, within a
pale, stands one barne of fyve bayes tyled, having
two sheds on the west side thereof, one Dutch
barne,

barne, and one out house; the materialls whereof, above the chardges of taking downe the same, wee valew to bee worth

£. s. d.

57 0 0

All that parcell of impaled ground, commonly called Wymbledon parke, lying and being in the sayd township and parish of Wymbledon, bounded with the greate common or heath, commonly called Putney common, upon the north and west sides thereof, with certeyne inclosures, in the possession of severall of the coppichould tenants of the sayd manor, and with the parsonage house and glebe lands upon the south-west parte thereof, and with the foresayd lane leading to the iron plate mills, and with the sayd parcell of meadowe ground called the paddock upon the south thereof, and with certain coppice grounds upon the east parte or side thereof, conteyning, in the whole, upon admeasurement, three hundred seventy-seven acres, twce roodes, and eleven perches, worth, per ann.

207 12 6

There is standing in the west parte of the sayd parke one little house or cottage, wherein the warrener, when there was a coney warren in the sayd parke, used to live, and in the east parte of the sayd parke, and neare unto the sayd cappitall messuage or mannor house, there is one Dutch barne; the materialls of both which house and barne wee valew to bee worth, over and becsides the chardges of taking downe the same, the sum of

15 0 0

And all wayes, passages, liberties, priviledges, franchises, immunities, jurisdictions, profitts, commodities,

modities, advantages, and appurtenances, whatsoever, in and about the sayd parke, or therewith usually occupied or injoyed, as parte, parcell, or member thereof.

£. s. d.

There are within the sayd parke at present tenn deere, male and female, which wee valew to bee worth

10 0 0

The timber trees, and other trees, now standing and growing within the sayd parke, the fore-sayd paddock, meadowe, the slaughter house yard, and Harpham's farme, being in number six thousand, three hundred, sixtie and three, and most of them tymber trees, and young taper trees, wee valew to bee worth, upon the place, the sum of six shillings and tenn pence, one tree with another, which in the totall amounts unto the sum of

2174 0 6

There are, in the sayd parke, certeyne springes and coppices of wood, conteyning, upon admeasurement, fiftie-three acres, one roode, and three perches, the soyle whereof is valewed with the sayd parke, as being comprehended within the measure of three hundred seventy-seven acres, &c. aforesaid; but the vesture thereof being of severall growethes, and none of it felled for seven yeares past, wee valew to bee worth, includeing severall other underwoods therein, the some of

2020 3 10

Memorand', that in the sayd parke there are eight severall fishponds, very well imbanked, ordered, and fitted for preservation of fish and foule, being a very greate ornament to the sayd manor house,

house, and might bee of very greare profit to the lord of the sayd manor if they weare well stored.

£. s. d.

All that messuage, or tenement, or farm house, with the appurtenances, commonly called or knowne by the name of Harpham farme, lying and being in the south-west corner of the parke aforesayd and within the pale thereof, consisting of a hall, a buttery, a kitchen, and two entries below stayres, and five roomes or loftes above stayres, one fayer dove coate stored with pidgeons, one barne of five bayes of building, one outhouse of two bayes of building, one stable, two cow houses, and hay lofts, one garden lying on the north side of the sayd farme, one yard before the doore, and two other yardes, in one whereof stands the sayd dove coate, conteyning, in the whole, by estimation, one acre and two roodes of land, or thereabouts, more or less, worth, per ann.

4 0 0

All that close or parcell of meadow ground, with the appurtenances, in Wymbledon aforesayd, commonly called the greate bittens, bounded with the foresayd lane leading from Wymbledon to the iron plate mills upon the north and east sides thereof, and with the landes of Rowland Willson, esq. upon the south and west sides thereof, and now occupied with the foresayd farm house, conteyning, upon admeasurement, twenty acres, . . . roods, perches, worth, per ann.

15 0 0

Memorand', that the foresayd farme house, barne, outhouses, garden, yardes, and the sayd close, called the great bittens, are now in the houlding

of Richard Gregory, of Wymbledon, upon a
 yearely rent; wee, therefore, finding the same
 in possession, have valewed the materialls of the
 sayd farme house, barne, and outhouses, to bee
 worth, above the chardges of taking downe the
 same, the sum of

£. s. d.

70 0 0

The dove coate last mentioned is in the hould-
 ing of the sayd Mr. Chappell; the materialls
 whereof wee valew at

7 0 0

All the rents, royalties, manor house, parke,
 landes, tenements, and hereditaments, before men-
 tioned, are in present possession, and doe amount
 unto, in the totall, per ann. (in case the sayd
 manor house bee disposed of after the annuall va-
 lew thereof)

526 19 8

The grosse valewes aforesayd are, *in toto*

9451 19 8

The totall of acres, 447 a. 0 r. 34 p.

But, in case the sayd manor house bee sold
 according to the valew of the materialls, then
 the annuall valew will bee

386 19 8

The reprises are not deducted.

Memorand', that there is, belonging to the sayd
 mannor of Wymbledon, a common or more
 ground, lying in Wymbledon aforesayd, called
 Wymbledon common, conteyning, by estima-
 tion, three hundred acres of land, more or less.

One other common or more ground, lying in
 the towneship of Putney, called Putney common,
 cont', by estimation, foure hundred acres of land,
 more or less.

One

One other common or more ground, lying in Moreclack, called Litle Heath, cont', by estimation, thirtie acres of land, more or less,

£. s. d.

One other common or more ground, lying within the towneship of Moreclack aforefayd, called the Payne, cont' twelve acres of land, more or less.

The fower commons or mores before mentioned cannot bee inclosed by the lord of the sayd manor without the consent of the copiehoulders of the sayd manor, and therefore they are of noe further benefit to the lord of the sayd manor then as is before mentioned in the particular of driving the same.

There are a greate number of pollard trees standing and growing upon the commons aforefayd, the crops whereof, as they grow, are usually cut by the copiehoulders of the sayd manor, and taken and converted by them for fireboote, according to the custome thereof, but the bulkes and bodies of those pollards belonging to the lord of the sayd manor; wee have valewed the same trees, being fit for nothing but the fier, in the whole, at the sum of —

500 0 0

There is due to the steward of the sayd manor, for executing the office of steward of the sayd manor, a certayne yearly sum of money forth of the perquisites of the sayd court of the sayd manor, but what the same is wee are not cer-

taynely informed, but it was usually given him
ex benevolentia, and not *ex debito*.

£. s. d.

John Goodwyn, esq. a member of parliament,
is steward of the sayd manor, but wee have not
seene his commiſſion for the same.

There is due to the reeve of the sayd manor,
for colleccyon of the customary quit rents of the
sayd manor, according to the custome thereof, per
ann. the sum of —

4 0 0

There nowe is, and anciently hath beene ac-
customed to bee, allowed for the defraying of the
chardges of a dynner for the steward and land-
owners, once in every yeare, the sum of

5 0 0

The bayliffe of the sayd mannor hath the be-
fitt of wayfes and strayes within the said mannor,
as the fee due to him for executyon of his office
within the said mannor, and forth of those pro-
fits to maynteyne and uphoulde the common pin-
foulds of the sayd mannor, which profits wee va-
lew to bee worth, *communibus annis*

1 10 0

Robert Redding is now bailiff of the said man-
nor, and hath continued in that office for neare
30 yeares past, being thereunto appoynted by the
steward of the manor.

There are severall other officers belonging to
the sayd mannor house and parke, *viz.* one keeper
and two gardiners, whoe having noe grants for
theire respective places, and being onely at plea-
sure; wee forbear to make any reprise for the
same, though they pretend the same employments
to

to bee their chiefe livelihoods, which wee leave to better judgements.

£. s. d.

Wee have not made any reprice for the fencing or keeping up the pales of the sayd parke, in regard wee have valewed the same as it may bee improved, and not in relatyon to the present condition thereof.

There is going forth of the premises one rent chardge of two and twentie shillings per annum payable to Walter St. John's and Henry St. John's, esqrs. heires to the late Lord Grandison, for certeyne coppices in Wymbledon parke called the Withy comb, cont' 17 acres, bought of the sayd Lord Grandison by the late Viscount Wymbledon, in fee, payable at Michaelmas and the Lady Day, per annum, or within 40 dayes after, upon a nomine pene of 22s. for every fortie dayes the same is unpaid

1 2 0

Memorand', that there is a court baron belonging to the sayd manor, kept at some knowne place within the sayd manor, at the will of the lord thereof, and allsoe a court leete kept once in every yeare.

The tenants of the sayd manor are to performe their suite and service to the lord of the manor at the courts aforesayd.

All that comes to bee a tenant of any the copiehold lands belonging to the said manor is finable for the same, at the will of the lord, as the first tenant thereof, but never, after his first admittance to bee a tenant, payes any more fines, though hee should buy all the copiehold lands in the manor.

The heire of a coppiehould tenant payes noe fine at the taking up of his estate, but payes for every 15 acres of land, or the greater parte of 15 acres that hee houldes of the sayd manor, one black sheepe, or ten pence in mony, in name of a herriott, and two shillings two pence for reliefe.

The tenants of the sayd manor pay quitt rents onelie for the coppiehould lands of the sayd manor, and not for any housing standing upon those lands, and noe heire payes ether herriott or reliefe, unless he have 15 acres, or the greater parte of 15 acres of copiehould.

The assignee or under tenant payes nether herriott nor reliefe.

The youngest sonn is heyre to the father.

Every cottager that is a copiehoulder of the sayd manor may keepe on the commons within the sayd manor twentie-five sheepe, two coves, one mare, and a coult, and is to have once in every yeare allowed him one cart load of cropp wood from of the pollards of the sayd commons, and hee that hath fifteene acres, or the greater parte of fifteene acres of copiehould land, is to have the like libertie of commoning and fireboote.

Memorand', that John Lynton, of Wymbledon, houlds certayne lands in Wymbledon of the lord of the sayd manor, by the rendring and deliverie of foure horseshoes unto the lord of the sayd manor once in every yeare.

The mannor of Wymbledon, with the sayd mannor house, parke, and lands before mentioned, were purchased of the coheires of the late Viscount Wymbledon by and for the sayd late queene, the conveyances of which purchase were taken in the names of the late Earle of Holland, Sir Richard Wynne,
3
deceased,

deceased, and Sir John Wynter, as trustees for her; but where these evidences certeynely remayne wee cannot discover, though wee have examined severall persons upon oath touching the same, but are informed that they are in the custody of Mr. Maurice Wynne, executor to the sayd Sir Richard Wynne, whoe hould the sayd manor house and parke untill his death as trustee for the queene, but wee find by the ancient court rolls of this mannor, remaying in a chest in Wymbledon church, that this mannor was anciently crowne land till about 70 yeares agoe, and therefore, as to the tenure of it, wee leave it to better judgments.

*An Abstract of the present Rents, Valews, and other the Profits
of the Manor and Mancion House of Wymbledon.*

	£.	s.	d.
The rents of affize and royalties are, per ann.	86	11	2
The demesnes are, per ann.	440	8	6
The parke is, per ann.			
The manor house and scite, per ann.			
The materialls of the sayd manor house are valedwed to bee worth —	2840	7	11
The fruite trees, rootes of flowers, trees, and all other the materialls of the houses and walls, in and about the foresayd gardens, courts, and yardes, are valedwed at —	2258	7	5
The woodes, underwood, and tymber trees, are valedwed to bee worth, in ready mony	4694	4	4
The materialls of the two duch barnes, the warrener's house, and the sayd barne, standing in the Brewer's close, and the said farne house and outhouses thereof, are valedwed at	149	0	0
The deere in the parke —	10	0	0

Exam' per WILL. WEBB, supervisor general,
1649.

HU. HINDLEY,
JOHN INWOOD,
JOHN WALE,
JOHN WEBB.

XL.

XL. *Description of the Great Pagoda of Madura, the
Cboultry of Trimul Naik, in a Letter from Mr.
Adam Blackader, Surgeon, to Sir Joseph Banks,
Bart. P. R. S. F. A. S.*

Read July 2, 1789.

S I R,

DURING my residence in India, I was stationed for several years at *Madura*, on the Coromandel coast, about three hundred miles from Fort St. George, and about seventy miles from the sea.

In this district there are situated some of the most magnificent buildings now to be met with in India, whether we consider their immense size, or the richness of the workmanship; and these edifices are rendered objects of great curiosity to the European observer by the singularity of their architecture, which is different from any thing to be seen in other countries. I was much struck with these remarkable monuments of the Hindoo taste and grandeur. What added to my astonishment was the incredible labour which must have attended their erection, from the ignorance of the natives in the application of the mechanical powers; so that I became particularly solicitous to have it in my power to convey some idea of them to those who make antiquities more particularly their study.

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I employed my leisure hours for three years in making drawings of the temple and large pagoda, and in forming the pillars of the great *choultree* attached to it. These were all constructed on the exact scale of half an inch to a foot. That the intention with which they were executed might not be defeated, I had them conveyed to your house on my arrival in London. Having been submitted to your inspection and observation, I have now to request, that, should you think them sufficiently curious to deserve the notice of the Society of Antiquaries, you would do me the honour to present them, together with the following observations as necessary to explain the design of the buildings from which they were taken. In this account I have confined myself to such circumstances as are well ascertained, leaving to the more versed in the history of India the explanation of the Hindoo mythology, which is exceedingly obscure, and in general very little understood.

The religion of the Hindoos consists of the worship of only one deity; but the names by which he is known in different districts are very numerous, as are also the various forms under which he is represented. In honour of this deity an edifice or temple is erected; in the centre is placed his image, before which the religious ceremonies of the priests are performed. The building is in general small, and situated in an area or open space enclosed by one or more walls of a sufficient height almost wholly to conceal it. Besides the temple, there is a very large and high building which makes a part of the wall, being half enclosed by it, through which is the entrance into the area. This may be considered as a steeple, not being intended for any other purpose than that of attracting the public attention, having only a small apartment in each story, and a
I staircase

staircase leading to the top. These two buildings are similar in shape externally, differing only in size. The smaller building contains the apartment for the adoration of the deity, which is lighted by lamps, there being no openings to admit the light; and the larger one at the lower part forms a magnificent gateway or entrance quite through it, each story having a small lateral window.

The inside of the wall enclosing the area has sometimes a single or double colonade all round; which being covered over, the top forms a parapet for the purposes of defence in time of war.

As the temples are by much too small to contain the great concourse of people who come to celebrate the public festivals and worship the deity, there is in general a large building for that purpose attached to it, called a *choultry*, which is composed of a number of columns at certain distances, and covered with a flat roof; these vary in number and magnificence according to the richness of the church.

The relative situation which these buildings have to each other being explained, I shall proceed to a more particular description of the temple and choultry at Madura; the drawings and model of which are now laid before this learned Society, for their inspection.

The temple is sacred to the deity under the name of *Chocalingam*; and indeed the same name (that of *Lingam*) is adopted all over India.

The image or representation of the deity is placed in the middle of the apartment facing the door. It is a block of black granite, about four feet high, of a conic shape, with the

M m m 2

outlines

outlines of a human face on the top, and a gold arch over it, carved in open work, resembling the glory.

This figure is never moved from its place ; but the bramins upon particular occasions bring out a representation of the deity to gratify the publick, at which time he is supposed to have assumed a human form, of about three feet in height with four arms, made of gold, and in a very singular manner richly ornamented with jewels and filks.

This image is carried on men's shoulders in this form seated on a throne, attended by the bramins as his servants, and seldom appears in public without being accompanied by his wife *Minachie*.

The temple is four stories high, and measures about sixty-eight feet, and at the base forty-three feet square is built in the form of a pyramid ; the first story is of stone, being much the largest ; the others are of brick, covered over with a particular kind of plaister called *chunam* [a], becoming smaller as they go up ; the upper story being covered with copper very richly gilt. The external surface is ornamented every where with different representations of the deity and *pandarams*, or religious beggars, interspersed with animals. The base of the figures is brick, and the other part plaister, or *chunam*, which takes a fine polish, and is very durable. Most of the stories are very obscure and fabulous.

The temple is sufficiently large for the performance of the religious ceremonies, which is the business of the bramins, and consists chiefly in washing the figure with water, anointing it with oil, burning perfumes, and decorating it with flowers.

[a] Mortar made of pounded alabaster or shells beat, mixed with thin syrup to make it adhere.

These ceremonies are performed daily, with music and dancing [b].

All those who come to pay their devotions do not enter the temple; but some make their applications in the area, being satisfied if they see the figure.

Heretics are never admitted into the temple, nor even into the area; and, should it ever happen, the place is defiled, and to purify it the bramins perform certain ceremonies, which consist in rubbing the walls with cow dung, sprinkling them with the urine, and making an offering.

The outer building or steeple is built in the same manner, and has the same ornaments as the temple; it is 162 feet high, 116 broad at the base, and 64 in thickness. There is no particular purpose to which it is appropriated that I could ever find out; yet there is this curious circumstance respecting it, that, in the disputes between the church and the government, which are of a serious nature, some enthusiast goes up in great form with music to the top of it, and makes a vow, that, if the dispute is not settled in a certain time, he will throw himself from the pinnacle. The dread of having this man's blood upon their heads generally brings about an accommodation; and I have only heard of one instance where he was under the necessity of fulfilling his vow.

The area which contains the temple is nearly 500 yards square.

[b] Every temple, whose revenues can afford it, has a set of dancing girls and music men dependent on it, who are slaves to the pagodas, and bear the mark of the temple, which is a trident burnt on their right arm. They do not reside in the temple, but must attend whenever required. The number of girls attached to this temple at Madras is about 300.

The

The age and founder of these buildings is not to be ascertained, as the bramins conceal the dates, from an idea that their great antiquity increases the veneration of the people.

Choultries are not only annexed to temples, but built in different places for the accommodation of travellers, and are frequently endowed with revenues by charitable persons for the purpose of distributing provisions. They are generally built of stone, with a flat or terraced roof of the same materials; they have commonly three sides shut out from the weather, and the one left open is generally that facing the south or north, but more commonly the north, by which means neither the sun, nor the unwholesome winds that blow in March and April, can incommode the inhabitants.

The great choultry of *Trimul Naik*, from the best information which I could procure, was built to gratify his pride and religious ostentation. For Trimul Naik, to make himself famous, and to ensure his salvation, made an agreement with the bramins, that, if they would bring out the swamy, or deity, from the temple for ten days in every year, and place him in the choultrie he was about to build, it should be the finest building in the world, and he would not only endow it in a very liberal manner, but would likewise appropriate certain lands to the service of the temple.

The bramins agreeing to these terms, he erected this magnificent edifice in which the swamy, or idol, is placed for ten days every year, and a number of religious ceremonies are performed before him.

It was begun in the second year of his reign, in the year 1623, and was finished in twenty-two years, and is said to have cost above a million sterling; but it is to be understood, that every
village

village was obliged to send a certain number of workmen, according to the number of inhabitants, who were subsisted, but received no wages, which considerably diminished the expence.

It is built of an oblong square form, and consists of 124 pillars of stone placed in four rows. The manner of executing it was as follows. They dug pits at stated distances down to sand for a foundation, in which they placed their pillars, which are composed only of one stone roughly cut before they were fixed in these pits; and when they were all arranged the different figures were carved upon them. When they did not find sand or gravel, they put in sand, and rammed it well down before they placed the columns.

The pillars are twenty feet high; over these pillars were placed the capitals, that are composed of a number of stones geometrically placed, so as to lessen the breadth of roof, which they do considerably.

The roof itself is composed of long stones, reaching from capital to capital, which being very heavy, and from their length liable to accidents, they were raised to their places in the following manner. The space between the pillars, as high as the top of the capital, was so filled with earth, as to form an inclined plane, along which the stones were rolled up to their situation, and the earth afterwards removed. These stones are again covered with a layer of bricks cemented by chunam.

When the choultry was finished, it was consecrated by an offering of milk (*ghu*) or butter, rice, plantains, cocoa nuts, and sugar, and burning of perfumes. These ceremonies were performed

performed by the bramins with great pomp, attended by all the dancing girls they could collect. The idols were brought out of the temple with great ceremony, and placed in it for ten days.

The whole number of pillars is 124, curiously carved with different figures, representing stories connected with their religion, and the family of the founder of the choultry, with a number of devices of the workmen's own invention.

In the models which I have made, the number of columns is eighteen; but these are not taken regularly from one end of the choultry, but different pillars are selected from the whole, so as to give all the principal varieties which occurred in the carving; for although no two pillars are exactly alike, the same figures are frequently repeated with trifling variations, which make them, with respect to information, mere repetitions. There are, for instance, ten pillars representing the history of the founder and nine rajahs of his family. The pillar of the founder is in the model, the others are left out; and a similar selection is made with respect to other pillars.

I took the trouble of procuring copies of the descriptions of the different columns, as registered in the accounts of the temple, and of having them literally translated; and shall annex a description of two or three of the pillars, as affording a specimen of their ridiculous and absurd notions respecting religious history.

Description

Description of the Founder's Pillar.

This pillar represents *Trimul Naik* with his four wives, two on each side, in a supplicating posture; the first was daughter to *Ergi Raguab*, king of *Tanjour*; the second was daughter to the king of *Travancore*; the other two were daughters to independent *polligars*. The first has a mark on her thigh, which was a wound she received from her husband by a creese, for saying, when he asked her opinion of his palace, that it was not equal to her father's necessary. There are two other figures behind of young women betrothed to him. They are all richly dressed, and as large as life. Below these are some figures of the women of his haram, of which he had 360, with attendants.

Another pillar represents the *Rajah Pundi* when he reigned in Madura. He went a hunting to the westward, to a village ten miles from Madura, in a wood abounding with wild hogs, where he met a boar and a sow, with twelve pigs. The boar killed several of his attendants, upon which the rajah shot him with an arrow, which enraged the female, who wounded several of his people, and was herself likewise killed by the rajah; the young pigs being destitute, *Menachie*, wife to *Chocalingam*, begged her husband to support the pigs, which he agreed to do, and gave them suck under the form of a sow. The effect of the god's milk was such as made them reasonable beings, and their bodies became as men, but still retaining the heads of pigs. *Chocalingam* afterwards made the rajah support these twelve pigs as princes in his palace.

Another pillar represents *Abiche Pundian*, rajah of Madura, paying his devotions to *Chocalingam*, which pleased the swamy so much, that he metamorphosed himself into a pandaram, who came and performed miracles in Madura; making the old young, and the young old; giving sight to the blind; and moving large trees, &c. The rajah, hearing of this, sent for the pandaram, who refused to come to him, but met the rajah in one of the passages coming from his devotions; when the rajah asked him of the miracles he could perform, of which he had heard so much; and begged him to make the stone elephant come down and eat the sugar cane he held in his hand, which the pandaram immediately did. The rajah, much surprised, confessed the presence of Chocalingam.

The other pillars represent stories of a similar kind, too tedious to be laid before this learned Society; but from all some moral may be drawn.

There are not only in the choultries, but also on the pagodas, many indecent figures, which are not connected with religion, but carved purposely to divert the attention, and prevent the mind of the beholders from being envious, as their superstition leads them to suppose that envy can hurt the building.

It is a curious circumstance, that, if any person, having begun one of these public buildings, should die before the completion, nobody will afterwards add a single stone, as it would not convey his name to posterity, but that of the original founder.

The founder of this choultry lived to compleat four of the largest buildings in India. This choultry, a pagoda, a tank

three quarters of a mile square, twenty feet deep, and faced with stone, and a grand palace ornamented with beautiful black granite pillars, some of which are twenty feet high, cut out of one stone.

I have the honour to be,

Dear Sir,

Your much obliged,

and very humble servant,

ADAM BLACKADER.

*Newman-street,
June 22, 1789.*

A P P E N D I X.

AT A
COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY
OF
ANTIQUARIES,

DECEMBER 15, 1776,

RESOLVED,

That such curious communications as the Council shall not think proper to publish *entire* be extracted from the Minutes of the Society, and formed into an Historical Memoir, to be annexed to each future Volume of the Archaeologia.



Dafter 5c

Feb 5. 1789

OWEN SALUSBURY BRERETON, Esq. V.P. exhibited to the Society, a silver coin gilt, of a Philip, king of France, most probably the sixth and last of that name. He informed them at the same time that he had searched many books of French coins and medals in the Museum and other libraries, but found hardly one so old as 1350, when the last Philip died. In the two volumes of the Emperor's cabinet there are many impressions of coins; and, among the French, one with the reverse and letters exactly like this; but the figure of a king on the other side, instead of the angels as on this, is said to be one of Philip the Sixth; but that is of gold; and not one of silver appears; for which reason, and because it is thicker than any coins of that age, Mr. Brereton rather thinks it is a trial piece.

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O o o

Extract

Extract from some Letters written to William Bray, Esq. by Mr. Cresswell, of Edale, near Castleton, in Derbyshire, in 1789.

“ NEAR the town of Bradfield in Yorkshire, about six miles north-west of Sheffield, is a large tumulus, called Bailey hill, surrounded with a deep ditch thirty feet wide. The base is about one hundred feet diameter, the height of the side about seventy feet. The top is somewhat like a basin, about thirty-four feet diameter, having a gap made in one side of it. The tumulus and ditch are otherwise in good repair. On the sides grow many bushes, and some strong trees. About forty feet south of the tumulus there is a broad deep ditch, and a high strong bank, which runs in a south-west direction from the tumulus, and extends about one hundred yards in length. It is called the *Long Hill*. Tradition says there was a subterraneous passage from the town to one or both of these hills; the entrance of it is still open; and several old people of veracity have informed me, that about forty years ago they have gone a considerable way into it; but it is now choaked up. I remember seeing a very large tumulus, exactly in the shape of the Bailey hill, at the mouth of Grave creek, which falls into the Ohio river, about one hundred miles below Fort Pitt, in America. It was nearly of the size of Bailey hill, with a basin on the top, and deep ditch round it, and several large trees growing on it. There were two other small tumuli about one hundred yards from the large one, made in the same form. I saw several in different parts of America; but the large one at Grave creek was the most perfect.

“ There are many large heaps of stones on the moors in the neighbourhood of Bradfield, thrown up in the form of Bailey hill, but smaller.

“ On a place called Strine’s moor, about three miles from Bradfield, a quarter of a mile on the left of the turnpike road from Grindleford bridge to Penistone, is a rocking stone called the *Tottering stone*. It is thirty-two feet seven inches in circumference, of an irregular shape, eleven feet nine inches in the longest part, about two feet thick in general, but the thickness varies. It is put in motion with very little force. The vibration is about three inches, and continues about half a minute.

“ At Hathersage, between Castleton in Derbyshire and Sheffield in Yorkshire, is a place called *Camp Green*, being a high and pretty large circular mound of earth inclosed by a deep ditch. In the church yard are two stones, which mark the spot where they tell you that Little John, the friend of Robin Hood, is buried. The length of the grave, as marked by them, is thirteen feet four inches [a]. This grave has been lately opened, and a thigh bone taken out which measured twenty-nine inches and a half. It is now in the possession of Captain James Shuttleworth. There were several other bones found in the grave, but much decayed.”

“ On the top of Bur-Toe, near Great Hucklow in Derbyshire, is an oval camp surrounded with a double ditch, not very broad or very deep. It incloses about eight acres (as I guess)

[a] Tour in Derbyshire, p. 245.

by taking in the top of the Tor. It is longest from north to south, with a small tumulus at the south end. The entrance seems to have been at the north and south. On the outside of the ditch there is a kind of ditch goes down the Tor to the hills below."

Mr. Crefwell adds, "I am sorry it is not in my power to give you a more perfect description of these things. There are many others worthy of notice in this part of the country, which I dare not attempt to describe. The small knowledge I have of books, and the little conversation I have with the lovers of antiquity, make me sensible of my inability to give so satisfactory a description as I could wish."

March

March 11, 1790.

Mr. Caley communicated an account of the shrine called Corpus Christi shrine, in York.

An Inventory of the Juells therunto belongyng, surveyed and exeamyd by the Right Rev'end Father in God Rob't Archebifshop of Yorke, and other the Kyng's Ma'ties Com'iffion's, the 12th of May, Anno Regni Henrici Octavi, Dei Gr'a Anglie, Francie, & Hib'nie Reg's, Fidei Defensoris, & in Terra Eccl'ie Anglicane & Hib'nie, fup'mi Capit' 38°. That is to fey,

First, the faid fhryne is all gilte, havynge 6	£.	s.	d.
ymags gylded, with an ymage of the birthe of			
our Lord, of mother of perle, fylv' and gylt, and			
33 fmall ymags ennamyled ftondyng aboute fame,			
and a tablett of golde; 2 golde ryngs, one with			
a fafure, and the other with a perle, and 8 other			
litle ymags, and a great tablett of golde, havynge			
in yt the ymage of our Lady of mother of perle,			
which fhryne conteyneth in lenght 3 quarters of			
a yerd and a nayle, and in brede a quart' di' and			
more, and in height di' yerd ov', and befids the			
fteple ftondyng upon the fame, extemyng the fame			
fhryne, befids the faid fteple, to be worthe above	120	0	0

The faid fteple havynge a whether cokke there-uppon, all gylte, and a ryall of golde 4 olde nobles, 2 gylted groots hangyng upon the faid fteple, and alfo beyng within the fame fteple a be-rall,

rall, wheryn the sacrament is borne, havynge in the said berall 2 ymags or angells of sylv' and gylt, beryng up the said sacrament, the foote and cov'nyng of whiche saide berall is sylv' and gylte, weyng togeder, with the golde and berall, besids the said shryne 181 onz', at 4s. 6d. the oz.

Summa

£. s. d.

40 14 6

A sylv' bell hangyng in the said steple weyng 3 onz. and di', at 3s. 4d. the oz.

0 11 8

A peyer of beads, with 14 crucifixes, weyng 10 oz. 3 qrs.; a pep' box, weyng 6 oz. 3 qrs.; 9 ryngs, with counterfett stoness in 3 of them; 3 bukcles, with a cheyne, a treangle, a harte, a tache, a litle ryng, a litle tablett of Seynt Michell, weyng togeder 4 oz. 3 qrs.; 2 peac' of corall, weyng 1 oz. 3 qrs.; 2 cristalls, a bygger and a lesse, beyng closed with sylv', weyng 3 oz.; 8 peyer of corall beads, with their gaudies and a crucifix, weyng 36 oz.; 17 sylv' spones of sev'all sorts, weyng 20 oz.; 75 beads rounde, weyng 7 oz.; 6 corse gyrdells, beyng typped, havynge bukcles, weyng 29 oz.; 8 tablett of sev'all facions, havynge in some of them count'fett stoness, weyng 6 oz. 3 qrs.; 3 bukcles, and 2 of them havynge count'fett stoness in them, weyng 4 oz. and a qr. in all 137 oz. at 4s. 6d. the oz. Sum'

30 16 6

A pomaunder of gold, a litle tablett of gold, and w'in the same an ymage of Seynt Kat'ryne, of mother of perle; 5 ryngs of gold, with a litle harte, a tablett of gold, 2 flowers of perle, 3 bukcles,

A P P E N D I X.

471

cles, a harte of gold, with a dyamond and a litle
croffe, weyng all togeder 5 onz. 3 qrs. and di' oz.
at 33s. 4d. the oz. —

£. s. d.

10 0 6

Ten peyer of corall beads, with their gaudies,
weyng 20 oz. a pep' box, weyng 4 oz.; in all
24 oz. at 2s. 6d. the oz. Sum' —

3 0 0

5 peac' of corall, typped with fylv', weyng 3
oz. a qr.; 4 peyer of beads all fylv', with the
knoppes havng the gaudies gylte, weyng 16 oz.;
10 corall beads, with two fylv' gaudies; 4 cristall
stones; a pomaunder enclofyd in fylv'; a cruci-
fix; 2 Seynt James' shells; a cristall ryng; and
a litle ymage, weyng togeder 9 oz. di'; in all 28
oz. 3 qrs. at 4s. the oz. —

5 15 0

Sum' tot' of the value belonging to the said
shryne —

210 18 2

Wherof

The shryne, by estymacion —

120 0 0

The steple, with the wed'cock —

40 14 6

The fylv' bell, w'in the steple —

0 11 8

Juells of golde —

10 0 6

Juells all gylte —

30 16 6

Juells p'cell gylte —

3 0 0

Juells of fylver —

5 15 0

June

June 17, 1790.

The Rev. Mr. Brand, Sec. A. S. communicated two views of a stone, which has probably been part of a very ancient cross, discovered July 1789, near the ruins of the old church, commonly called *Woden's church*, at *Alemouth*, in the county of Northumberland. The stone is now at Alnwick castle. See it engraved, Pl. XXXVI.

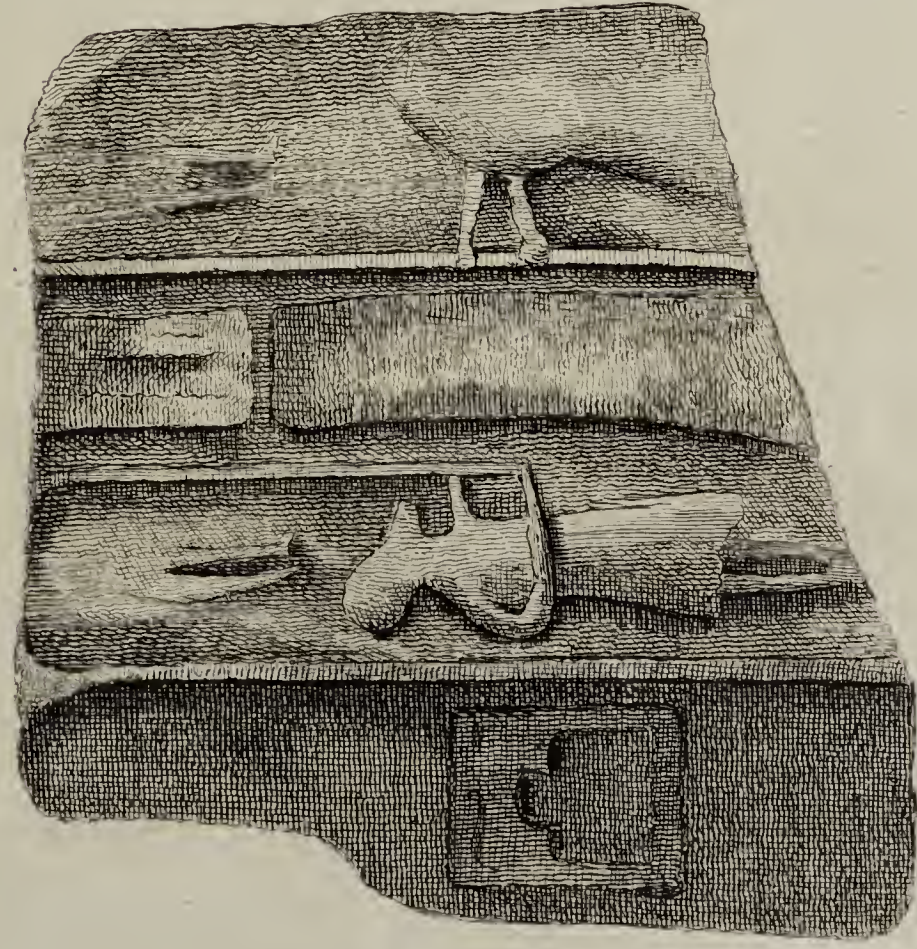
It has always been understood, that the *mortar* engraved, Pl. XXXVII. was the first that was made in England, and that the first *guns* were made at *Buxted* furnace, about ten miles from Lewis. This mortar lies now at *Eridge* green, and has served for many years for the amusement of the people on a holiday or fair day; when they collect money to buy gunpowder to throw the shell to a hill about a mile distant. The weight of the shell sinks it so deep in the earth, that it costs no little pains to dig it out after each discharge, which is repeated as long as the money lasts. The chamber of the gun is cast iron, the other part, as is evident, wrought.

Pries pur l'alme G. Glanville.

Inscription round a brass pot, engraved Pl. XXXVIII. the property of Mrs. Motte, mother of Mrs. Smith, wife of George Smith, esq. of Piercefield, Monmouthshire, F. A. S.

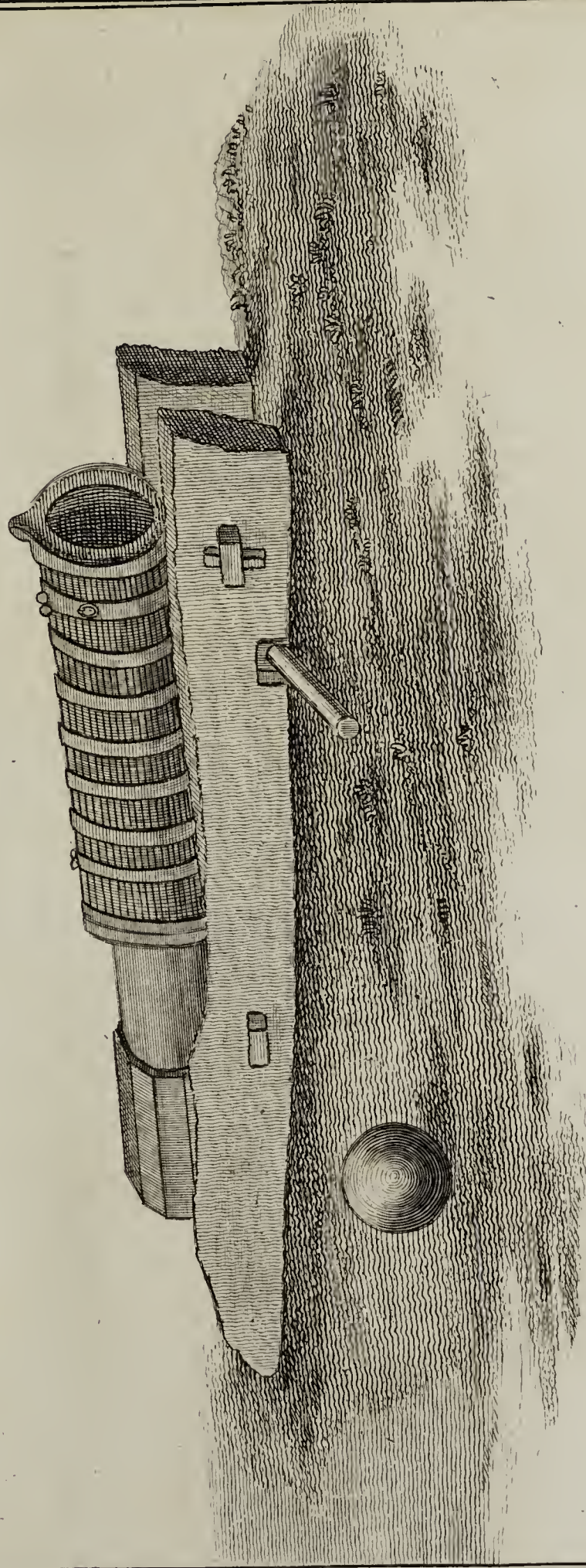
Sir H. C. Englefield suggested, with great probability, that it was a vessel in which holy water was carried about and sprinkled on the audience, such being common in the parish churches abroad. The family of *Glanville* were of Suffolk, where they founded Ixworth priory. Of this county is the lady who at present owns this vase.

Further



*Two Views of a Stone, discovered, July, 1789, near the Ruins
of the old Church, at c Alenmouth, in Northumberland.*

An ancient Mortar at Bridge Green, Sussex 1768.



Jas. Lambert Junr. del.

Basire sc.

ΠΡΟΤΕΡΑΙΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΥ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΣΤΟΥ



Further Particulars relative to Bishop Wainflete and his Family, at Wainflete in Lincolnshire; in addition to the Account given in the "Vetusta Monumenta," Vol. III. Pl. VI. In a Letter from Mr. Pickburne, Master of the Grammar School there, to Mr. Gough, Nov. 18, 1790.

S I R,

Y O U R kind present came safe to hand, for which I am in in gratitude bound to return my best thanks.

Works of this kind, that are calculated to hold out useful lights to posterity, do honour to their author, and to the age that produces them. But, in taking hasty cursory views of a great number of objects, some inaccuracies and oversights are almost inevitable.

In pursuance of the condescending hint in your former letter, I beg leave to take notice of a few things relating to our church and school, which seem to have escaped your observation.

The church of Wainflete All Saints is an ancient fabrick, built of *freestone*, in the form of a cross; the walls are decayed in some places, and *repaired with brick*. The tower, which stands in the middle erected on arches, was formerly wood; for the foundation being laid on a stratum of sand and sea shells, the architect probably thought it incapable of bearing a stronger structure. However, about the year 1718, the wooden tower was taken down, and re-placed with brick-work; at which time it was furnished with five heavy balls. To this undertaking, Mr. Shaw, whose epitaph you have transcribed, very largely contributed. But what was meant as an additional or-

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P p p

nement,

nament, has eventually proved an irreparable damage to the edifice; for, the foundation giving way, the sinking tower pressing hard against the nave of the church has pushed the arches and columns from their perpendicular station, and made them incline to the west end in such a manner as, if not prevented by timely care, must bring down the whole building.

The masses for the *requiem* of the bishop's soul, and those of his ancestors, I am told, were celebrated at the monument in the south choir of this church.

I cannot learn that the school was ever intended for a chapel; most certainly it was not at first thought of as a place of public worship. The pulpit is a standing evidence of this; it is fixed on the tops of two scholar-seats, which shews it to be of later construction. The room is seventy feet long and twenty feet broad, sufficiently seated to accommodate as large a congregation as usually assembles in this neighbourhood; and, as the church is a mile and a half distant from the town, the parishioners agreed to exempt the school lands from parochial charges, in consideration of the privilege allowed them of attending divine service at the school-house, which they do every other Sunday in the winter season.

Magdalen college, Oxford, to whom the school and the appointment of master belong, repaired the building in 1753, and again in 1765. The school-house stands on the south side of the town. The entrance is at the north angle; consequently, the stair-case is in the *north* turret, and the bell in the *south*.

I do not understand what Leland means in saying, "The school is endowed with x li. lande." All the endowment I know of, consists of seventeen marks a year, and nineteen acres of

of land in small pieces, widely dispersed in two parishes, most of it low, and subject to inundation; the whole is at this time let for 8*l.* 6*s.* per ann. The salary is for classic learning, *i. e.* Greek and Latin, which at present is little required in this place; the boys being chiefly intended for grazing, farming, trade, or mechanic arts. The learning most useful to them is reading, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, mensuration, book-keeping, &c. The number of scholars, boys and girls, is on an average about forty, from six or seven different parishes.

They pay 3*s.* a quarter for reading, 6*s.* for writing and vulgar arithmetic; some pay nothing. I refuse none merely on account of their poverty; if their dress and behaviour be decent, and their parents unable to pay, I take them *gratis*. Were there no yearly stipend, my situation would not be very eligible.

I am, with the greatest respect,

Dear Sir,

Your most obliged,

obedient servant,

Wainfleet,
July 27, 1790.

JOHN PICKBURN.

June 9, 1791.

The dye of black basalt here represented, Plate XXXIX. fig. 1. was purchased at the sale of the late Mr. Brander's curiosities by the late Dr. Lort, and at his sale, June 15, 1791, by ——— Hodfol, esq. In what part of Dorsetshire it was found is not mentioned.

In new paving the great hall of the Middle Temple, about forty years ago, was taken up a silver gilt enameled box, containing near an hundred pair of small ivory dice, scarce more than two thirds of the modern size.

Mr. Dacosta exhibited to this Society, 1765, an ancient dye found at Sutton at Hone, near Dartford in Kent, which manor belonged to the knights hospitallers from the reign of John, who had a commandery here till the dissolution by Henry VIII. [a]

This last dye seemed a jasper uncommonly large, two tenths of an inch square, and is engraved in the Appendix to vol. VIII. of Archæologia, p. 247. pl. XXX. fig. 4. 5. The angles were rounded off, and the notches filled up with white.

The only preceptory of knights hospitallers in the county of Dorset was at *Friar Maine* in *Knighton*, which village seems to have taken its name from the *knights* who were settled here about the beginning of the 14th century, and held it till the Reformation [b].

How it happened that these instruments of gaming should all be found in the sites of the houses of this particular religious order, or whether they served to the amusement of their successors, others must determine.

R. G.

[a] Haisted, I. 236.

[b] Hutchins, I. 426—428.

Size of the Original.

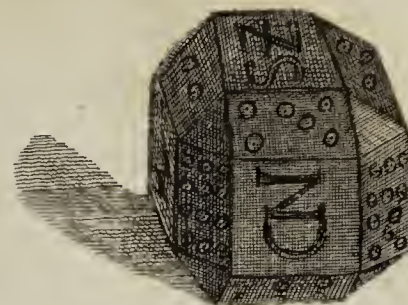
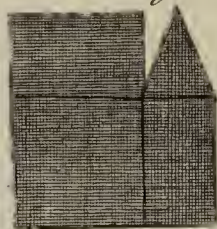
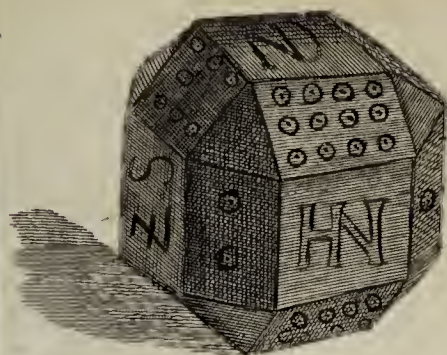
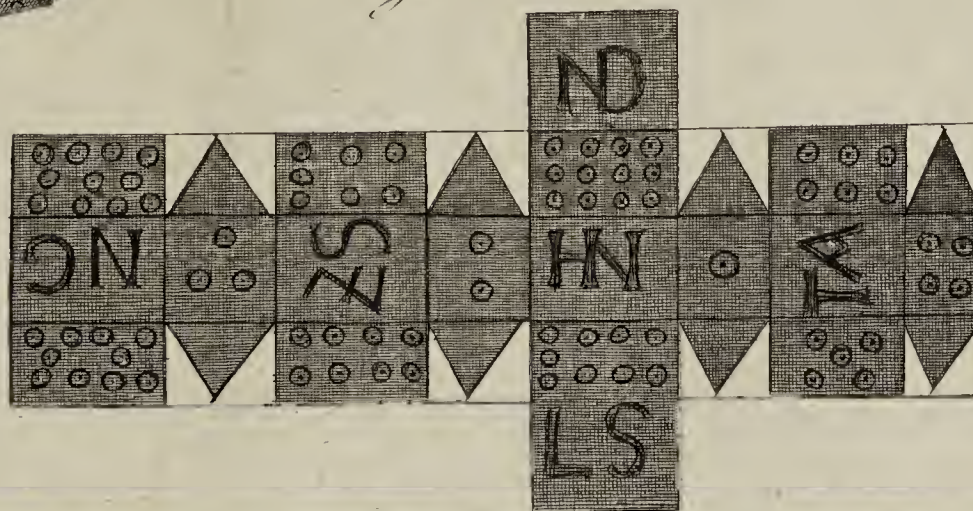


Fig. 1.



Basire Sc.

Fig. 2.



Basire Sc.

June 30, 1791.

Sir H. C. Englefield communicated a drawing, taken from a remain of antiquity in the church yard of Mildenhall in the county of Suffolk, which has not, he believes, been hitherto noticed. See Pl. XXXIX. fig. 2.

It consists of two solid masses of flint wall standing directly opposite to each other, and leaving between them a passage seven feet wide. Up the outside of each of them went a flight of steps, and on the top is a small platform. The shape of the whole is very much like that of an horsing block. To that use he can, however, scarcely think they could have been originally destined; as they are very inconveniently placed with respect to each other, for that purpose. But he cannot form to himself an idea of their use, as no buildings seem to have been ever erected on them, nor is there any ceremony in his remembrance to which they seem in any degree applicable. Neither is there in any other church yard any building at all similar to this; at least as far as he has learned.

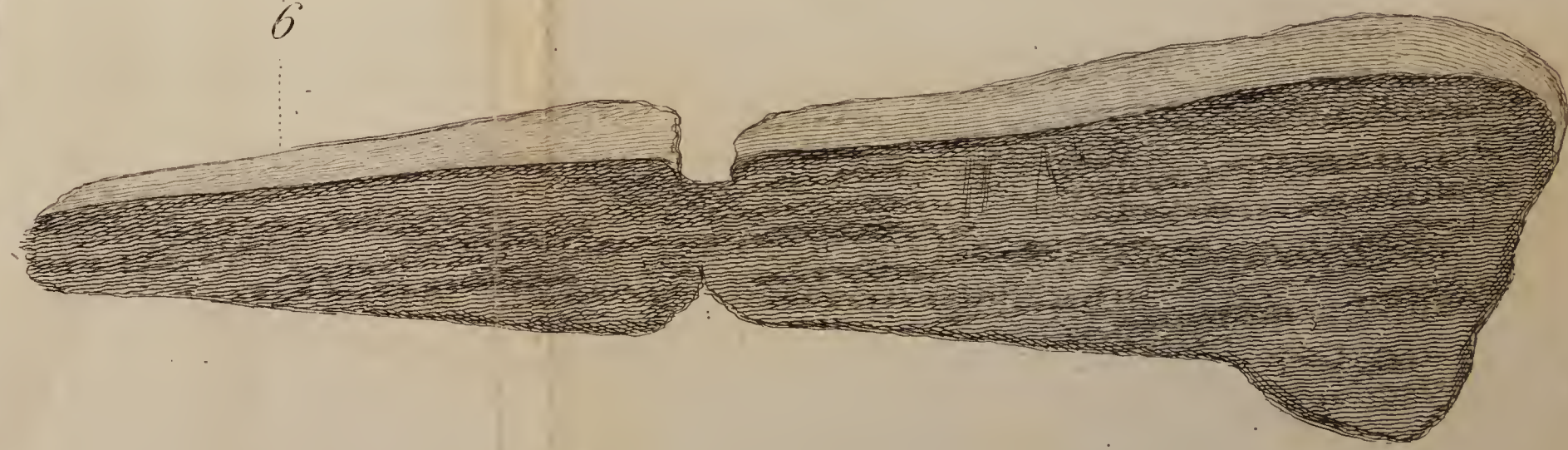
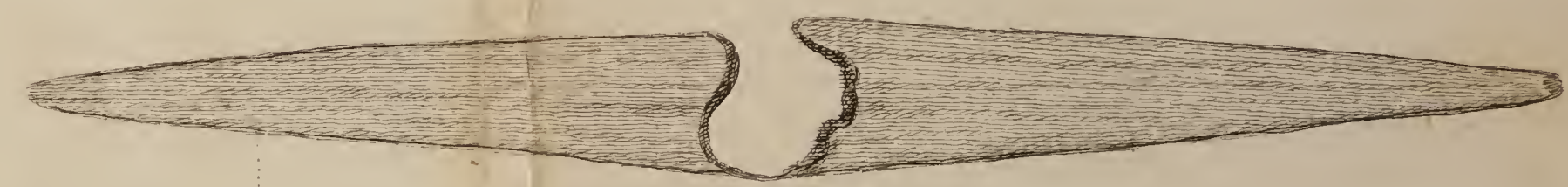
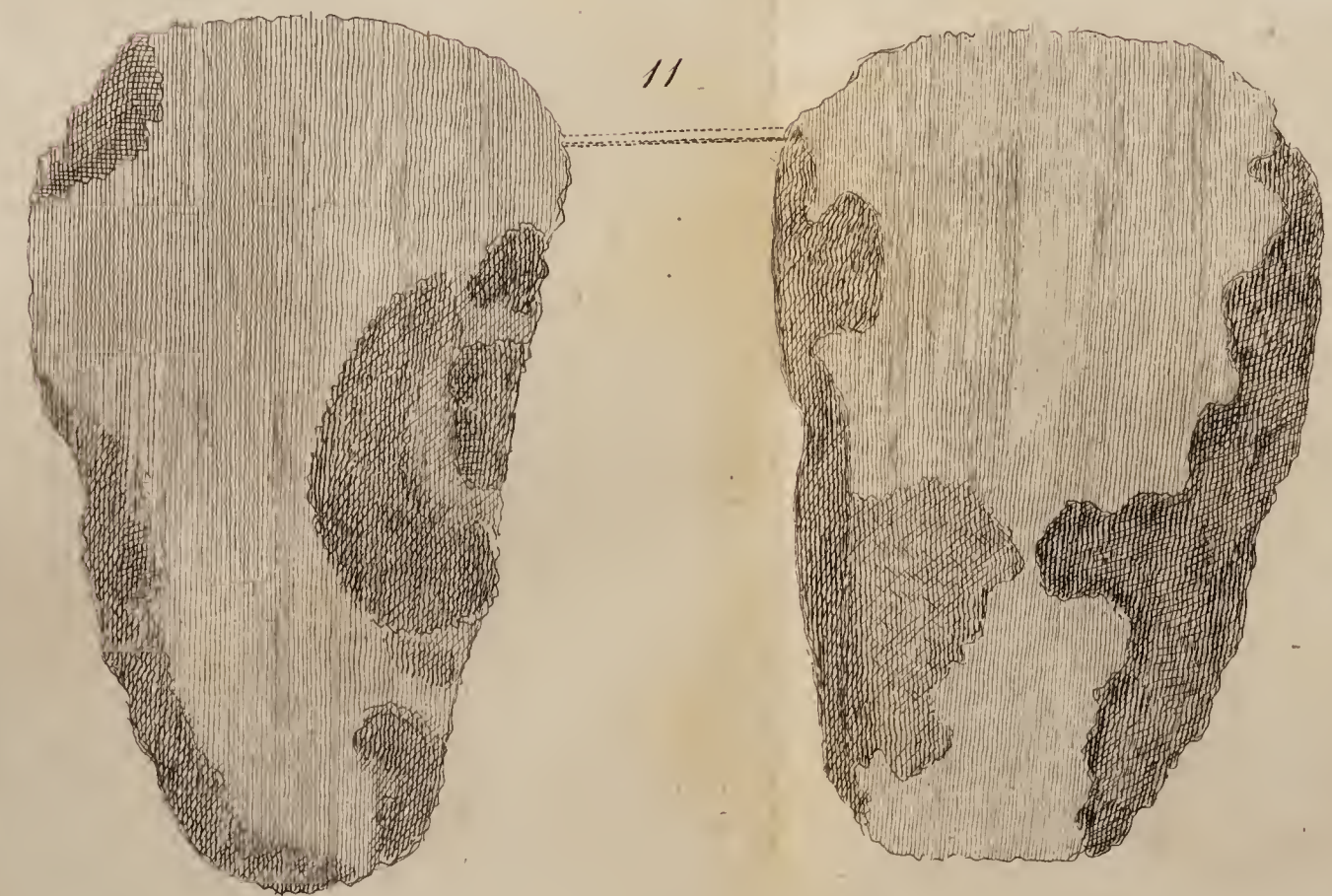
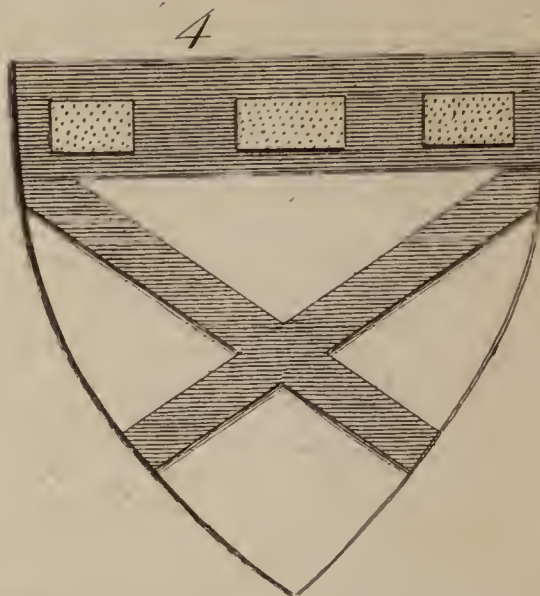
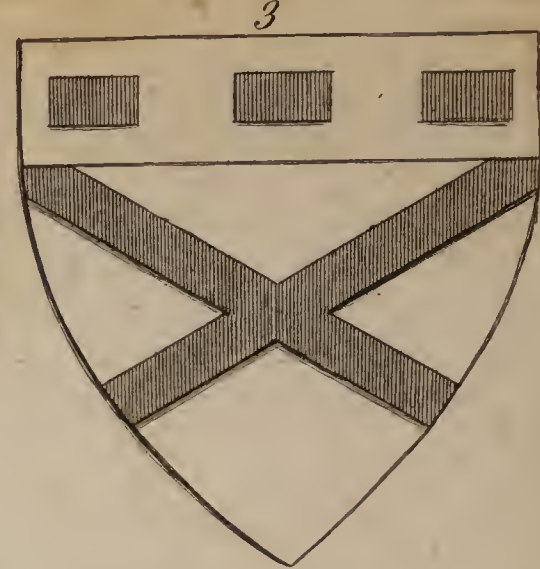
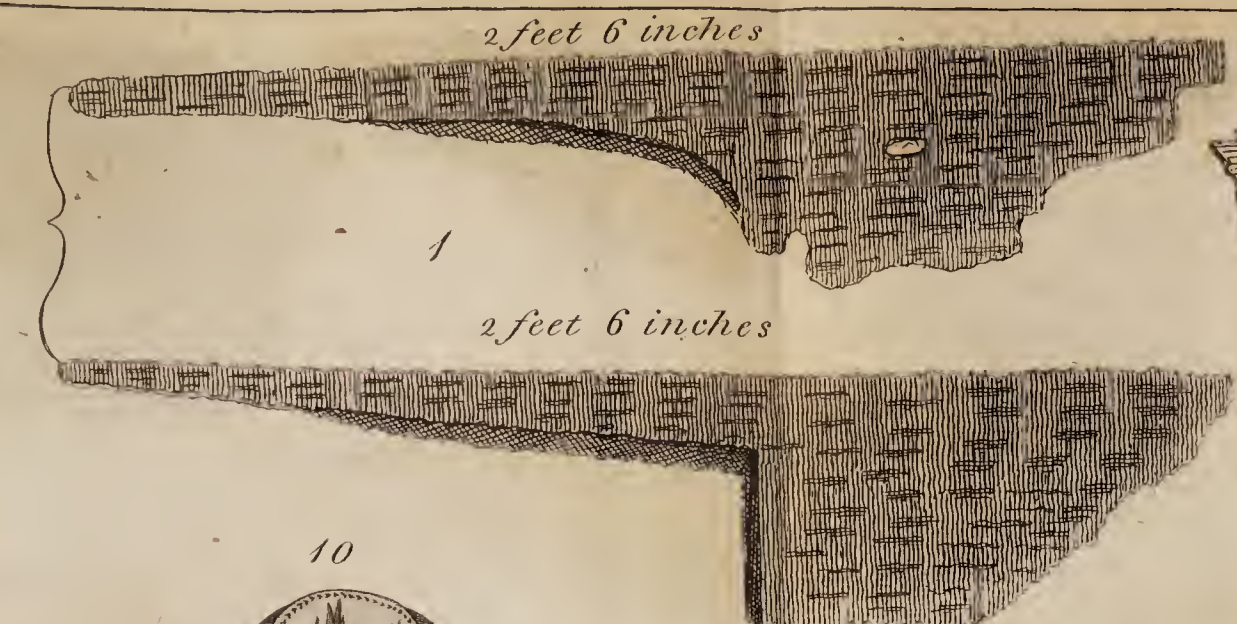
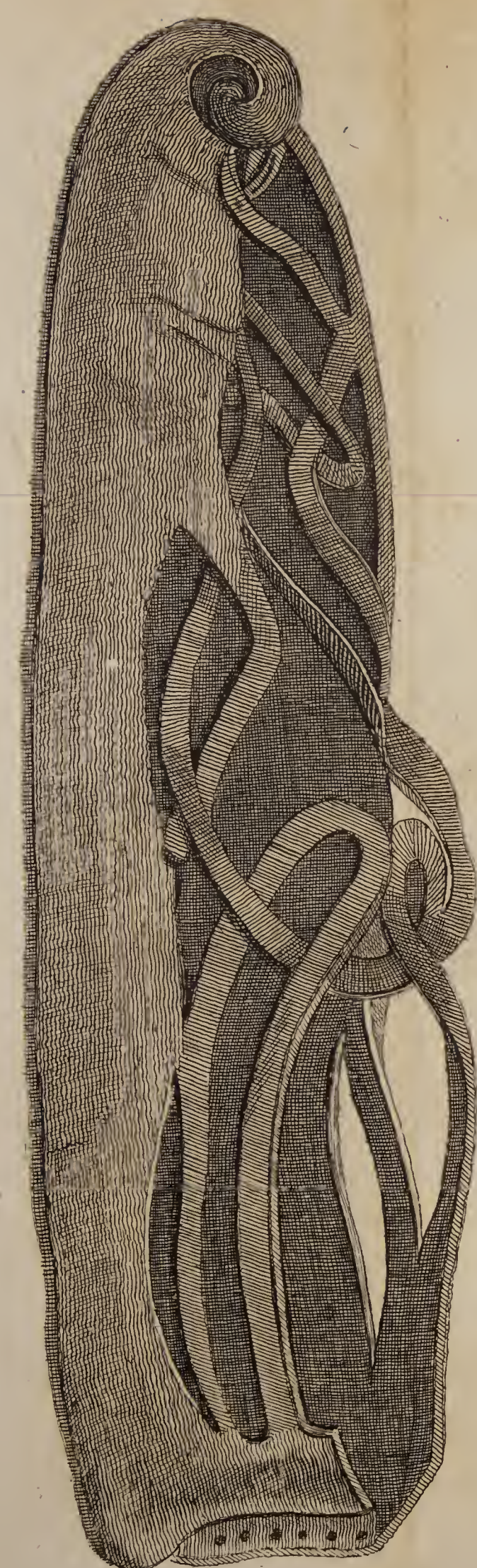
They seem to be of very high antiquity; the cement being as hard as the flints themselves. He is not sure that they ever were cased with stone; but rather thinks that the steps at least were of that material; though, if they were, it has been entirely taken away. He could not learn any tradition respecting them in the place; but was told, that the parish, finding them inconvenient, had some years ago endeavoured to destroy them, but were baffled by the excessive hardness and solidity of the materials. This accounts for the ruinous state of that mass which in the drawing is farthest from the eye.

Robert

Robert Riddel, *Esq. of Friars Carse near Dumfries, F. A. S.*
communicated to the Society May 26, 1791, various Pieces of
Antiquity engraved in Plate XL.

FIGURE 1. represents two battle-axes, each two feet six inches long, found in a moss near Terreagles, the seat of Marmaduke Maxwell Constable, *Esq. of Nethdale*. They are much corroded with rust, and are the only specimens (that Mr. Riddel has heard of) of the old Galwegian bill, or battle-axe, found in that country; they are above an inch thick on the back, gradually tapering to the edge, and seem to have been similar to the antient bills.

The antient carved stone, fig. 2, is now to be seen in the wall of a farm-house at Dardarroch, in the parish of Glencairn, and shire of Dumfries. It was brought from an old ruined fortalice at Birkshaw, formerly the residence of the family of the name of Cunningham, who were descended from the Earls of Glencairn. In the middle compartment are the arms of Cunningham, with a mullet, or spur-rowel, the mark of cadency of the third son of a family. On each side of the shake-fork, as it is called by our ancient heralds, are two letters, though, by the blunder of the stone-cutter, the C is inverted.



This armorial bearing appears to have been cut for *J. Cunningham*, who, from the mark of cadency, must have been third son to an Earl of Glencairn; perhaps the same who got from that family the lands of Birkshaw for his patrimony.

Upon the right are the arms of the wife, who, from the armorial bearing, might have been of the name of *Grierfon* (according to Sir David Lindsay of the Mount's heraldic manuscript), or of the name of *Kirkpatrick*; both which ancient families had the chief residence in the neighbourhood. At the same time, however, it must be observed, that this armorial bearing differs considerably from the manner in which these families blazoned their arms, as in fig. 3.

Fig. 3. are the arms of *Grierfon* of *Lag*, as they are blazoned by Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, who was Lord Lion in the reign of James V. king of Scotland. His heraldic manuscript is in the Advocates' library at Edinburgh.

The arms of *Kirkpatrick* of *Clofeburn*, as blazoned in Nisbet's Heraldry, are exhibited, fig. 4.

How far the saltire with one cushion may serve as a mark of cadency from either of the above families, Mr. Riddel does not pretend to determine. In very ancient heraldic coats it was customary, he believes, to give a part of the chief's arms to a descendant; but whether that is the case in the present instance he cannot say.

The figure in the square compartment upon the left, is a monogram for the three letters, I. H. S. *i. e.* *Jesus hominum Salvator*. In ancient times this was called the *he name*, and is often found engraved upon ancient swords, durks, battle-axes, &c. It was considered as a complete antidote against sorcery and witchcraft; and there are some other instances still remaining

remaining in this county of its being carved upon the same stone with the armorial bearings of husband and wife.

What the precise date of this carved stone is, he cannot exactly determine; but imagines it to have been cut in the fifteenth century.

Many of the most ancient families in Dumfries-shire carried in their armorial bearings a saltire and chief (the arms of *Annandale*), distinguished from one another by different tinctures. This, it is supposed, they did in compliment to Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale and King of Scotland. To mention such as are at present recollected.

Torthorwald of that ilk carried on a shield, Or, a saltire and chief Gules, charged with three bezants. This family has been long extinct.

The family of *Maxwell* antiently carried a saltire and chief, since changed to a spread eagle.

The family of *Johnstone* carry a saltire and chief; as do also the *Fairdens* of *Applegirth*, and the *Kirkpatricks* of *Clofeburn*.

The *Griersons* of *Lag* carried the same, which they have since changed.

The *Moffats* of *Moffatdale*, the *Kirkhaughs* of *Glenesland*, and the *M^c Maths* of that ilk, families now extinct, carried a saltire and chief.

The *Murrays* of *Cockpoole*, afterwards Earls of Annandale, carried the same.

Fig. 5. represents a spear head of cast brass, exactly the size of the drawing, found in Glen Kenns, of which place see an account in Mr. Riddel's paper on vitrified fortifications.

Fig. 6. is an iron Roman pick-axe found at *Claygate*, four miles from Langholme, and about eight miles from Longtown,

town, upon the Roman road leading to an encampment. This last is drawn twice, that it may be the better understood; the flat side, and the edge with the hole for the shaft. It is 22 inches long.

Fig. 7. represents a gold ring found in the beginning of May 1791, near Mr. Riddel's house, and by him considered as a very great curiosity. Its weight is exactly one ounce, and the stone is of a pale blue colour.

Fig. 8. is a ring of mixed metal, gilt, or rather plated with gold. It was found near the friary of Tunland in Galloway, and was sent to Mr. Riddel by the Hon. John Gordon, of Kenmore.

Fig. 9. is a brass ring from Lancashire; where it was known by the name of a cramp ring.

Fig. 10. is of brass, and was found several years ago near the site of the friary at Dumfries; along with it was found a number of English coins, none of them were later than Edward the Fourth.

Fig. 11. is a flint axe found in Galloway.

Fig. 12. a piece of brass, supposed part of a sword hilt, found amongst the ruins of the old castle of Dalchwinton, which belonged to the old reguli of Galloway, and afterwards to the Baliol and Cumin families. It is thus illustrated by Dr. Clapperton:

The armorial bearing upon the antique shield is perhaps a rude attempt to represent a spread eagle; or perhaps it may have been intended for an antique mantling only.

The inscription upon one side runs thus:

: EVVON REA^NED^EDEM
EVVON REAGEDEM.

The inscription on the other side is,

: QIESV : SVI : O : SISSAIAR :

DIESV : SVI : O : SISSAIAR.

The first inscription seems to be *Evvon Reagedem*, which is probably intended for *John the King*; viz. John Baliol: and on the other, *Diesu sui o Sissaiar*; i. e. *Give to Jesus his own, and to Cæsar his own*.

This motto was very applicable to John Baliol's case.

Fig. 13. is a sandal found, 1789, in Lochar moss, near Dumfries. Its fellow was found with it, but cut in pieces by the spade.

All the above articles, except fig. 11 and 12, are in the possession of Mr. Riddel.

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